

ZAIRE

3-6-75 - 1-6-77

Mobutu is not against Whites, ^{RDY} 3/6/77 says Eglin

By CLIVE EMDON

PRESIDENT Mobutu Sese-Seko of Zaire says he and other African leaders are not opposed to White South Africa, but to "a system they see as a rejection of Blacks."

Interviewed yesterday after a four-day visit to Zaire, Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Party, said after the Rhodesian and South West African situations had been resolved, the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) would focus on South Africa's internal policies of discrimination.

President Mobutu told him a prerequisite to direct communication with the South African Government was settlement in Rhodesia and Namibia (South West Africa).

South African sovereignty would be recognised by the OAU on settlement in these two states, Mr Eglin said.

"But their next objective would be the elimination of apartheid. The OAU recognises this can only take place over a period of time," he said.

"The President said he and other African leaders were not opposed to White people or to White South Africans per se, but to a system of control which they see as discriminatory and a rejection of Black people."

He said President Mobutu and others he met were well-informed on South Africa.

"They listen to Radio South Africa, and seem well aware of South Africa's arguments on separate development," he said.

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Eglin back from Zaire

SWA now key issue

237 Cape Times 3/6/75

MR COLIN EGLIN, leader of the Progressive Party, said in Cape Town last night that the Rhodesian and South West African problems would have to be solved before relations between South Africa and Zaire could be normalized.

Mr Eglin had just returned from a four-day visit to Zaire where he held "relaxed discussions" with President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The visit formed part of his party's programme of maintaining contact with key areas in Africa.

Mr Eglin said his discussions were off the record and he could give only his impressions of the feeling in Zaire.

One of the strongest of these impressions was that "opposition to South Africa is not opposition to White people but to the policy of apartheid, which deprives Black people of their dignity".

The people of Zaire were aware of South Africa's economic strength and the role it could play in the development of Africa. But this would be possible only after apartheid had been eliminated.

RESOLUTION

The prerequisite for government-to-government contact would be a resolution of the Rhodesian and South West African problems.

South Africa was recognized as a sovereign state, unlike the colonial states which existed in Mozambique and Angola.

"They recognize that there is a time factor involved in the South African situation but not in Rhodesia and South West Africa."

He said that there was "very great concern" about the situation in Angola as a vital rail link ran through the unsettled country to the sea. In addition, the people of southern Zaire belonged to the same tribes as those of northern Angola.

There was a strong bond of sympathy with the FNLA movement of Mr Holden Roberto rather than the Marxist groups of the MPLA.

Zaire was a non-aligned



Mr Eglin pictured at D F Malan Airport yesterday.

country but its sympathy for the FNLA and the Western type of infrastructure in the country indicated that there was little sympathy for the communist bloc.

President Mobutu was well-informed on the strategic situation in South Africa and had held talks with President Kaunda and President Nyerere.

Mr Eglin said people in Zaire had listened to Radio South Africa broadcasts and they were unimpressed by explanations of South African policy as a policy of differentiation rather than discrimination.

TODAY...a message of i



We are n the White

REPUBLIC DAY 1975 was an unusually interesting day for the Member of Parliament for Sea Point. Shortly after daybreak I took off from N'djili airport, circled over Kinshasa and then headed north following the Zaire River.

I was with a five-man Zairois aircrew in the cockpit of a Zairian Air Force transport plane. We were making for Gbadolite, 100 kilometres to the north, a village close to the Umbangu River, the boundary between Zaire and the Central African Republic.

Two hours and 10 minutes later we touched down on a landing strip cut in the seemingly endless rain forest. A few kilometres by Land Rover, a waitover in the Government guest lodge, and I was ushered in to be introduced to General Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic du Zaire.

My visit to Zaire was part of a programme of visits which have taken me with my Progressive Party colleagues to a dozen African states — Lesotho, Botswana, Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal and Gambia.

Here we have had talks with Government leaders in an attempt to understand their problems, their achievements and their attitudes towards the relationship between South Africa and the rest of the African continent. We have attempted to open up a communication between decision makers in the north and the leadership of the Progressive Party in opposition in South Africa.

Many South Africans will remember Zaire, formerly the Congo, because of the turbulent years following its independence from Belgium on June 30 1960.

Within four days of independence the army mutinied against the remaining Belgian officers. The mobs went on the rampage. A week later Katanga province under Moise Tshombe seceded.

The new Congo of the fiery Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, was in turmoil and anarchy. Belgian paratroopers were flown in. The United Nations intervened and by 1963 Katanga's secession was at an end.

In November 1965 General Mobutu seized power and as "Citizen President" has headed the Government to this day.

Zaire occupies a strategic position in Central Africa. With 24 million citizens and an area of 2 345 409 square kilometres, it compares in population and size with South Africa.

It has common boundaries with no fewer than 10 other countries: Congo-Brazzaville to the west, Central African Republic and Sudan to the north,



Colin Eglin the Progr of his fou

Zambia to the south-east and Angola and oil-rich Cabinda, the Portuguese territories, to the south-west.

Three of these neighbours — Zambia, Angola and Cabinda — are of special importance to Zaire.

The rich copper mines of Zaire's Shaba province, major source of Zaire's limited foreign earnings, share common problems and common fortunes with the Zambian Copperbelt. Both are affected by the tense Rhodesian situation.

Should the Frelimo Government of Mozambique close Lourenco Marques and Beira to rail traffic through Rhodesia, both will depend for the export of their copper on a very insecure lifeline — the Benguela railway line through Angola to the port of Lobito.

This link with the coast, the long common boundary with Angola and the close relationship which have existed over the last 10 years between President Mobutu's Government and the FNLA liberation movement under Holden Roberto, make Angola a territory of special significance for Zaire.

President Mobutu expressed his concern at the turmoil in Angola. What is clear is that Roberto's FNLA has the full backing of the Zaire Government in its tussle for power with the Marxist-orientated and Russian-armed MPLA under Dr Neto. Ironical that the non-Marxist FNLA should be backed by Black Zaire, while the pro-Marxist MPLA appears to have backing from the White regime in Lisbon.

Cabinda, still a province of Portugal, is small but rich in oil. It is separated from Angola by the tongue of Zaire stretching to the coast on either side of the Zaire River.

As Angola moves to independence in November, the future of Cabinda is a looming problem. Its future as an independent Cabinda or as part of Congo-Brazzaville, or of Zaire, or of Angola could well be settled by arms and not negotiation.

Reports last Thursday said armed forces of the MPLA have moved in.

Zaire has considerable economic potential — it also has tremendous problems. It has rich copper deposits, industrial diamonds, iron ore, and prospecting for minerals is far from complete.

hope from Black Africa

not opposed to S of South Africa

. leader of
ressive Party, tells
r-day trip to Zaire

kilometres of arable land, the varied climate and the water required for diversified agricultural development.

It produces enough cotton for its own needs. It is an exporter of coffee. Phase 1 of the giant Inga Dam hydroelectric scheme on the Zaire River between Kinshasa and the coast is already producing 350 megawatts of power. Phase 2 will step this up to 1350 megawatts.

But there are major problems too, the most serious and immediate being balance of payments. Copper, which produced 80 percent of Zaire's foreign earnings, is down from £1400 a ton a couple of years ago to £530 a ton this week.

The prices of imported manufactured goods have shot sky-high.

To add to Zaire's financial troubles, short-term loans for development negotiated soon after independence are now due for redemption.

Unless an international agency like the IMF steps in it appears that Zaire will not be able to weather her present foreign exchange crisis in the coming months.

Transportation is another problem. In Zaire there is no network of road or rail systems spanning the vast country. Instead, a cumbersome combination of rail, road and river systems is used to transport goods from one part of the country to another.

And third, there is a serious shortage of trained personnel. The massive withdrawal of Belgians in 1960 caused a personnel and managerial vacuum.

After 80 years of Belgian colonial rule there were only a handful of Congolese university graduates and fewer than 25 000 Congolese with any kind of secondary training at all.

Schools, training institutions, polytechnics have been built.

I visited the very fine campus, with a medical school and engineering faculty, of the University of Kinshasa, a few kilometres out of the city. Belgians, Americans, Frenchmen and Italians help with medical, educational and financial services, with the design and supervision of engineering projects and with all forms of technical advice.

will be many years before Zaire's trained manpower matches her vast economic potential.

I sat with President Mobutu and a French interpreter in an unostentatious room in a bungalow type building in Gbadolite.

He was less forbidding in appearance than I had pictured. A plain military uniform, tortoiseshell glasses, a neat leopardskin hat and a relaxed smile . . . this was the same man whose 5 metre by 8 metre photograph I had seen dominating the Kinshasa Stadion 20 Mai, the venue for the Muhammad Ali/George Foreman world title fight last October.

In recent months President Mobutu has met President Kaunda of Zambia and President Nyerere of Tanzania a number of times.

He knows and understands the background to the detente moves. He is aware of the claims and arguments being advanced by the South African Government, for he mentioned that he listens to broadcasts from Radio South Africa.

He is unimpressed by the National Party's claim that it can maintain enforced segregation in South Africa and at the same time get rid of race discrimination. To him, as to other African leaders I have spoken with, apartheid is rejection — and with it the rejection of the Black man's human dignity.

He recognises the economic strength of South Africa and the constructive role it could one day play in the development of the continent. But he says South Africa will not be able to play that role in Africa until it gets rid of apartheid and discrimination.

Formal Government-to-Government contact between South Africa and Zaire? A prerequisite is the settlement of the Rhodesian and South West African issues. South Africa is a sovereign independent state. It will take some time to eliminate apartheid and discrimination, but Rhodesia and South West Africa are different. They are unresolved problems of a colonial era.

Majority rule in Rhodesia and independence for South West Africa cannot be postponed. In these territories time has run out.

A message for me to take back to South Africa? President Mobutu said: "Tell the people of your country that we are not opposed to the White people of South Africa. We are opposed to the policy of apartheid because it offends our dignity as human beings."

Back in Kinshasa, a sprawling city on the banks of the Zaire River whose population has grown from 400 000 to 2 200 000 in the 15 years of Zaire's independence . . . a bustling industrial and harbour area . . . Embassy Row and Government buildings on the riverside drive with Brazzaville across the water . . . tall buildings and bright lights in the rue 30 Juin, with the remains of the base of the statue of King Albert reminding one of the days it was the main

Sunday Tribune
8/1/75

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shorts and worn
bellbottom slacks ...
women by law in
"authentic" Zairian long
skirts ... schoolgirls and
women students in
white blouses and navy-
blue miniskirts.

Suburbia, with
kilometre upon
kilometre of concrete-
block and asbestos-roof-
ed houses ... regimen-
tation broken by trees
and vending stalls and
home industries and
one-man traders with
signs — music, discs
TV and radio repairs
men's hairdressers, build-
ing timber, bar, night
club, tailor.

A vast African
market, an open-air art
exhibition, an academy
of art, the trade fair
grounds dominated by
an immense new 100-
metre-high concrete-and-
aluminium memorial to
founder Prime Minister
Patrice Lumumba.

Too many soldiers and
army camps and road
blocks. But factories
bearing the name
Phillips, General Motors,
Leyland, Caterpillar,
Mercedes, Peugeot and
GKN and Coca-Cola.

Hotels like Inter-
continental and UTA
"Okapi" American and
Belgian aircraft, French
and Italian construction
consortia.

Catholic cathedrals
and Protestant churches
remind one that al-
though Zaïre is a one-
party state and intensely
nationalistic and would
describe itself as non-
aligned, its economic
and cultural in-
volvement leans strongly
towards the West.

Back in South Africa
— a strange contrast in
political objectives,
Zaire a new country,
with poor com-
munications and an un-
developed economy,
trying to weld its scat-
tered tribes, groups and
regions into a single na-
tion living in one state.

South Africa, an older
country with good com-
munications and a
developed, integrated
economy, trying to
divide the groups com-
prising its population
into separate nations liv-
ing in a number of
separate states.

F.M. 4/7/75

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ZAMBIA

Continued from page 337

Zambian and SA) businessmen were taken completely by surprise this week by President Kenneth Kaunda's announcement of an immediate end to freehold land title and his closing of all the country's estate agents.

The shock move is seen as the latest in the President's campaign to "remove the last vestiges of capitalism" from the Zambian economy.

The Zambian National Building Society (ZNBS) will take over the functions of the estate agents, apparently with much reduced fees and commission scales applying. "Real estate agents have been largely responsible for inflated prices of land and housing," Kaunda told government ministers, diplomats, Party officials and the directors of his para-State corporations during a six-hour speech on Monday this week.

All Zambia's estate agents were operated either by expatriates or former expatriates, since become Zambian citizens.

Reactions from estate agents to the President's instructions was swift. As the FM went to press the doors of their offices were firmly "closed for business". Inside, secretaries were doing their best to assure clients that sales already being negotiated would be completed "sometime".

As the only building society allowed to operate in Zambia, ZNBS handles all mortgage business. It should, on the surface, have little difficulty in taking over the functions of the agents. The society has offices in all major towns and as a result of its recent savings campaign is acquiring offices in most villages.

The majority of its accounting operations are computerised and its present mixture of Zambian and expatriate staff have a good few years of experience. Most of the expatriates were previously employed by well-known Southern African building societies, such as the Old Mutual, The Century and CABS — from which ZNBS was born at the time of Zambia's economic reforms.

As in all African countries, ownership of land by foreigners has always been a sensitive issue. Kaunda has replaced all freehold titles with 100-year leases. While this will deal with one aspect of the problem one cannot help wondering whether the ordinary Zambian will be satisfied. Outwardly, the traditionally wealthy classes will still have all the benefits from the land.

Kaunda's other economic policy shifts this week were not as drastic — but equally as determined.

A "leadership code", designed to prevent the leaders of the country from exploiting the lower classes, has been

Kaunda and Mercedes . . . take your pick

strengthened. Some leaders have been dismissed from government; some have been fined one month's salary; and others are now working for no salary whilst receiving their income from their private enterprises.

Government subsidies for para-State organisations are to be slashed by anything up to 60%. Kaunda, acknowledging this would create unemployment, announced that those workers made redundant will be sent back to their districts of origin to work the land.

Certainly, great emphasis is being placed on agriculture. The realisation that the K195,8m copper revenue for the first four months of this year is barely half that for the same period last year has brought a more serious note to the President's "go back to the land" call.

Surveys show that only 33% of the land in Zambia is utilised for agriculture. Whilst Zambia produced 13 t of wheat in 1974, her consumption was 125 000 t.

"The decoration on the front of the Mercedes has almost become our national emblem instead of the pick and hoe displayed on our coat of arms," the Zambian leader pointed out.

Drastic cuts on imports must be made, said Kaunda. While at the moment shoppers can buy imported French wines and cheeses in the local supermarkets, Kaunda has queried the necessity to import "breakfast cereals and the like".

The British firm Lonrho has been severely affected. It owned the bulk of Zambia's cinemas and *The Times of Zambia* and *The Sunday Times of Zam-*

US in hint of big arms lift

file 28/10/75

WASHINGTON — The Ford Administration is about to propose to Congress a R15-million military assistance programme for Zaire in addition to R46-million in emergency aid already under consideration, say congressional sources.

State Department officials would neither confirm nor deny the report of what would amount to a more than fivefold increase in the present level

of United States military aid to Zaire.

The request coincides with growing Zairean involvement in the civil war in neighbouring Angola. Two of the three warring nationalist movements are known to be receiving arms and other war supplies from Zaire.

There have also been Press reports that the US Central Intelligence Agency has been funneling money through Zaire to the anti-communist groups, FNLA and Unita.

This raises the question whether all or part of the R15-million in military assistance for Zaire under

administrative consideration is earmarked for the two Angolan groups.

Among the items the US is said to be prepared to provide is the M-16 rifle, which is ideally suited to the needs of these two Angolan nationalist groups in their current battle against the Soviet-supplied MPLA.

Thousands of tons of Eastern and Western arms are pouring into Angola for the three movements fighting to establish control over as much territory as possible before independence on November 11.

State Department sources say that four more ships loaded with about 10 000 tons of Soviet arms arrived at a small port south of Luanda early this month for the MPLA.

The sources said that between 200 and 400 Cubans were also aboard the ships. — Washington Post News Service.

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Zaire award to SA firm

Sun. Times.
6/1/75

By HERBERT KIMMEL

A SOUTH African company, GATX-Fuller (SA), has been awarded a R3,4-million contract in Zaire. The firm tendered against overseas opposition for the design and construction of a lime-production plant.

The managing director of GATX-Fuller, Mr Alec Williamson, said this week that this was the first big contract the company had signed with a Black African state but that he hoped many more would follow.

"After all, Black Africa is our back garden and our company is heavily oriented towards export projects," Mr Williamson told me.

The plant is to be built at Lubumbashi, in the middle

of Zaire's copper mining region, and is to be financed by the World Bank. It will form a section of a giant plant to produce copper and cobalt.

The plant will be designed in South Africa and will utilise South African developed lime-making technology. Local engineers and other personnel will be sent to Zaire to work on the project, which has received the approval of both the South African and Zaire governments.

Referring to the contract the American magazine, Newsweek, wrote this week: "Whatever its political results, South Africa's drive to achieve detente with Black Africa already shows signs of paying off commercially."

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STAR 17/12/75
Zaire gets
oil from SA

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South African oil companies are supplying fuel to Zaire with the help of the South African Railways, the Minister of Transport, Mr Lourens Muller, said today.

He said the railways acted merely as a carrier of fuel products. His confirmation of the supply of fuel to Zaire came after tanks marked "Petrol Zaire" were seen in the Langlaagte shunting yards.

"South Africa, as a general rule, trades with any country prepared to trade with it. This includes particularly neighbouring African states," said Mr Muller.

"The oil companies are the suppliers. They pay the transport costs on their goods and the railways are conveyors of the goods.

"South Africa will naturally allow such a strategic product to leave the country only if its relations with the recipient country are good.

"We have normal relations with our neighbouring states. There is a mutual flow of trade between us," said Mr Muller.

He refused to elaborate to The Star on questions such as: How long had South Africa been supplying Zaire? Was this a new policy regarding Zaire? Which other "neighbouring states" in Africa are supplied with fuel by South Africa?

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Copper crisis in Zaire with Benguela closed ^{17/2/76}

KINSHASHA — The string of victories by Soviet-backed forces in Angola has stopped crucial copper exports from southern Zaire, adding to the worst economic crisis in a decade for this sprawling African nation.

Zaire, long a backer and supplier of the two pro-Western factions in the neighbouring civil war, normally ships copper from Shaba province, formerly Katanga, to the Atlantic via the Benguela railway across Angola.

But the rail route fell last week to the Soviet-backed MPLA.

Zaire has been unable to ship copper on the

railroad because it has been disputed since last October, shortly before Portugal pulled out of its Angola colony.

Copper accounts for 70 per cent of Zaire's foreign exchange earnings and 50 per cent of the national budget.

These economic realities along with the near collapse of the FNLA and Unita over the past few weeks have led the government of Pres Mobutu Sese Seko to indicate a willingness to consider some sort of accommodation with the MPLA.

First, however, it wants an assurance that an MPLA government in

Angola will pose no threat to Zaire.

Zaire, formerly the Belgian Congo, is faced with the fact that the MPLA now controls virtually all of northern Angola along its border with Zaire.

Part of the reason for Zaire's economic plight is the fall in the price of copper on world markets. It is currently down to around 55 cents a pound from 1.50 dollars in early 1974.

President Mobutu has recently resorted to stringent economy measures, including reduced salaries for state workers and drastic curbs on imports. — SAPA-AP.

Unita and FNLA^{RDM.} must quit Zaire

1/3/76

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BRAZZAVILLE. — The FNLA and Unita, both opposed to the victorious MPLA in Angola, will have to leave Zaire immediately under an agreement designed to normalise relations between Zaire and Angola.

The agreement was reached in Brazzaville on Saturday by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko and the Angolan President, Dr Agostinho Neto. They guaranteed that they would not allow military activity to be organised against each other from their respective territories.

The FNLA has had headquarters in the Zaire capital of Kinshasa, and Unita has been supported by Zaire for the past year.

REFUGEES

A communique issued by the two presidents said the two organisations would have to leave Zaire immediately "in order not to undermine relations between the two countries".

Another movement, Flec, which seeks independence for the Cabinda enclave, will also have to cease activities in Zaire. Cabinda is an oil-rich area of Angola, north of the Zaire River.

The communique said the two countries had agreed not to engage in any interference in each other's internal affairs.

Angolan refugees living in Zaire would return "freely" to their country of origin, the statement said. The Kinshasa government says about one million refugees are now living in Zaire.

About 6 000 former Katanga policemen who fled to Angola during Zaire's post-independence strife will also be repatriated at President Mobutu's request. — Sapa Reuter.

Double crisis weekend

S Fri 7/3/76



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Men's and Ladies'



MOOSAS

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STOCKS 1 000

SHIRTS

KNIT

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MEN'S

COTTON

AND

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MOOSAS

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SHIRT TOPS

LADIES' STRIPE

POLYESTER & COTTON



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and

Cotton



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SHEETS

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150cm WIDE

MOOSAS

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CLAIRWOOD

689 SOUTH COAST ROAD

ORIENTAL BAZAAR

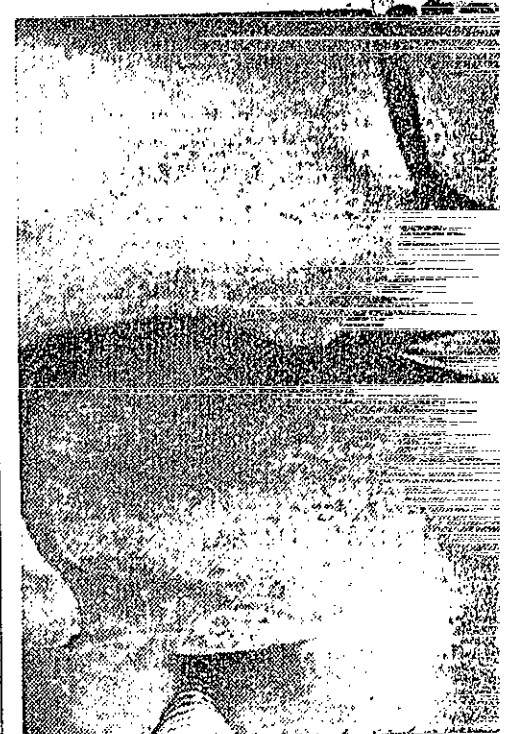
17 ALBERT STREET

POLITICAL COMMENT in this issue by Ian Wylie and David Wightman. Headlines and sub-headlines by Brian Parker. All of our field offices, Durban.

They were named as Mr Bruce Fraser, who has his wife Heather and five-year-old daughter Karen with him, and Mr Tom Mercer, Mr David Walker and Mr John Field. Broadbent, the Rhodesian Railways representative at Maputo, formerly Lourenco Marques.

SAISBURY: Four Rhodesians, formerly attached to the Rhodesian Constabulary in Maputo, have been refused departure from Mozambique and were said to be under house arrest in the Mozambique capital, a Rhodesian Government spokesman said yesterday.

Officials held
Tribune Reporter



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ZAIRE

EL exporting Zaire copper

4/5/76
DD.

EAST LONDON — Zaire's copper is being exported through East London.

The recent closure of Zaire's rail links with Dar-es-Salaam and Beira had forced Zaire to route their copper exports through South Africa, via Zambia and Botswana.

East London is expected to handle 30 000 tons of copper and about 10 000 tons of refined concentrate this year.

Copper ingots stamped UMPC — from the Union Miniere mines in Zaire — were being loaded aboard the Pearl Island at the East London Harbour yesterday and according to informed sources were destined for Northern European markets.

Some of the copper was being unloaded from Zaire railway trucks, but a considerable portion was being unloaded from trucks belonging to Rhodesian Railways.

Refined concentrate from Zaire is to be stockpiled near East London soon, probably at Berlin.

The Assistant General Manager (harbours and pipelines) of the South African Railways, Mr P. J. Conradie, speaking from Johannesburg yesterday, confirmed that Zaire copper was being ex-

ported through East London and that Rhodesian railway trucks were being used.

He said South Africa was "helping out" while Zaire's rail links were cut.

The Daily Dispatch was refused permission to photograph the loading of the copper at the harbour yesterday on the grounds that publication of such photographs might embarrass the South African Government and cause further sanctions against neighbouring states. — DDR-SAPA.

Attempt to kill Mobutu

BRUSSELS. — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire today escaped an apparent assassination attempt when Belgian police pounced on a Black man in a crowd welcoming him at Brussels Airport.

Security officers seized the unidentified youth when he pulled a sub-machine-gun from his overcoat seconds before the President was about to drive past with Belgium's King Baudouin, police said.

President Mobutu had flown to Brussels minutes before on a state visit to Belgian and Common Market authorities.

According to Belga News Agency, the attacker was still unidentified.

The officers were alerted to the gunman when he began struggling with a group of people on the tarmac. — Sapa-
Reuter AP

Zaire may stop copper exports through EL

LUSAKA — Zaire may halt the exportation of its copper to overseas markets through East London when it gets the green light to use the Chinese-built Tanzania Zambia Railway (Tazara).

When Zaire's State Commissioner for Mines, Gen Mulongya Mayikusa, visited Zambia last week, he asked the Zambian Government for transportation of his country's copper through Dar-es-Salaam.

During his visit, Mr Mayikusa had a series of discussions with his Zambian counterpart, the Minister of Mines and In-

dustry, Mr Axon Soko, on Zaire's use of Tazara.

Before returning to his country, he said Zaire was forced by "circumstances" to use the South African route to the sea for its copper exports.

He also said the transport problem facing Zaire's economy was worsened by the closure of the Benguela railway to the west coast port of Lobito in neighbouring Angola.

Meanwhile, Grindrod Cotts Stevedoring of East London has been awarded a contract for receiving, stockpiling and loading

some 125 000 tonnes of copper concentrate from Zaire.

The contract, which will take a year to fulfil, was awarded by Nissho Iwai, on behalf of the Nippon Mining Company of Japan.

The concentrate is received every 10 days by rail from Zaire, offloaded on to a concrete-based stockpile, and shipped out by charter vessels in batches of 11 000 tonnes.

Mr John Siedle, executive director of Grindrod, said that five shiploads had already been sent to Japan. — DDC-SAPA.

Invaders in Zaire?

UNITED NATIONS — Zaire told the United Nations yesterday it had been attacked by mercenaries from Angola supported and equipped by Angolan troops.

Letters about the attack had been sent to the UN Secretary General, Dr. Waldheim and the president of the Security Council, US Ambassador Andrew Young.

The State radio, Voice of Zaire, said yesterday three towns were occupied. It said they had been bombed. The extent of the fighting or casualties is not known. — SAPA-AP.

Cubans behind Zaire invasion?

JOHANNESBURG — A Cuban-backed military force of 3 000 Zairean exiles has invaded Zaire from Angola to take over the province of Katanga and eventually overthrow Pres Mobutu Sese Seko's government. Radio Mozambique reported yesterday.

The radio said the invaders were former Katangese soldiers who fled to Angola ten years ago.

The radio said although

the Angolan Government knew nothing about the attack, Cuba supported the invasion and provided the force with weapons, but no Cuban soldiers.

Pres Mobutu accused influential foreign powers in Angola yesterday of organising a mercenary invasion of his country.

He did not identify the countries but both Cuba and the Soviet Union are active supporters of Angola. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

Why Mobuto's Mirages are grounded

Sunday Times Reporter

PARIS. — President Mobuto of Zaire, facing a "mercenary invasion" from Angola, discovered this week that his French-bombers are useless.

He ordered a dozen two years ago and is believed to have received all but two. They give Zaire — at least on paper — the most powerful air fleet in black Africa.

But Mobuto's Mirages lack vital parts, ammunition and bombs.

The French arms industry, with plenty of experience in dealing with Third World dictators buying expensive planes and tanks, have adopted an infallible system to ensure payment.

They never deliver ammunition or small but vital parts until final payment has been made to a French bank.

A reliable military source in Paris said yesterday that President Mobuto asked the French

Government this week to send over the parts and ammunition so that his planes could attack the invaders.

France refused. "No cash, no spares" went back the cable.

Meanwhile, the Paris-based Congolese National Liberation Front claimed yesterday that its supporters in Katanga were in rebellion against Mobutu and want the mineral-rich province to secede.

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Zaire hits back at invaders

KINSHASA — Zaire forces have recaptured two towns in their counter-attack against "several thousand" troops who invaded the south-west corner of this country from Angola, official sources have announced here.



The Zaire Government has complained to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr. Waldheim, about the attack and informed America that seven missionaries and some Peace Corps workers have been put under "house arrest" by the invaders.

There is no independent confirmation available, however, of the scale of the alleged attack, which appears to have come roughly along the line where the Benguela railway enters Zaire from Angola.

COPPER AREA

Zaire's official news agency, Azap, described the attackers as mercenaries, a term usually used by Zaire to describe the Cubans assisting the MPLA in Angola.

It said they attacked on Tuesday in the copper-rich province of Shaba, formerly Katanga, and captured several towns near the border.

Zaire forces recaptured positions at Kasaji and Difuma, Azap said.

At the United Nations, Zaire's delegate, Mr. Umba di Lutete, said his Government's letter to Dr. Waldheim was not a formal complaint and he was not asking for a Security Council meeting.

He said the invading force attacked economic targets and the obvious aim was to paralyse a key region of Zaire.

STRAINED

President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday rushed back to the capital, where Zaire's general staff met to draw up counter measures.

Relations between Zaire and Angola have been strained over the past few months.

Zaire has expressed concern about 6,000 ex-Katanagese gendarmes who fled to Angola during the post-independence strife here.

It has been suggested that these men, supporters of the late Moise

Bombers attack Zaire invaders

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BRUSSELS — Zairean Air Force planes yesterday bombed invading Katangese forces in Dilolo, Shaba province, the Belgian radio reported.

The radio said one of the planes had been hit by Katangese artillery but had managed to land safely in Kolwezi, the headquarters of the Zairean Army for the Shaba operations.

Dilolo — on the Angolan border — was the first town taken by the invading Katangese gendarmes when they crossed the border on March 10.

In Dar-es-Salaam the Cuban Leader Dr. Fidel Castro, yesterday denied allegations by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko that Cuba was involved in the invasion of southern Zaire by a force from neighbouring Angola.

At a Press conference he also apparently ruled out the possibility of Cuba and the Soviet Union making an Angola-style intervention in Rhodesia to help topple the government.

Dr. Castro, quoted by Radio Tanzania, said "liberation struggles by oppressed peoples" could not be won by conquest from abroad, but he reaffirmed Cuba's commitment to the "liberation of southern Africa."

The bearded Cuban leader said that: "Cuba is not in any way involved in the revolt in Zaire which is an internal problem."

He described President Mobutu's Government as being "weak and desperate." It was using the situation as "a pretext to get military assistance from imperialism so it can continue repressing the people of Zaire." — (Sapa-AP.)

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Rand Daily Mail 11-3-77
Troops invade Zaire

KINSHASA — The Zaire news agency said yesterday that several columns of mercenaries had attacked Zaire from neighbouring Angola in the preceding 48 hours.

The agency said the mercenaries, in the pay of the Angolan Government, came into Zaire through the Shaba — formerly Katanga — Province and invaded Dilolo, Kapanga and the mining centre of Kis-

engi.

President Mobutu Sese Seko, who was away, hurried back to the capital and is to address the nation on radio and television soon.

The agency said the Zaire general staff had taken important military decisions after studying the situation, and had decided to inform the United Nations of the "act of aggression". — Sapa-Reuter.

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**Zaire asks for
American aid**

WASHINGTON — Zaire
has asked the United
States for material
assistance to help combat
an incursion from outside
the country.

A State Department
spokesman said yesterday
United States authorities
were considering the re-
quest. — SAPA-RNS.

ZAIRE TURNS TO U.S.

WASHINGTON — Zaire had asked the United States to help combat an incursion from outside the country, the State Department announced yesterday.

A State Department spokesman said American authorities were considering the request, made very recently.

He said: "The Zaire Government has asked for assistance in the form of material." He declined to give any details on the type of aid envisaged.

President Mobutu of Zaire has accused influential foreign powers in Angola of organising an invasion of his country by mercenaries last Tuesday. Angola has denied the invasion charge.

Kinshasa Radio reported on Saturday that Zaire troops were still fighting mercenaries who had invaded the Shaba province from Angola. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

● See Page 15

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Carter answers Zaire's help call

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United States has approved Zaire's urgent request for spare parts and other military equipment to help it repel invading forces from Angola.

The announcement by the US came shortly after Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr Ngunza Karl-I Bond, had said about 5 000 troops had invaded his country from Angola.

Earlier statements by Zaire had said the fighting in the southern province of West Shaba only involved 2 000 soldiers, mostly former Katangan gendarmes.

SPECIALISTS

The Minister told African ambassadors, according to Sapa-Reuter, the invasion force was "officered by men specialised in guerilla and subversive warfare who had come from across the Atlantic" — an apparent reference to Cuban troops known to be based in Angola.

The US State Department said a chartered DC8 would leave Dover Air Force Base in Delaware for Zaire with parachutes, medical supplies, combat backpacks, communications equipment, combat rations and rubber fuel reservoirs.

Another chartered plane was to leave later with spare parts for Zaire's four or five C130 military transporters.

The White House emphasising that no arms or ammunition were involved, said President Carter had personally approved the decision to meet Zaire's request.

The Angolan government has formally denied any role in the fighting, claiming the disorder in Zaire was due to a mutiny in the Zaire Army.

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BELGIUM SPEEDS UP ARMS

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — There is good reason to believe Cubans are leading black rebel forces in Zaire despite United States intelligence sources insisting they have no hard evidence that this is so.

This disclosure came from State Department officials here who have been watching developments in Zaire closely and who have received claims from the Mobutu Government that Cubans are involved in the so-called invasion from Angola.

The officials, who will not be identified, suggested the Zaire situation showed that Fidel Castro was in no way attempting to lay the foundations for resuming full-scale United States-Cuban diplomatic relations.

This comes in the face of testimony by US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance, that Cuba now seemed willing to talk on two smaller-scale issues — territorial fishing rights and the re-negotiation of an anti-hijacking pact.

No change

The State Department sources said that Havana was showing no signs of changing policy in two areas stressed by President Carter as preconditions for diplomatic relations — human rights and the cessation of adventurism overseas.

Mr Vance said US intel-

ligence had found no hard evidence to support Zaire's claim that invaders from neighbouring Angola are led by Cubans stationed in the marxist African state.

The United States has, however, sent Zaire an estimated R1.6-million in emergency aid in the form of military and other equipment.

The Secretary of State

said the aid was double the amount first announced but he, at the same time, rejected Mr Andrew Young's suggestion that US troops might help keep peace in Southern Africa.

Mr Vance referred to both issues in his testimony before the House International Relations Committee.

Supported

The State Department sources believe that, if anything, the Cubans are widening their involvement in Africa and therefore have good reason to conclude that Katangese rebels are armed and led by Cubans.

The officials point out that since the fall of the Portuguese in Angola the Katangese have been fighting on the side of the MPLA which is directly supported by the Cubans.

US intelligence estimates Cuba has had more than 10 000 troops stationed in Angola since last year's civil war but recently President Carter said he had received information that Havana was willing to pull its troops out of Angola.

Small arms

The Star Bureau in Brussels reports Belgium has sent two plane-loads of small arms to Zaire in the past few days.

A Government spokesman said the weapons were ordered by Zaire some time ago, but President Mobutu had asked for their delivery to be speeded up.

Cubans back Zaire rebels —US

Ignore pleas, says Angola

LUANDA—Angola has denied any involvement in fighting in the Shaba Province of neighbouring Zaire and has appealed to the West to ignore the Kinshasa Government's pleas for military aid.

A Defence Ministry communique, broadcast by Luanda Radio, said the trouble at Shaba — which Zaire blames on mercenary invaders from Angola — were caused by internal opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

It called on foreign countries not to intervene "in a problem which concerns only the people of Zaire."

The US has already begun to airlift military supplies to Zaire in response to its calls for help. Similar appeals are being considered by West European countries.

The invasion of mineral-rich Shaba was reported by Zaire last week. It said border towns were invaded by columns of mercenaries from Angola and claimed the Luanda Government's foreign backers, which are mainly Cuba and Russia, were involved.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Vance, told Congress yesterday the attackers were mainly former Katangan gendarmes who supported the late Moise Tshombe in his abortive coup to try to secure the province's secession from the rest of Zaire in the early 1960s.

He promised full consultation with Congress before the US added to the two plane-loads of supplies it was already flying to Zaire. — Sapa-
Reuter.

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FRANCE IS
8/3/72
**s, thinking of
giving arms to Zaire**

The Star Bureau

PARIS — France is understood to be seriously considering supplying arms to Zaire after a reported call for such aid in the face of an invasion of that country by forces from Angola.

It is likely, say Paris reports, that favourable consideration will be given to the request and this is seen as probably in view of the aid, mostly said to be clandestine, received by Zaire during the Angolan civil war.

Then Zaire was reported to have received French aircraft and military supplies when the Kinshasa-based, pro-Western FNLA liberation movement was, with the Unita movement, fighting

the marxist forces which finally, with Cuban help, won victory for the MPLA.

It was reported in Paris that the invasion forces had already penetrated more than 200 kilometres into Zaire.

Observers in Paris are agreeing that the threat of a new conflict represented, perhaps, the most serious threat to stability in Africa since the Angolan civil war and according to one commentator "was far more dangerous a situation" than the Rhodesian

war against the black liberation movements.

The reference of the use of troops "from the other side of the Atlantic" was clearly understood as meaning that Cuban forces were leading former dissident Katangese gendarmerie in the attack on Zaire, but this could not be confirmed by official sources.

In London, an American Embassy official said the military situation in Zaire's Shaba Province was deteriorating.

flies to front as pitched battle

CUBANS LEAD ZAIRE INVADERS

By
BILL KRIGE in Durban and
EUGENE HUGO in Washington

CUBAN OFFICERS are leading the army which has invaded copper-rich Shaba province in Eastern Zaire, a senior Zairean Government official claimed yesterday.

"We have seen them on the ground (in action). We know what African troops look like," Zaire's Director of Information said in a telephone interview from Kinshasa. "The troops are black but they are being led by light-skinned men of European origin."

A force variously estimated at between 2,000 and 5,000 strong crossed into Zaire from Angola nine days ago and has taken several small towns en route to Kolwezi in Shaba province, which produces 70 percent of Zaire's exports.

Asked if there was proof that the invaders were officered by Cubans and not by mercenaries the Director said: "They are using the same equipment supplied to the Cubans in Angola."

Exiled gendarmes

The invading army is thought to be made up of Katanganese Gendarmes exiled in Angola since Moise Tshombe's bid to lead Katanga into secession failed in 1963. Katanga was changed to Shaba Province when President Mobutu Sese Seko took power.

Jean Tshombe, son of the late Moise Tshombe, the Katangese leader, has said in Brussels that the Zaire invasion force was "hoping to bring to an end a regime no longer wanted by the people of Zaire."

The Belgian newspaper "La Libre Belgique" reported him as saying that Cubans were not involved.

The invading force is said to be led by General Nathaniel Mbumba, head of the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo. He was a police commissioner under Tshombe.

Although the director claimed the Zairean army in the region had been reinforced and had "repulsed the invaders in several clashes west of Kolwezi," he had not yet received reports of prisoners arriving at Kinshasa.

Yesterday President Mobutu left for a tour of the troubled area.

According to the Director of Information, the situation in Kolwezi itself was calm. He denied earlier reports that the town had fallen.

It is thought that the invaders have consolidated their positions and are now shoring up their Eastern flank by seizing the towns of Dilolo, Sandia and Kapanga and garrisoning them.

The invaders are moving eastwards along a road that parallels the Kolwezi-Lubumbashi rail line.

Lusaka gets ready for Castro

ZAMBIA is preparing for a possible visit by Cuban leader Dr Fidel Castro only a few days before the arrival of Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny.

The prospect has strengthened speculation that a major diplomatic offensive in Southern Africa is being mounted by the Kremlin and its allies.

Cuban flags fluttered alongside Zambian standards in the centre of Lusaka yesterday, but Cuban Embassy officials said they had "no hard information" about a visit by Dr Castro.

Zambian officials declined to confirm or deny that the Cuban leader was expected, but diplomatic sources said the visit was expected to start on Monday. President Podgorny is due to arrive here in a week's time.

During the Angolan war, President Kaunda of Zambia was highly critical of Cuban and Russian involvement.

STV.

20/5/77

Westward

Zaire army units have moved westward along it. The two armies are said to be concentrating in the area near the town of Matshatsha.

No one knows the aim of the assault. Some reports indicate the invaders have raised the yellow, blue and red flag of separatist Katanga in the towns they have taken.

Speculation from some quarters in Washington that the Zaire crisis could spark a South African intervention similar to its involvement in Angola have been firmly squashed. Diplomats in the US capital have been told there is no way South Africa will get involved.

Vague

The Zaire claim that Cubans are involved in the invasion has not been confirmed by officials at the US State Department who say their information is too vague.

The State Department has, however, acknowledg-

ed that it would be fair to assume that the strike force in Zaire is receiving aid from Angola.

On Wednesday the first of two shipments of equipment including communications gear, transport spare parts and medicines were sent to Zaire from the US. No arms were sent.

Two planeloads of Belgian arms are expected soon.

Some US officials believe that Cuban involvement in the invasion would mean Cuba was deliberately ignoring US diplomatic initiatives to normalise relations.

WHY THE REDS ARE ON SAFARI: Page 21

Marxists' 'friendly' invasion' of Zaire

Allen Pizzey, The Star's
Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Little more than a year after President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia referred to Moscow and Havana as "a plundering tiger and its deadly cubs" coming into Angola through the back door, the two are cheerfully knocking at his front door.

And more of the disruption and confusion and the shadow of big power confrontation which accompanied their last venture is looming over the already troubled face of Southern Africa.

Havana's Fidel Castro, whose troops swung the tide for the marxist-orientated MPLA in the Angolan civil war, and in the process split the Organisation of African Unity down the middle on the issue, has invited himself along for friendly chats and a spot of fence mending this week.

ACCUSATIONS

Even as he wends his circuitous way through "progressive" Africa to hero's welcomes, there are accusations that his men and the MPLA are involved in the "invasion" of Zaire's Shaba Province by former Katangese gendarmes.

The Zaire scuffle has grave implications for the subcontinent. Massive, rich, maladministered and

potentially explosive from tribal rivalries, the country has a history of insurrection and troubles.

The MPLA Government in Luanda has been at loggerheads with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire for some time over alleged continued support by Mr Mobutu of small bands of former FNLA guerillas harassing Cuban and MPLA forces in the north of Angola.

Flec, the liberation movement fighting the MPLA for the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda, also operates from Zaire.

President Marien Ngouabi of Congo-Brazzaville was to have staged and refereed talks between President Agostinho Neto of Angola and Mr Mobutu on the issues

but he was assassinated at the weekend — a development which could wreck the chances of negotiation between the two for the immediate future.

POLICEMAN

Zaire's problems are also deeply worrying Zambia, which shares a lengthy border with Shaba Province. Zambia's north-western province is experiencing security problems of its own.

The anti-government (and allegedly South African trained) Mushala gang has killed a number of people, including a policeman and are verging on becoming something of local folk heroes for their evasion of massive security sweeps to rout them out.

It is difficult to see what the Cubans would gain from involvement in the Shaba area. Supporting a secessionist movement like the Katangese rebels would fly in the face of OAU policy, something Moscow and its allies can ill afford in their bid for influence in Africa, particularly the faction-split southern conflict.

But Dr Castro is paving the way down Africa for President Nikolai Podgorny of Russia this week and those who adhere to the "belt buckle" theory of a Soviet plan to gain a band of influence across central Africa and "buckle it" with Zaire see confusion as the Russian master strategy.

BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS



PRESIDENT MOBUTU



PRESIDENT PODGORNÝ



PREMIER CASTRO

This time SA won't go in

John Patten
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government regards the communist drive into Zaire as a crucial test of the United States' intentions in Africa. This time — unlike in the Angola war — the Americans can rely on no South African military involvement.

This was made clear today by Government sources in emphasising that the United States now has to be seen to act against the latest communist offensive to save the reputation of the West in Africa and prevent a bandwagon swing of black states into the communist camp.

Zaire developments are seen here as part of a carefully-devised Russian strategy to win black Africa and eventually isolate and overcome white-controlled Southern Africa.

CONCERN

The Government is at present viewing developments with concern, because of the danger of its erstwhile detente friends being forced to change their political tone, damaging South African long-term interests.

It is particularly worried because it sees little chance that the Americans will intervene directly in Zaire, though weaponry may be supplied to prop up the Mobutu government.

Any threat to President Mobutu's position is also seen as likely to affect the attitude of the Organisation of African Unity, in which the Zaire President has played a prominent role.

At the time of the Cuban-led communist takeover in Angola, South African strategists made it known that they regarded it as unlikely the communist offensive would be pressed into South West Africa. They even predicted the next move could be made against Zaire.

● US in dilemma over Zaire — Page 23.

Extra flights

LUSAKA — From April 1 an additional Air Botswana Hawker Siddeley 748 aircraft will be introduced on the Johannesburg-Gaborone-Lusaka run on Wednesdays, and in the other direction on Thursdays, to meet growing traffic demands.

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Zaire's war could hit SAR income

12/3/77
JLW

South African Railways stands to lose heavily if the armed struggle in Zaire spreads and disrupts copper mining and Zaire's rail links with Zambia.

The SAR refused to comment today on what insurgent successes could mean to it in lost revenues.

Zaire imports large quantities of petrol from South Africa and leans heavily on the SAR for its considerable copper exports.

The normal copper route is through Angola via the Benguela rail link, but this is out of action.

Shipping sources today refused to say whether copper shipments from Zaire — bound for Japan — had been disrupted.

A spokesman for the railways said that because of the "sensitive nature" of the situation, there was no comment.

The incursion of former Katangese gendarmes from Angola seems to be aimed at taking the town of Kolwezi in the copper-mining province of Shaba (formerly Katanga).

It is from mines in this area that the shipments are sent to South Africa, where it is transhipped through East London harbour. The yearly shipments amount to about 215 000 tons.

Close to Kolwezi is the big railway junction of Tenke, where the railway line from Zambia splits to serve both Kinshasa and the copper-mining areas of Shaba.

Zaire bombs rebels

KINSHASA — The Zaire Air Force has begun a bombing and rocket campaign against four rebel strongholds in the southern Shaba Province to try to rout about 1500 Katangan invaders.

The Zaire Chief of Staff, Captain-General Bumba Moaso Djogi, said yesterday that the bombing attacks began four days ago at Dilolo, Kasahi, Sandao and Kisenge.

Since it is almost impossible to see anything in the dense bush from the air, the small-scale air attacks from Mirage-5 attack jets and Italian Macchi counter-insurgency jet fighters are intended as compensation for lack of strength on the ground in a remote area.

PSYCHOLOGICAL

So far the main military impact of the bombing appears to be psychological. The rebels are far more experienced in warfare than the Zaire forces because of 17 years of combat in Zaire and Angola.

Local residents, including Europeans, believe the Katangans will be able to stay in the south-east of Shaba until the Zaire Army is able to fight them on the ground.

The pilots of two of the Macchi aircraft, stationed at Kolwezi, 80 km from the front lines, said they were hitting Kasahi yesterday with Spanish-made 50 kg bombs and American rockets.

Bullet holes in the belly

of one of the planes indicated it had been hit by ground fire from the rebels. — Washington Post News Service.

● Zaire asks US to rush more arms, Page 5.

● Invasion in Zaire scares West, Page 27.

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Zaire asks US to rush more arms

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — A new request to rush arms to Zaire has been made to the US. The former Belgian Congo, fighting invaders from neighbouring Angola, wants more tank shells, mortars and machineguns.

With two planeloads of supplies already delivered, President Carter is ex-

pected to order a third jumbo jet to Kinshasa this week.

Highly placed sources in the Carter Administration now believe Cuban military advisers in Angola are commanding and co-ordinating up to six separate combat operations by the Katangan forces invading Zaire.

This assessment is be-

lieved to be based on new intelligence from intercepted radio commands from the Cubans to the invaders.

Nothing has yet been said publicly here. The official line is that there is no "hard evidence" of Cuban forces operating in Zaire.

A Pentagon official said: "There is a steady influx of both Cubans and Angolans along the border near the port of Matadi."

"The concentration could be a precaution against Zaire retaliating for the invasion of its old areas of Katanga."

SCEPTICISM

"But it could also be preparatory to a full invasion if Havana and Moscow think they can risk turning Zaire into another Angola."

The issue is among those to be raised with the Kremlin leadership by Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, when he visits Moscow next week.

But the memory of the Russians' refusal to impose restraint in Angola last year has bred scepticism about how much can be hoped for from them.

Invaders on top in Zaire?

The Star Bureau

PARIS — The Zaire Army, which according to its own communiques is bombing and strafing the enemy and holdily holding its ground, may be crumbling rapidly if intelligence reports reaching European capitals are accurate.

The gap between the optimistic assessments given to the Press in Zaire and the scarce, hard information picked up by intelligence professionals is so wide that it sometimes appears that two different armies are fighting the invaders.

The official report of President Mobutu Sese Seko's military activities in Shaba Province tells of a predictably valiant, cool-headed force launching air attacks on the Katangese rebels and retaking captured villages.

Intelligence reports, even from sources sympathetic to President Mobutu, tell of an army that bears a marked resemblance to the panic-stricken, undisciplined mobs that passed for Congolese soldiers in the early 1960s.

"One Western official said as he sifted through intelligence reports: 'There hasn't been a shot fired by a Zaire soldier at the invaders, who are rolling through Zaire like a knife through butter.'"

The intelligence reports indicate that Zaire's claims of a "bombing and rocket campaign" against rebel strongholds wildly exaggerate the nature both of the attack and Zaire's muted response to it.

The only effective air activity that has been independently confirmed is made up of a few reconnaissance flights.

On the ground the picture is even more sobering for those who had expected ex-Sergeant Mobutu to lick the local armed forces into shape.

One report says that when he sent one of his crack regiments south by rail more than half the troops disappeared before the train had gone 160 km.

● In Brussels, a cargo aircraft from Zaire has called to collect another 18 tons of Belgian weapons and ammunition.

● A once bustling town deserted — Page 21.

Rebels take key town in Zaire

28/3/77 Real

KINSHASA — Invading Katangan gendarmes have overrun the important rail town of Mutshatsha 100 km from the copper mining centre of Kolwezi.

Mutshatsha was Zaire's operational command post in the southern sector. All radio contact with the town is lost.

President Mobutu Sese Seko had planned to fly a group of foreign reporters to Mutshatsha on Saturday to disprove earlier reports that the town had fallen. The flight was cancelled at the last moment without official explanation.

Moving with slow military precision along the

vital railway that once carried Zaire's copper output to the Angolan coast of Lobito, the rebels are now within striking distance of the Zaire copperbelt and nearly halfway to Lubumbashi, the country's second-largest city.

In the northern thrust of their two-pronged advance, the rebels are reported to be in the neighbourhood of Luiza, about 110 km south of Lulua-Opure. The radio transmitter of a Roman Catholic mission in Luiza has not been heard from since Tuesday.

Missionary sources said about 25 white missionaries, mostly Belgian

Roman Catholics, but also including 10 American Protestants, were in the rebel-occupied area.

Meanwhile, a Ugandan aircraft with 41 tons of food supplies for the Zaire army has landed in Kinshasha.

Uganda's President Idi Amin promised last week to supply Zaire's armed forces with 80 tons of food.

The Uganda Air Line's Boeing 707 bringing the food cargo also brought back to Kinshasha Zaire's Minister of Public Works, Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati, who had been sent by President Seko to ask for aid from President Amin. — Sapa-AP

Zaire rebels open Angola rail link

KINSHASA — Katangese rebels are now consolidating their hold on Zaire's southern Shaba Province, setting up civil administration, trying to maintain social services and bringing in new supplies.

Intelligence sources

here claim the Katangese political and military entrenchment is in preparation for an attack on Kolwezi, Zaire's valuable mining centre, in what could amount to the first real contact in the month-old rebellion that

has been noted for the absence of any significant fighting.

Since the fall of Mutshatsha, the last town before Kolwezi, over a week ago, there has been a lull in military activity in south-eastern Zaire. But

the lull does not reflect a military slowdown, sources claim.

Perhaps the most significant reflection of the highly organised strategy of the rebels is the re-opening of the railway link between Mutshatsha and Dilolo, a Zaire town on the Angolan border. Dilolo is believed to be the new headquarters of Katangese forces.

The railroad could speed up the supply operation and the transport of reinforcements from bases in Angola. It could also supply a covert means of bringing in heavier equipment.

It appears that the Katangese are trying to maintain normality in the third of the province they have taken since March 8. The few whites in the area have communicated by radio that there has been little change in services since the rebels came in.

TENSION

The tension in the capital, some 2400 km away, has mounted noticeably since Sunday, when a Government-sponsored rally designed to show support for the troubled administration of President Mobutu Sese Seko fell far short of expectations.

One white businessman said: "When it all started I thought Mobutu had held such a tight rein on this country for so long that he could withstand this attack. Now I have serious doubts. It's all building up against him, and not only in Shaba. I feel it among my Africans associates." — Washington Post News Service

to the Department for a minimum]
non-permanent structure to house

In both instances financial loss
minimal. On the other hand, he
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MANAGEMENT

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TEACHERS

TRADE WITH ZAIRE **Trouble looms**

Zaire is possibly SA's most valuable
trading partner north of the Zambesi.
Pretoria is thus taking a close interest in
current unrest in Zaire's mineral-rich
Shaba province.

The picture in Shaba itself is confused,
and no-one is sure what successes the
insurgents have had. But for the time
being, trade routes between Shaba and
SA are functioning normally. Indeed,

farm school manager, and more
one teacher be housed on the far

STANDARDS

The general position, while fund
African farm schools, reveals ti
higher standard of facility bein

education is somewhat eased because boarding facilities for 'coloured'
pupils in rural areas in the Cape are more extensive than they are for
Africans in either the Cape or other areas of the Republic.

The gradual introduction of compulsory education for 'coloured' children
is unlikely to have a beneficial effect on many of those living in rural
areas, because at present regulations only cover the inhabitants of
dwellings which are either within five kilometres of a school or five
kilometres from public transport to a school.

with the insurgents astride the troubled
Benguela railway, Zaire's dependence on
the southern routes remains as great as it
has been since Benguela was closed in
1975.

Since April last year, Zaire has been
exporting copper through East London.
The *FM* learns that despite occasional in-
terruptions, the flow of copper has con-
tinued at a rate of 20 000 21 000
t/month, of which about 10 000 t are
concentrates and the rest cathodes or bli-
ster cake. Plans are afoot to set aside
extra storage space at the port.

SA exports to Shaba — including oil,
foodstuffs, chemicals and spare parts —
are also still moving normally by rail.

The troubles in southern Zaire have
disrupted air freight services from SA,
however. Airlines report that a shortage
of fuel in Kinshasa — as a result of mili-
tary needs — has meant they have had
to carry more fuel from Johannesburg,
and consequently less cargo. One airline
tells the *FM* that its normal cargo load
for Kinshasa of 30-40 t/week has
dropped to virtually nothing.

The big headache in trading with Zaire
has been financial. General Mobutu Sese
Seko's government owes SA millions of
rand, and the new troubles will do
nothing for its creditworthiness.

It's thought unlikely that Pretoria's
R20m line of credit to help Zaire buy
foodstuffs will be renewed, even though it
has been used up. For some time banks
have refused to confirm Zairean
importers' letters of credit, even if they
have a central bank guarantee.

Moreover, the Credit Guarantee Insur-
ance Corporation refuses to provide new
cover on exports to Zaire. Though it is
prepared to continue cover on existing
business, for several months CGIC has
provided credit insurance on new orders
only to the value of payment received for
delivered goods.

Because of this financing problem, it's
unlikely that SA's exports to Zaire in
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Zaire severs ties with Cuba

KINSHASA — The Zaire Government broke relations yesterday with Cuba because of its alleged backing to the Angola-based rebel invasion of Shaba Province.

The Government radio network said documents proving Cuban involvement in the invasion were found on an unnamed Cuban diplomat.

The radio gave no details of the document, but said all Cuban diplomats had been ordered to leave the country "in accordance with international usage."

Diplomatic sources reported that Pres Mobutu Sese Seko had removed popular Gen Bumba Moasso from his post as Chief of the Zaire Army's General Staff in a shake-up following the invasion.

In view of Gen Bumba's widespread popularity among Zaire troops, Pres Mobutu had avoided any

public announcement of his downgrading.

Gen Bumba was allowed to keep his title as the army's "captain-general", but was deprived of his previous authority as Chief of the Armed Forces immediately under the Supreme Commander, Pres Mobutu.

Appointed as new Chief of Staff was 31-year-old Gen Babia Malobia, a graduate of Belgium's National Military Academy and Director-General of Zaire's Defence Ministry since early last year.

Meanwhile, reports from the copper mining centre of Kolwezi said the Zaire forces had established a strong defensive position west of the town and seemed determined to hold it.

The nearest rebel positions reportedly have been stationary some 48 km west of Kolwezi for the past week. — SAPA-AP.

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US will soft-pedal on Zaire, says Pik

10/1/77
ST

By IVOR WILKINS and NEIL HOOPER

A MAJOR US intervention in Zaire is unlikely, says the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

"It is part of the post-Vietnam, post-Watergate atmosphere you find in the United States, and which still influences government decisions", he told the Sunday Times.

He believes that America will withdraw more and more from the international scene and predicts that although America is an ally of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, pressure from the media and possibly from Congress, will probably curtail any

said.

South Africa should face the reality that it has to stand alone.

"We must do all our planning on the basis of being alone. There is no other realistic basis to work on."

He was reported as saying: "I maintain there is no sense in striving on a basis of social integration towards separate political

structures for various communities."

Mr Botha says he is not prepared to get involved in a dispute with Dr Treurnicht. "I have a certain duty which I must uphold according to my outlook."

Survival

South Africans are concerned about survival and their continued existence.

"We must constantly assess the methods to achieve that purpose. When you deal with methods, you must not be dogmatic."

"We must be prepared to face facts coolly, and put together the evidence we have got, which show the changes required for the purpose of survival."

Asked whether he includes internal change in this reassessment, he referred the Sunday Times to his opening speech in the Westdene by-election this week, in which he said: "I am prepared to go to war over our right to exist, but I am not prepared to die for (petty apartheid) signs on a lift."

Enemy

Referring to the controversy about mixed parks and other facilities, he said: "We have symposiums about theoretical nonsense while the enemy plans to cut off our oil."

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, later made it clear in an interview with a Johannesburg daily newspaper that he stood by his view that there should be no basic change in government policy.

We have proof, says Mobutu

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Cuba is to blame

11/4/77 Star

Disappointed

President Mobutu has expressed his bitter disappointment that the United States has not faced the threat of Soviet-Cuban activities in Africa.

In some harsh words aimed at Mr Andrew Young, UN ambassador to the United Nations, the President said:

"If you have decided to surrender piecemeal to the Soviet-Cuban grand design in Africa, I think you owe it to us and to your friends to have the frankness to admit it.

"Mr Young says it does not matter if African states go marxist because they want to go on trading with America. Is that the position of the Carter Administration? If it is, we should be told about it and we will then be in a position to arrange for our own surrender on better terms today than tomorrow."

President Mobutu also claimed that there had been a plot by Zaire army officers to help the invaders. — Washington Post News Service, Sapa-Reuters

Kinshasa

President Mobutu of Zaire says Angolan President Agostinho Neto is merely a pawn in the hands of Russia and Cuba who are behind the invasion of Zaire.

The President said Zaire security officials had been aware of Cuban involvement in the Katangese aggression but did not obtain proof until last week when a Cuban Embassy official was caught with documents showing Cuba's role.

An Egyptian military team has arrived in Kinshasa to discuss aid — personnel and supplies — to help the Zaire Army prevent Katangese rebels from penetrating further into Southern Shaba Province.

Egypt is the second country to pledge back-up troops for Zaire to counter the growing threat to Zaire's valuable mining areas which virtually support the rest of this massive Central African country.

The disclosure came within hours of the arrival of the first contingent of Moroccan paratroops — eventually to total 1500 — in Kolwezi, the mining centre believed to be the next target of the rebels.

A second contingent of 250 arrived yesterday and all 1500 are expected to be at the front by Friday.

However, senior Egyptian officials have denied reports that Egypt is to send troops to Zaire.

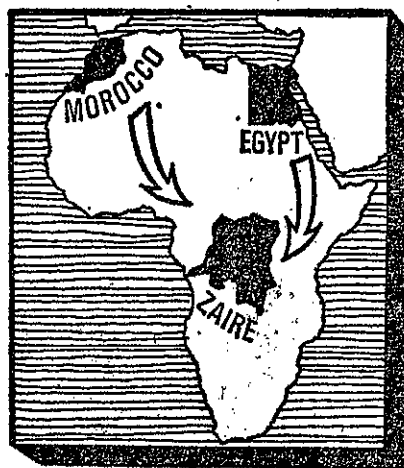
The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, has denied a report by the Washington Post, carried in The Star on Saturday, that South Africa had been secretly negotiating emergency aid (as distinct from military aid) for Zaire.

Three well-placed sources in Kinshasa told the Washington Post that a top South African official had been there to conduct the negotiations.

Mr Botha described the report as "complete nonsense," but would not elaborate.

France has indirectly joined Morocco's military intervention in Zaire by sending 10 transport aircraft to help ferry Moroccan arms.

An announcement by the Elysee Palace said the French military aid followed an urgent plea from both Morocco and Zaire to stem the rebel advances.



Aid is going to invaded Zaire from two African countries — 1500 Moroccan paratroopers are already in Zaire and are expected to be in action by Friday, and Egypt has sent a military delegation. France has also supplied Morocco with transport aircraft and is making diplomatic efforts to alert opinion in favour of Zaire.

Vivien Klein.
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Zaire^{DD} troops^{19/4/57} repel rebels

(351)

KINSHASA — Moroccan forces are providing important back-up support for Zairean troops fighting insurgents in the south of the country, but are avoiding frontline contact with the invaders, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

They were reporting on what has been officially termed in Kinshasa, 450 km from the fighting, a "vigorous offensive" over the past few days by Government forces in the month-old war in Shaba province, formerly Katanga.

Some 1 500 Moroccans arrived in the key copper-mining town of Kolwezi last week to bolster Government troops, who had been driven back towards the town by the insurgents along the British-owned Benguela railway.

According to official accounts here, joint Zaire-Moroccan forces, who started their offensive late last week have pushed the rebels 20 km westward toward the town of Mutshatsha.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, the Soviet leader, Mr Brezhnev, warned yesterday that countries which meddle in the affairs of Zaire "must give serious thought to the consequences that may follow."

"If a new and dangerous source of tension emerges in the centre of Africa, the entire responsibility will fall on those who violate one of the basic principles of inter-state relations — the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs," Mr Brezhnev added.

And in Washington, the Central Intelligence Agency has bluntly denied suggestions that it is involved in recruiting mercenaries to fight for Pres Mobutu in Zaire. — DDC-SAPA-RNS

Internal Criticism

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Russia hits at Peking over Zaire

20/4/77 Rem

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MOSCOW. — Russia has accused China of sending weapons and other military supplies to Zaire.

In a Chinese-language broadcast, Radio Moscow said Morocco had interfered in Zaire's internal affairs by sending troops to fight for the central government. Mercenaries were being recruited in other "reactionary" countries.

"Now China has taken an active part in this savage intervention," the broadcast said. "This clearly shows that China has joined those reactionary forces who try to increase world tension. They have taken a dangerous road."

"Peking leaders have repeatedly said they stand by the principle of non-interference in other's internal affairs. But their statements have not always been confirmed by concrete actions, as in Zaire."

Diplomatic sources in Kinshasa said yesterday that a joint Zaire-Moroccan force has established a bridgehead over the River Lufupa in a "slow and steady" advance into territory held by the rebel insurgents who crossed from Angola on March 8.

The rebels were said to be planting Russian-made mines as they retreat.

According to the sources, Soviet efforts to get all exiled Zaire political leaders together to form a joint front against President Mobutu's government have apparently failed.

The Zaire Foreign Minister, Mr Ngouza Karl I Bond, flew to Senegal yesterday to brief the Franco-African summit meeting on the latest developments.

Fuel problems in Kinshasa have forced the Italian airline, Alitalia, to direct flights from Johannesburg to Rome via Nairobi.

The southbound flight does not need refuelling and still stops at Kinshasa.

The Portuguese airline, TAP, says it can still get fuel at Kinshasa and that all flights are stopping there.

The three other airlines serving Kinshasa, Swissair, Iberia and Sabena, are still calling there but refuel elsewhere.

Pygmy bowmen fight with Zaire army

Star's Africa News Service

ISHASA — The Zaire army, assisted by pygmy men, has encircled the Katangese insurgent-held town of Mutshatsha, 80 miles west of Kolwezi, a government spokesman said.

The "elite pygmy bowmen," formed part of the day-old offensive

against the Katangese which has now pushed almost all the way to the deepest consolidated penetration point of the Katangese invaders.

The pygmies had used bows and arrows and played an important part in the offensive. The spokesman said.

Informed sources here said the advance had been slow but steady. The

fighting involved only small arms and occasionally mortars, but there were casualties on both sides. The Katangese are understood to be laying Russian-made anti-personnel mines as they retreat.

Two Katangese prisoners captured in the fighting were brought to Kinshasa by military plane. Both prisoners, one wounded in the neck and the

other in the back, were wearing pyjamas. Reporters were allowed to photograph but not to speak with the wounded men.

The plane which brought them also contained two cases of documents, one of which had markings in Portuguese and the other in Russian.

The documents and prisoners are to be displayed at a Press conference.

So far, the 1500 Moroccan troops flown into Shaba to reinforce the Zaire armed forces (FAZ) had played only a supporting role, informed sources said.

The morale of the FAZ troops, who were now getting regular food supplies and had received their back pay, was reported to be good.

The consensus in West

attempt to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Sese, the Katangese announced. About 1000 Katangese were involved in the present action, sources said.

The Katangese apparently hoped their action would encourage other anti-government factions within the country and in exile to join in a general rebellion against President Mobutu.

tern diplomatic circles here is that the fighting in Shaba is unlikely to spread out of the mineral-rich province, although it may take a long time for the problem to be cleared up.

Shaba was invaded more than a month ago by between 2000 and 3000 former Katangese gendarmes who fled to Angola in the 1960s.

The invasion was an

ny

There are known to be as many as 10 anti-government groups. All are based mainly on tribal interests, however, and only three are thought to be of any real consequence.

Only one of these, the Democratic Force for the Liberation of the Congo (the old name for Zaire), also known as Fodelico, is of marxist persuasion. It is led by Antoine Gizenga.

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Africa

Zaire parades captives

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RD 21/4/77

KINSHASA. — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire yesterday presented the first two prisoners of anti-insurgency fighting in Shaba Province to a mass rally in Kinshasa, exposing the bandaged captives to the hatred of 60 000 chanting Zaireans.

Death to them, death to them, one young Zairean cried, as the prisoners, wounded in the head and neck, stood limply in torrid noon heat at a football stadium, 10 metres from President Mobutu on a podium.

The prisoners were taken in a counter-offensive by government troops supported by pygmy bowmen who are advancing slowly against Katangese rebels from the copper-mining town of Kolwezi in a bid to recapture the town of Mutsatsha, about 1 200 km southeast of Kinshasa. The rally appeared to be the most enthusiastic of the three President Mobutu has organised since the start of the invasion early last month.

The dramatic appearance of the prisoners — not officially announced beforehand — added to the crowd's enthusiasm in a capital far from the fighting and where there have been few reminders that the conflict is continuing. One prisoner appeared to be middle-aged the other in his teens. Both were driven into the stadium in an open truck.

Heavily armed soldiers and police, carrying tear gas, grenades and rifles, stood guard as President Mobutu condemned alleged Soviet involvement in the six-week-old Shaba fighting. Russia, Cuba and Angola have denied Zairean allegations of involvement but the President, referring to the Kremlin's disclaimers, said: "They are liars."

The prisoners, dressed in pyjamas, had to be helped from the truck. The elder one hopped on one leg. In the latest official accounts of the fighting, government forces were said to have almost encircled the town of Mutsatsha, the fall of which would be a major psychological victory for the government's troops, who are receiving support from 1 500 Moroccan allies.

A government battalion of pygmies of the Bambuté tribe have proved to be "excellent bowmen with a high combat ability," the official news agency Azap reported. They had "deployed themselves quickly and silently in the forest" and proved to be "formidably efficient against the enemy." — Sapa-Reuter.

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We came with Cubans—Zaire war prisoners

Allen Pizze,
The Star's Africa
News Service

KINSHASA — Two wounded prisoners allegedly from the "Tiger" and "Mirage" battalions of Katangese rebels fighting in Zaire's Shaba Province have said they entered the country from Angola

with Cuban troops more than a month ago.

The two dejected-looking prisoners were presented to a Press conference in Kinshasa yesterday along with the spoils of the six-week-old fighting in the mineral-rich province — four aged G3-type assault rifles, a

box of six Soviet anti-personnel mines, some explosives and detonating cord in a crate with Portuguese markings, and stacks of counterfeit currency.

TRAINING

Both prisoners at one point said they were born in Shaba and forced to go to Angola for training. They had received two months' instruction from Soviet and Cuban technicians.

"We came in in groups of 25. There were 42 Cubans with us," captured Corporal Yava Pierre Kapenda (28) said.

"But the Cubans left us before we were captured and there were no Cubans at the time. We picked up our weapons but we could not fight."

Zairean and Moroccan troops, reinforced by a battalion of pygmy bowmen, have been pushing the Katangese back in an operation mounted from the copper-mining centre of Kolwezi.

A statement by the official government news agency Azap said the pygmies were "excellent bowmen with a high combat ability and deployed themselves quickly and without noise in the forest."

The prisoners were driven into the stadium in an open vehicle and obliged to stand for about 20 minutes on a raised platform about 10 m from President Mobutu while he addressed the crowd.

● We see no Cubans, says US on Zaire — Page 21.

60 000 Zaireans boo captured enemies

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KINSHASA — Boos and calls for their deaths greeted two prisoners presented to 60 000 chanting Zaireans by Pres Mobutu Sese Seko at a rally here yesterday. The insurgents were captured in the Shaba Province after being wounded in the neck and head.

rebels from the copper mining town of Kolwezi in an attempt to recapture the town of Mutshatsha about 1 200 km south-east of here.

The dramatic appearance of the prisoners — which had not been officially announced beforehand — added to the crowd's enthusiasm in a capital far from the fighting where there have been a few reminders that the conflict is continuing.

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MYSELF?

CHOOSING MY

The prisoners were taken in a counter-offensive by Government troops supported by pygmy bowmen advancing slowly against Katangese

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SA export risk in Zaire put at R25m

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS
Industrial Editor

SOUTH AFRICAN money at risk in Zaire is nowhere near as high as the reported R50-million, according to Mr Jan Bouwer, general manager of the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation.

He is not prepared to provide the correct figure, but other sources suggest between R20-million and R25-million.

This is made up of export credits covering goods — mainly food — sold to Zaire, which it may now be unable to pay for. These were mostly underwritten by Credit Guarantee, which insures more than 20 per cent of

South Africa's exports.

It is believed that South African exports to Zaire totalled about R40-million in 1976, of which only a marginal amount was covered by letters of credit provided by South African international banks.

The rest was insured by Credit Guarantee, further underwritten by the Government because of the political component in the risks.

It is assumed that Zaire has paid for almost half the South African goods it imported last year.

South African firms, notwithstanding the continued financial risk involved, are continuing to export to Zaire, including large volumes of food.

However, it is likely that South Africa's total exports to Zaire this year will not amount to anything like the value in 1976.

Mr Bouwer confirms that Credit Guarantee is refusing new cover on exports to Zaire unless the old debts to the South African exporters are wiped out.

He stresses that this approach is not restricted to Zaire, but applies to other countries. It is possible, however, that the policy will be more strictly adhered to for Zaire trade.

Mr Bouwer objects to the view that the South African taxpayer will effectively come out on the losing end for any bad debts incurred by Zaire.

He says that, like any insurance company, Credit Guarantee pays claims from its premium income and that there is more than sufficient in the kitty to cover possible claims arising from trade with Zaire.

According to Credit Guarantee's report for the year to June 30, 1976, premium income rose to more than R9-million, with insured turnover amounting to R1 363-million.

The risk of losses from Zaire's not being able to pay for some of its imports is not new. Zaire has been experiencing foreign exchange problems for some time; a factor which South African exporters should have been well aware of.

For instance, in October, 1975, Credit Guarantee told exporters that "it is known that payments from Zaire are at present, and may in the future be, delayed due to the shortage of foreign exchange experienced by that country."

Credit Guarantee would continue to maintain cover for the time being, notwithstanding these probable delays.

It asked clients to keep a check on overdue accounts in excess of 30 days so that "we can follow the development of our risks in Zaire carefully."

In the light of later developments, it seems likely that Credit Guarantee reduced the risk factor to a level which it thought could be afforded, while ensuring the

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Africa

Russia is Zaire's No 1 enemy, says Mobutu

KINSHASA. — President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday said the Soviet Union was Zaire's "Number One Enemy".

He accused the Russians of subversion and said he had severed all cooperation with Moscow in the fields of education and information.

Diplomatic sources said Mobutu's forces, including Moroccans and 1,2 m-tall pygmies armed with poison arrows, were fight-

ing back the advance of rebels in Shaba province. They said Zairean forces had advanced to a point near the town of Nasandoye, about halfway between rebel-held Mutshasha and the copper mining centre of Kolwezi.

There was no independent confirmation of an earlier government statement that Mobutu's forces had surrounded Mutshasha.

In a statement yesterday Mobutu said Moscow's

embassy in Kinshasa had not contributed anything to the development of Zaire.

"Their role is the subversion of Zaire," he said.

The Lumumba University in Moscow was used to train subversives, Mobutu added.

He accused the Soviets of placing agents in the Zaire post and telecommunications industry and cer-

tain civil service departments.

"I do not even mention Cuba because Cuba is not an important agent," he said.

"The Number One enemy of this country is the Soviet Union.

"That is why we have finished cooperation with the Soviet Union in the fields of education and information."

No Zaire students would be sent to Lumumba University or to the Soviet Union, Mr Mobutu said. He also said a third prisoner had been captured in addition to the two publicly paraded at a mass rally on Wednesday.

The two prisoners had said they were trained for two months by Russians and Cubans before they crossed into Zaire.

Cuban soldiers had accompanied his unit, one prisoner claimed.

Both countries have repeatedly denied any involvement in the six-week conflict.

In another development the Moroccan newspaper, Le Matin du Sahara, said yesterday that Algeria and Libya have stopped oil supplies to Zaire. The embargo was not expected to affect military operations.

"Countries friendly to Zaire have decided to cover its needs," the report said. The countries were not specified. — UPI.

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22/4/77
**Idi in
surprise
Zaire visit**

The Star's Africa
News Service

KINSHASA — Ugandan President Idi Amin arrived here this morning on a surprise visit and announced the possibility of Ugandan military aid to Zaire should the situation in Shaba Province warrant it.

The Ugandan leader was expected to stay for only a few hours while he held talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko.

On arrival at Kinshasa's Njili airport this morning, President Amin said his country would help President Mobutu if necessary.

Uganda and Zaire share a short common border along the east of Zaire.

● Mobutu men press ahead ... slowly — Page 5.

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STAR

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Refugees flee Shaba

LUSAKA. — More than 300 Zaireans have crossed into Zambia to escape the fighting in Shaba, the Zambian news agency reported.

Quoting an official of Zambia's north-western Mwinilunga Province, it said the refugees had walked 70 km to escape fighting between Zairean troops and the invaders. More refugees were expected to enter Zambia in the next couple of days. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Town falls to Zaire forces

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II. LUBUDI RIVER — The psychologically important town of Mutshatsha has fallen to Zaire troops, the official government news agency Azap reports.	2
The town, held by former Katangese gendarmes invading Shaba Province from Angola for almost six weeks, has been the objective of a Zairean offensive for more than a week.	4
Yesterday President Mobutu Sese Seko visited the blown bridge over the swirling Lubudi River as part of a campaign to keep up the enthusiasm of his troops and gain maximum effect from the fall of Mutshatsha.	5
III. NO FIGHT	10
The town apparently fell without a fight, and the Katangese appear to be falling back into the thick bush towards Angola.	12
Observers said the abandoning of Mutshatsha probably indicated that the Katangese knew their push had been stopped, and would now pursue a guerilla campaign against the Mobutu government.	13
IV. During yesterday's visit, President Mobutu sat under a tree in a small village, sipped beer with his men and quipped that the end of the Shaba war "depends on the enemy."	13
A few kilometres down a dusty rutted track, sweating Zaire troops were struggling to mend a bridge wrecked by Katangese insurgents.	14
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Joint Zaire - Moroccan forces were less than 30 km from Mutshatsha — 80 km west of Kolwezi.	19
The forces went on the offensive about a week ago, a Zaire army spokesman, Colonel Eoukii Monga Aunda, said yesterday.	21
"Our forces have taken control of the situation," he said.	22
About 2,000 former Katangese gendarmes were invading Shaba from Angola, he said.	24
A Lusaka report says more than 500 refugees from Zaire have fled trouble-torn Shaba into Zambia's north-western province.	25
The Provincial Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia said more refugees were expected into Zambia shortly.	26
The refugees fled Mutshatsha town. Arrangements were being made by Zambia to accommodate them.	29
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Comrades see Moroccan rapists shot

KINSHASA. — Three Moroccan soldiers have been court martialled and shot in front of their comrades in Shaba, it was reported in the Zaire capital yesterday.

The executions were carried out after Moroccan troops, of whom 1 500 were airlifted to Kinshasa to help Zaire repel an invasion, were involved in an incident in which a Zairean woman was raped and two children were bayoneted to death.

The Moroccans have denied the incident but it is thought a military judge was flown to Shaba from Morocco and that a field tribunal was set up.

The three soldiers were condemned to die by firing squad, led out before a parade of other Moroccan troops in the area and shot.

A diplomat said relations between the local population and the combined Zairean-Moroccan troops had "now improved somewhat" although they were still strained.

It is thought that when the invasion began the Zaire forces in the area had not been paid for several months and were more like an occupation army, scavenging off the land and stealing from local people.

The invaders, whom President Mobutu says are guided by Cuban troops and armed by the Russians, were reportedly welcomed by people in Shaba.

Now, however, the Zairean frontline troops have been paid and the Moroccan soldiers, soberly impressed by the parade ground executions, are taking care to avoid friction with local people.

Mobutu, accompanied by Zairean dignitaries and 60 reporters, is currently on a triumphal tour of Shaba province where he proclaimed that the enemy forces were breaking up and being chased back into Angola.

The Moroccan pro-government newspaper *Le Matin du Sahara* reported: "The ex-Katanga gendarmes and their Cuban instructors are pulling back and losing ground in Shaba. The advance towards Mutshatsa (56 km west of Kolwezi) continues and the only reason for the delay in its fall is because of mopping up operations in nearby villages."

The report said Zairean Moroccan troops were still marching on Kapanga near the Angolan border, also seized by the invaders in their early victories.

UPI.

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Can Zaire afford to win

Mobutu has wrecked the economy

(351) 6/14/71

KINSHASA. — Prominent Zaireans were gloomily contemplating the progress of the war in Shaba Province this weekend.

Things, they felt, were not going too well. It looked like they were going to win.

The reason for their gloom was riding his Lincoln in Kolwezi, the copper-mining town closest to the fighting in Shaba Province.

President Mobutu Sese Seko was inspecting the war at close quarters and receiving the accolades of his supporters who now boast a victory over the invasion force of former Katangese gendarmes.

These men — supporters of the late Moïse Tshombe — slipped across the Angola frontier seven weeks ago completely surprising Mobutu's lackluster 30,000-man army.

They quickly seized a large chunk of Shaba and soon threatened Kolwezi.

Mobutu alleged that the invasion was backed by Angola, Russia and Cuba and yelled "Communists!"

A dazzling array of supporters dashed to his aid. America sent bandages; Morocco, battalions; France, planes; China, principles. Even Africa's top clown, Idi Amin, dropped in with promises. But the West, like the businessmen in Kin-

shasa, is not dazzled by Mobutu — just by the strategic value of his vast country and its copper.

Mobutu, during his 12 years of power, has let the country's economy crumble.

America, for one, would like to see him out but until there is a safe pro-West heir-apparent, it must put up with Mobutu.

As one diplomat put it yesterday: "We had to back Mobutu because there is nobody else."

Mobutu owes about \$1,000 million abroad — equal to Zaire's gross national product. Corruption, known here as "le système" is endemic in all walks of life.

The West hopes that Mobutu wins but not without changes in Zaire. One suggestion is that he stays president with a Prime Minister to head a government of technocrats.

This is favoured by the few wealthy Zaireans who are seriously worried about an eventual Marxist takeover.

"It has been gently put to Mobutu," said a diplomat, "that one way or another he must eventually disappear from the scene and that he should be training a 'dauphin' to take over."

"But he says he has had no time to find a successor." — UPI.



Moroccan troops gave Mobutu half-hearted grins when he dropped in to inspect the progress of the war.

Now the little people march against the inva

KINSHASA. — President Mobutu has produced a little surprise for the invaders — a pygmy battalion from the rain forests of Zaire.

They're about 1,300 tall, carry bows with poisoned arrows, and are

said to induce supernatural fear in their enemies.

The little men live in the Equatorial Kibali Ituri forests, where they shoot anything from rats to elephants with the keen marksmanship that can kill

a monkey as it swings through the trees.

Now they are being pitted against the invaders and the government has said they will spearhead the advance against the rebels.

Earlier this week two

plane-loads of pygmy soldiers waited at Kinshasa airport for flights to Shaba — part of a special force.

About 150,000 pygmies live in Zaire and about 2,000 of them have been called up into the army. It is thought 300

Shaba.

Normally they live in clans of up to 100, hunt animals in semi-nomadic style. They have their own language, little understood outside the forests.

"Other tribes do not

RDM

25/4/77

351

the war?



President Mobutu gives a victory wave as he is welcomed at Kolwezi

ers

Zairean said. "But because of their courage and their way of life they regard themselves as superior to non-pygmyes."

"The other tribes do not interfere with them. They know how the pygmies are."—Sapa-Reuter

Zaire troops surround town

2/4/73

351

III. The remaining request and will be reviewed

African Languages

Anthropology

Archaeology

English

Hebrew

Iberian and Latin-American Studies

Romance Studies

School of Economics
(Division of Economics)
(Division of Econ. History)

Speech and Drama

KOLWEZI — Zaire troops, backed by Moroccan forces, are poised to recapture the rebel-held town of Mutshatsha after an 11-day counter-offensive in Shaba province.

Mutshatsha, about 100 km west of here, was taken by a rebel force of so-called Katangese gendarmes more than a month ago.

Government forces and their Moroccan allies began their counter-offensive on April 14, but had been delayed in their advance by rebels destroying bridges and laying minefields as they retreated.

An officer at a Government camp on the Lubudi River, the last major physical barrier the Government forces encountered in their thrust towards Mutshatsha, said preparations were under way to surround the town. He had predicted Government troops would retake it within a few days.

Military sources said

Zaire troops had reached the badly-damaged Lubudi River Bridge last Friday and had begun their advance towards Mutshatsha over the weekend.

The recapture of the town was expected to provide a major psychological boost for the Government forces.

Soldiers told reporters who journeyed to the Lubudi River by bus there had been little contact with the rebels during the offensive.

They said pygmy bowmen armed with poison arrows and spears had arrived at the front last week, but had since been moved to other areas because their training differed from that of the rest of Zaire's army.

Pres Mobutu Sese Seko announced last week that pygmy units were taking part in the fighting through the tall elephant grass and tangled woodlands of Shaba province. — SAPA-RNS.

Alphabetically below
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Physical Anthropology

Lectureship to Lectureship

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Lectureship

Senior Lectureship

Chair in Economic History

part-time clerical assistant

Senior Lectureship in Drama

Lectureship in Teacher Training

AHREP/GG

15.3.77

Zaireans push west

MUTSHATSHA (Zaire) — Zairean troops, backed by Moroccan forces pushed swiftly west from here towards the Angolan border yesterday meeting little resistance from rebels who lost control of Mutshatsha on Monday.

Pres Mobutu Sese Seko flew to Mutshatsha yesterday

day where he told reporters his forces were now 25 km to the west.

A military spokesman said there were few rebels between here and the town of Dilolo, 250 km west of here on the Angolan border.

Zaire's next major objective is to take the town of Kasaji where there has been no word for several weeks about 12 British, New Zealand, Canadian and Australian missionaries. — SAPA-RNS

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Airlift 'a
boost for

pro - West Africa'

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — President Giscard d'Estaing told his Cabinet yesterday that the French airlift of arms and Moroccan troops to Zaïre had given renewed confidence to pro-Western Africa.

The airlift certainly seems to have had the support of the French people. The socialist-communist alliance did not mount a major campaign against it or even call for a special parliamentary debate.

The airlift cost France less than \$10-million. Its return has been a thousandfold.

The air force is delighted to have tested its transport wing in a major operation with such success. The Foreign Ministry is equally delighted that it was warmly applauded by so many African countries.

There is also delight that France acted with audacity where the US dared not tread.

Most of all, there is relief that the action did not drag France into some African trap from which it could not extricate itself without immense cost.

The French action has not even run into Soviet criticism. The Soviet leader, Mr. Brezhnev, is still making an official visit in June as planned. The newspaper Le Monde yesterday praised President Mobutu of Zaïre for remaining calm and confident in reacting to the invasion.

Own Correspondent

KOLWEZI. — The Katangese rebels are now clearly on the run from President Mobutu's forces in Shaba Province.

And it has become apparent that, however well organised the guerrillas were seven weeks ago at the start of their campaign, they have never posed a real threat to Zaïre's autocratic ruler.

Twelve days ago one group got to within 25 km of Kolwezi, the strategic copper-mining town, but only because the Zaïrean troops were unable to dynamite a bridge spanning the swift flowing Lualaba River in time.

With the 1,500 well-drilled Moroccan soldiers together with advice from a unit of non-combatant French paratroopers — the Zaïre army has now routed the insurgents with apparent ease. Only two serious clashes have occurred since Zaïre's counter-offensive began.

One was on April 14 when 250 troops moved against rebels encamped in elephant grass and forest east of the Lualaba. Rebels trying a 3 am attack found they were up against a well-disciplined army with recoilless rifles. They pulled out four hours later after killing six Zaïrean soldiers.

They made another stand last Friday in Savannah, near Kayembe, where a further four Zaïreans died. Pygmy archers brought in from Kinshasa, were sent back because their skill in guerrilla tactics was "unsuitable for the situation."

In Lusaka Zaïre's roving ambassador Mr. Lengema Yubasa Makanga said in

Mobutu's

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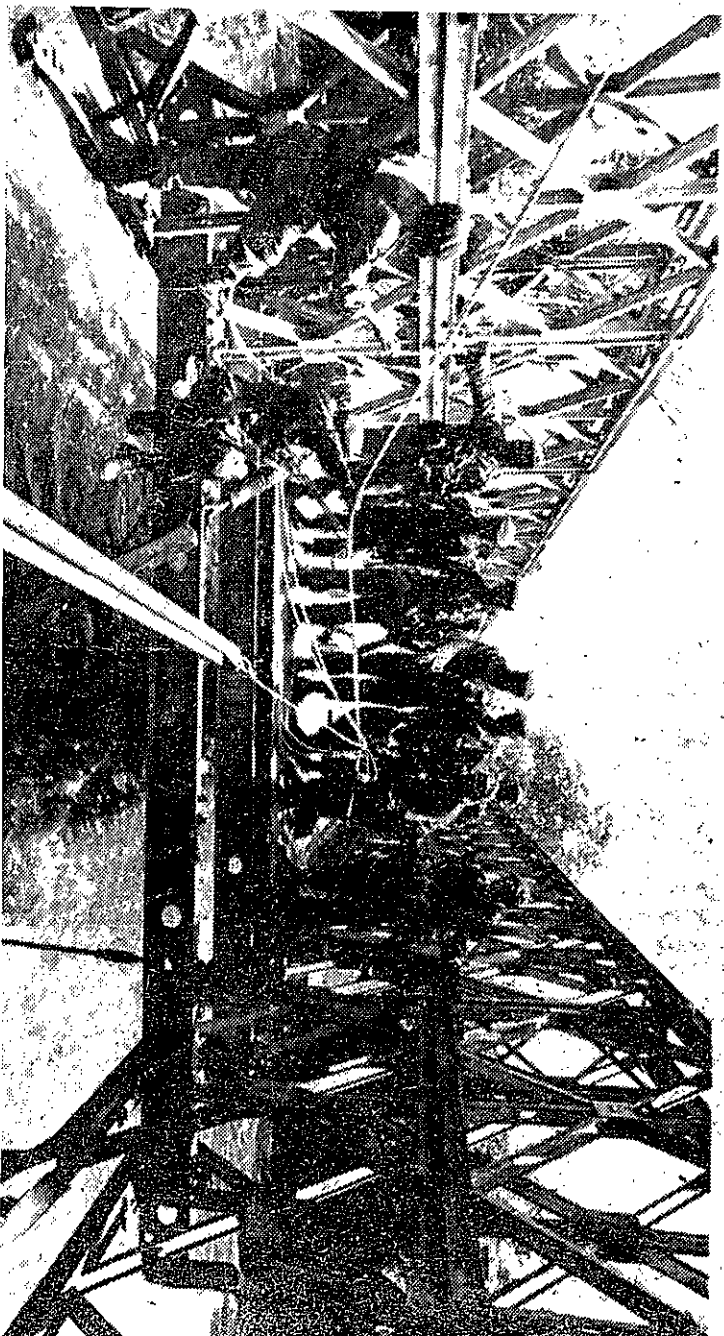
Zambia yesterday that Zaïrean troops will recapture all the towns occupied by the invaders "within a few weeks."

Nigeria's external Affairs Minister, Brigadier Joseph Garba was due in Zaïre yesterday to try to mediate between Zaïre and Angola, UPI reports.

Angolan leader Mr. Agostinho Neto has denied President Mobutu's charges that the Katangese rebels were led by Angolan-based Cubans and armed by Russia.

But Mr. Neto has an increasing guerrilla problem of his own.

Western intelligence reports say that pro-Western guerrillas have gained control of large chunks of Angola, bottling up government forces and their Cuban allies in the town. It is thought that President Neto could not



Zairean troops repair the bridge over the Lubudi River after it was damaged in a clash with the retreating Katangese invaders.

vive without the backing of Cuban troops and Soviet advisers. Within the past six months, three anti-government movements have greatly expanded their operations in the countryside, causing significant casualties among Cuban troops.

24/4/77
RDW

28/4/77
RAC

Rebels melt away as Zaire army marches on

KINSHASA. — Katangan rebels in Zaire's Shaba Province appear to have melted away as government troops rapidly advance toward the Angolan border, AP reports.

There has been little fighting apart from a brief battle when government troops took the railway town of Mutshatsha. They were later rapidly moving west toward Dilolo on the Angolan border.

On March 8, an estimated 2000 Katangans, exiled in Angola since the early 1960s, invaded Shaba and occupied a quarter of the mineral-rich province without a fight.

Two weeks ago the government organised a counter-offensive backed by 1500 Moroccan troops.

Now, it is thought, the rebels have abandoned their plan to set up an independent nation and have pulled back to Angola.

The government drive is not meeting any resistance but it is being slowed by mines planted on the only road through the region.

All the villages in the area are abandoned. Mutshatsha, a town of 7000, was deserted when President Mobutu flew in by helicopter on Tuesday.

In northern Shaba Province two large villages, Sandoa and Kapanga, are still in rebel hands. A government push in the area has not made any reports for a week.

STABILISE

The London Daily Telegraph has reported Zaire is trying to stabilise its border with Angola.

President Mobutu desperately needs to form some kind of accord with his eastern neighbour, President Neto, for the sake of his staggering economy.

He wants Angola to reopen the Benguela Railway so that he can move the copper to Lobito. At present he is forced to use costly transport through South Africa.

But Western diplomats in Kinshasa see no quick solution.

Rebel Unita and FNLA



President Mobutu, in glasses, wore combat uniform when he visited his victorious troops in the Shaba Province this week. The soldiers are now nearing the Angola frontier.

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golan central highlands and are creating havoc for the Cubans and Dr Neto's MPLA along the Benguela line, which is still blocked.

Intelligence reports reaching Lisbon say the rebels are now so strong that Dr Neto might be forced eventually to seek a coalition with the Unita leader, Mr Jonas Savimbi. Mr Savimbi has said he would consider this if the Cubans left Angola.

The Lisbon reports say there is deep discontent among the Cubans, who feel they have been dragged into a lengthy war by Moscow and that there is no end in sight.

Mobutu out ^{2/11/77} for peace with Neto?

(351)

LONDON — With the rebels on the run in Zaire, Pres Mobutu is believed to be making urgent attempts to stabilise the border with Angola.

He wants Pres Neto to re-open the Benguela railway line so that he can move Zaire's copper for which he is being forced to use costly transport through South Africa.

Reports from Kinshasa claimed that rebel Unita and FNLA forces have established a joint command and were creating havoc for the Cubans and Dr Neto's MPLA forces along the Benguela line, which is still blocked.

Intelligence reports say the rebels are now so strong, Dr Neto may be forced to seek a coalition with the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Dr Savimbi has said he would be prepared to consider this, but only if the Cubans left Angola. — DDC.

Idi now a front-line president

21/4/77 NM

351

KINSHASA — President Mobutu, on a flamboyant victory tour of troubled Shaba province, planned to make a trip to the front line yesterday with Uganda's President Idi Amin.

President Amin's visit was seen as underlining African support for Zaire as it battles against rebels.

Moroccan-supported Zairean troops were advancing west from the railway ghost town of Mutshatsha, pushing the insurgents towards Angola.

But, according to diplomatic sources, the push appeared to have slowed.

President Amin was flying to Lubumbashi, the capital of copper-rich Shaba, formerly Katanga, and to rear headquarters at Kolwezi before he and President Mobutu visited the front.

President Amin visited Kinshasa last Saturday and offered military support if necessary. Yesterday a radio report said a Ugandan Army "suicide striking force" had left for Shaba.

Diplomatic sources said a Moroccan-supported Government task force of unknown strength was now 60km west of Mutshatsha, advancing towards the strategic crossroads town of Késaji, 80km away.

The Government advance column made 25km in its first day after the recapture of Mutshatsha from the rebels last Monday, but its progress had since slowed and it was not known how it was being supplied, the sources said.

The Zairean President has been in Shaba province for six days, two days longer than planned, flying his giant military transport plane and being received usually in showbusiness style by dancing girls and drum majorettes, marching troops and silver bands.

His tour was apparently intended to whip up support as the tide of war turned against the rebels, and to rebut Soviet suggestions that the conflict was rooted in a popular uprising.

The Zairean leader bolstered his image as a guardian of Africa against communist expansions, posing in

camouflaged battledress before captured Soviet grenades, mines and mortars. — (Sapa-
Reuter.)

Surprise attack by Zairean soldiers

29/4/77 gta

(351)

The Star's Africa News Service

KINSHASA — A hundred Zairean paratroopers were dropped behind enemy lines in a dawn operation and captured nine prisoners, the official government news agency, Azap, reported last night.

weapons.

President Amin was "easily able to identify the weapons" because they were of Soviet origin and already in use in his army, Azap said.

President Amin assembled a rocket launcher equipped with infra-red sights for night fighting which had been captured. The Ugandan leader will go to the "front" today at the head of his platoon of soldiers, which are presumed to be from the famous Ugandan "suicide mechanised battalion."

It is unlikely that Zaire will need any more troops for the moment, as the Zaire army is already being backed by 1 500 Moroccan troops, and the Katangese are said to be melting back into the bush without putting up more than token resistance at best and landmining roads as they retreat.

● The war could bring Mobutu's Zaire down to earth.—Page 19.

The operation began at 6 am yesterday. The paratroopers were dropped in two units from two Zaire Air Force C-130 transport planes.

It was not stated where behind the enemy lines, but the joint Zairean-Moroccan force pursuing retreating former Katangese gendarmes who invaded Shaba Province from Angola is known to be in control of the rail town of Mutshatsha, about 240 km east of the Angolan border.

An advance unit was said to be in the town of Masaji, about 60 km west of Mutshatsha.

Meanwhile President Amin of Uganda arrived in the copper centre of Kolwezi, accompanied by President Mobutu and a platoon of Ugandan soldiers.

They were taken by military helicopter to Mutshatsha, Azap reported.

President Amin has offered to provide troops for the Zaire army, as have Sudan and the Central African Empire.

The offer has been accepted by Zaire, and the countries will be notified if and when the troops are required.

Presidents Amin, and Mobutu, both wearing

- I. For Immediate Implementation
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1. Romance Studies
2. Archaeology
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11. Speech and Drama
12. Religious Studies
13. African Languages
14. German
15. Romance Studies
16. Speech and Drama

The Star Friday April 29 1977

The war could bring Mobutu's Zaire down to earth

Allen Pizze, of The Star's Africa News Service

KINSHASA — President Mobutu Sese Seko has so far weathered the crisis of an invasion of his richest province remarkably well, and managed not only to strengthen his position in the region but to line up considerable diplomatic support in Africa.

When former Katangese gendarmes invaded from Angola eight weeks ago and routed the notorious, weak Zaire armed forces (FAR), seepings of weakness in the Mobutu Government, which is based on autocratic and personalised rule by the man who lous himself as "Le Guide," was in trouble.

The West did not respond in the way President Mobutu had hoped when he cried Soviet imperialism, and aid was less than enthusiastic.

But Mobutu quickly got Morocco's King Hassan to send in 1,800 support troops with another 1,500 on stand by.

That lined up moderate African regimes, including Egypt and Sudan, on the side of Mobutu.

Significantly, no African country openly supported Mobutu's disclaimer of involvement in the invasion which was launched from its territory.

As the military tide began to turn, President Mobutu headed off the Shaba to make a show of power and popularity.

Immediately he arrived, the joint Moroccan-Faz force swept into the railway town of Mutchatsha, which the Zaire government had made a symbolic point of focus. It represented the deepest penetration point of the Katangese.

There was little fighting in the advance on Mutchatsha, and apart from blowing a bridge or two and sowing landmines the Katangese put up no resistance. They simply melted back into the thick Shaba bush.

Mobutu extended his tour of the front to include more Shaba towns, and each visit seemed to elicit a warmer response than the last.

Shaba, never stable, had been the scene of two anti-government uprisings in the last 15 years.

That he has managed to hold Shaba and the rest of this huge country 250 different tribal groupings together, is therefore a remarkable achievement.

The war almost wrecked the efforts of about 98 foreign banks to inject more than \$200-m into Zaire to save the country from defaulting on almost \$3,000-m in foreign debts — in effect, international bankruptcy, according to reports.

That in itself may be good for Zaire. The debt was run up under a free-wheeling and ambitious programme of building huge office blocks, monuments and for projects such as the All-foreman fight which cost vast sums.

However, investors are going ahead to demand a different style if they are to help revive the economy which was hit too by the slump in copper prices.

Thus, with a bit more luck, President Mobutu may come out of the Shaba affair well ahead

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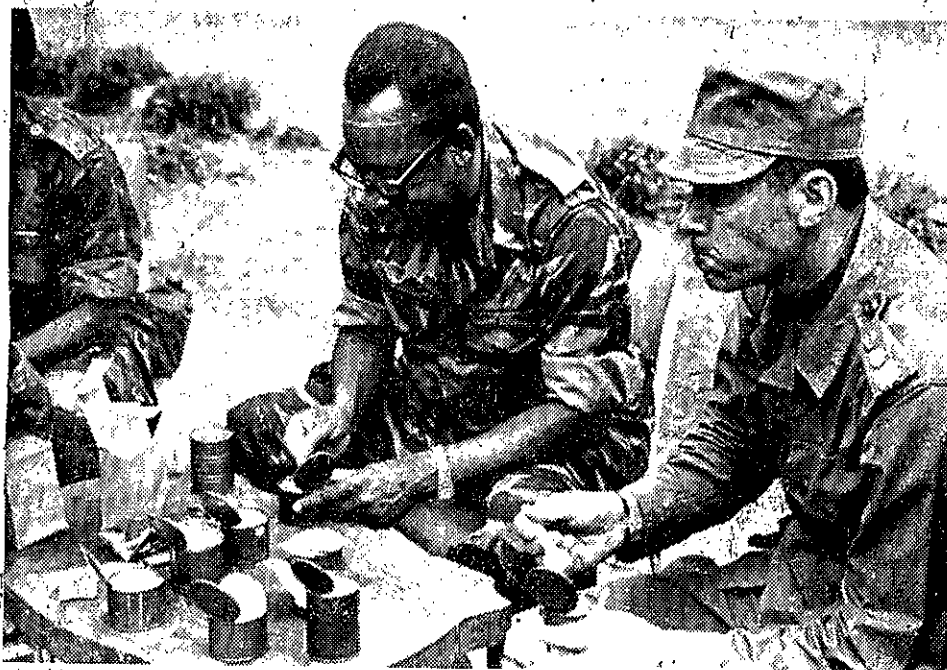
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Amin's suicide squad for Zaire



President Mobutu and a Moroccan general tuck into army rations in Shaba. Soon the rations might include Ugandan gin sent by Idi Amin.

NAIROBI. — President Idi Amin yesterday dispatched a Ugandan "suicide striking force" to help the Zaire army fight rebel invaders in Shaba Province.

Radio Uganda did not give the size of the force. It said only that it took food and equipment, was led by former military intelligence chief Lieut-Col Francis Itabuka, and was accompanied by the Zairean Charge d'Affaires in Kampala.

EXAMINE

No mention was made of President Amin who, according to officials in Kinshasa, was also due in Shaba yesterday.

The troops flying to Zaire were presumably from Uganda's "Suicide Battalion of Commandos."

President Amin sent an airliner full of food to Kinshasa shortly after fighting broke out in Shaba

Province nearly two months ago.

But a few weeks ago he sent a cable to King Hassan of Morocco indicating that the dispatch of Moroccan troops to Zaire did not have his approval.

"It will definitely cause serious division in Africa and the Arab world. Therefore I request your majesty to examine your stand carefully in these matters," the cable said.

A week ago it was President Amin who examined his own stand. He sent a message to President Mobutu warning him that he had information which showed the real reason why Tanzania had just closed its border with Kenya.

It was because Tanzanian troops were moving towards Kalemie on the Zairean shore of Lake Tanganyika, so as to "increase the strength of the rebel forces now fighting in Shaba Province."

President Amin flew to

Zaire for a few hours last weekend and on his return to Kampala announced he had put his 21 000-man army at the disposal of Zaire.

President Amin has had a close friendship with President Mobutu for several years.

Their only recorded row was in 1972 when President Amin was expelling Asians from his country and President Mobutu flew to Kampala to try to persuade him to give the Asians more time.

GIN

The radio also revealed that President Amin has ordered supplies of food and drink, including beer and a local gin, be sent to Zaire for the troops.

President Mobutu was at the front yesterday meeting his troops who have forced the Katangese rebels back towards the Angola border. — Sapa-Reuter.

III. The remaining requests for staff and will be reviewed later.

African Languages

INTERNATIONAL

Anthropology

I. Introduction

The migration of workers

Archaeology

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English

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15.3.77

This paper was prepared by the International Labour Office

Zaire troops advance

KINSHASA — Government troops in Shaba Province, due to be joined by a platoon under Pres Amin of Uganda, advanced on a rebel-held town yesterday where 12 foreign missionaries had not been heard of for several weeks.

Western diplomatic sources here said the town, Kasaji, was the next major objective in an advance by Government troops and some of the 1,500 Moroccan soldiers sent to help Pres Mobutu Sese Seko.

Zaire's Azap news agency also said Pres Amin would lead a platoon of Uganda "suicide strike force" troops to the ill-defined battle front yesterday. The visiting Uganda leader said Zaire's enemies were also the enemies of his country.

The Western diplomatic sources said the 12 missionaries last heard of in Kasaji were Plymouth Brethren from Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

They said the Zaire-Moroccan advance unit was now 70 km west of the important railway town of Mutshatsha captured on Monday.

There had been no recent report of contact with the rebels and the campaign pushing towards the Angolan frontier seemed to have slowed. — SAPA-RNS.

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ip (Intensive and Development) SOUTHERN AFRICA

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I am grateful to many people for discussion and criticism which, over the years, has helped to mould my own thinking as expressed in this paper. In particular I wish to thank Wolfgang Thomas and also the various members of a University of Cape Town joint anthropology-economics seminar group on international migration for their critiques, during 1975, of an early draft.

1. Central Statistical Office, Monthly Digest of Statistics (Salisbury, January 1976) and Republic of South Africa, Dept. of Statistics, Migration Statistics: Tourists Immigrants and Emigrants 1970 and 1971 (Report No. 19-01-02, Pretoria).

The South African figures are for all races but exclude oscillating migrants. From the regional breakdown it is safe to assume that the majority of immigrants referred to in these figures are white. See also White Migration to Southern Africa (Centre Europe - Tiers Monde, Geneva, 1975).

2. Francis Wilson, Migrant Labour in North Africa. South African Council of Churches and Spro-cas, Johannesburg, 1972) pp.29-77. Bill Nassau, 'Migrant Labour and South African Economic Development', S.A.J.E. (Vol. 44 No. 1 March 1976) pp.65-71. Combining the statistics for the

Religious flee Zaire

20/11/79
LUANDA — About 20 Western whites, mostly missionaries, have arrived here from the Angolan town of Moxico where they had taken refuge after the latest developments in the military situation in Zaire's southern province of Shaba.

The Angolan news agency, ANGOP, reported that the group of refugees — the first to arrive at the airport here — included nationals of Belgium, Britain, Spain, Italy, Canada and Australia.

Replying to questions from the Press in the name of his colleagues, a missionary who has lived in Shaba since 1956, said they had evacuated the Mutshatsha area because the population had fled, preferring to follow the insurgent forces.

"We worked directly with the people," he said. "But where we were, there was no longer anyone. Everyone had followed the rebels. There was no one in the hospitals, no one in the schools or the fields. We were the last to leave."

"We left behind all our possessions, certain that our homes, our hospitals and schools would be pillaged and destroyed."

The refugees plan to leave Luanda for London.
— Sapa-Reuters

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Egyptian pilots to help Zaire

351

2/5/77 Star

STAR 2/5/77

CAIRO — Egypt's President Sadat is sending pilots to help President Mobutu of Zaire to fight the rebel forces which have invaded his country.

Speaking in Alexandria, he did not say how many airmen would be sent, but he made it clear he had decided to aid Zaire because the invasion represented a threat against Sudan and the source of the Nile.

President Sadat's actual words implied that he might send ground crews and pilots to Zaire. "I have decided to help Zaire by operating their air force," he said, "just as we once sent pilots to Nigeria."

RUSSIA

The president said the invasion of Zaire was being supported by the Soviet Union. The fighting, he said, "is for the benefit of the devil, over whom there hangs a question mark."

There was no doubt in the mind of his listeners that it was the Soviet Union whom Mr. Sadat identified with the devil.

"As the invasion is a direct threat to Sudan and the course of the Nile, which for us is life and death," he said, "we will fight against whoever attacks Sudan."

Zaire has few fighter aircraft — one authority said fewer than 50 — but it was not clear whether Egypt would consider lending its own equipment to President Mobutu.

A Luanda report says 28 Protestant and Catholic missionaries have fled

heavy air bombing in Zaire's Shaba province to safety in Angola with the help of the Congolese National Liberation Front.

They tell of panic among the people of Shaba as bombing raids by Zaire Air Force Macchi and Mirage jets hit civilian targets in Lufupa, Mutshatsha and Kasaji, causing the townspeople to flee into the bush and towards the neighbouring Zambian and Angolan borders.

The advancing forces of Moroccan and Zaire troops, which none of the

missionaries has seen, had got to within 14 km of Mutshatsha when the group of Belgian, Spanish and Italian missionaries left there by rail on April 17. They said the town was deserted.

Previously, on April 11, 12 and 13 bombing raids had hit a railway workers compound, the local hospital and many houses, wounding many people.

In Kasaji, the Plymouth Brethren reported bombing raids on April 11, 15, 16 and 17, first by Macchi jets armed with rockets which hit their mission, and later by high-flying

Mirages dropping bombs which made large craters.

Mr George Raymond (67), British missionary, said: "The population are absolutely terrified and are fleeing."

All the missionaries reported they had lived almost normally during the period of "liberation" by the Front, who had been welcomed by the people of Shaba.

The Front had told the people: "We are not Katangese, we are Congolese who have come to liberate our country from Mobutu." — Times and Guardian News Services.

Zaire cuts its ties with East Germany

KINSHASA. — Zaire yesterday suspended diplomatic relations with East Germany and gave its diplomats 48 hours to leave the country, the official Zaire news agency Azap reported.

Zairean diplomats in East Berlin are being recalled.

Last week Zaire accused East Germany of supplying war materials to insurgents in Shaba province and it joined a "list of vultures" which includes Russia, Angola and Cuba.

All four have denied involvement in the fighting. Zaire suspended dip-

lomatic relations with Cuba on April 4.

The news agency also said there was serious fighting at the weekend near the strategic crossroads town of Kasaji. Zairean and Moroccan troops inflicted heavy losses and suffered some casualties itself, but no figures were given.

Three Zairean armoured cars and two lorries were destroyed by insurgent mines, the agency said.

President Mobutu Sese Seko, on a morale-boosting tour of the province, yesterday visited wounded troops in hospital. — Sapa-
Reuter.

351

RDM

3/5/77

Snail's pace war in Zaire hots up

357

STAR 3/5/77

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The Star's Africa News Service

KINSHASHA — The snail's pace "Shaba War" stepped up somewhat in the last few days with official reports of "serious fighting" along the main road to the Angolan border, the arrival of Egyptians to reinforce the Zaire Air Force and the expulsion of East German diplomats from the country.

There were "very serious engagements" between Katangese insurgents and joint Zaire-Moroccan forces about 30 km east of the strategic road junction of Kasaji, about 140 km from the Angolan border, the official Zaire news agency, AZAP, reported.

In the fighting, which reportedly took place on Sunday, three vehicles with machineguns moun-

ted on them, were destroyed and a Moroccan truck was hit, all by landmines.

There were a number of Moroccan and Zaire armed forces (FAE) casualties reported.

FIGHTING

There are also unconfirmed reports of fighting north of Kapanga, the northernmost penetration point into mineral-rich Shaba by former Katangese gendarmes invading from Angola.

In another development, at least 50 Egyptian pilots and technicians have arrived in Kinshasa to assist the Zaire Air Force.

They are en route to the "Shaba War" as part of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's Mayday pledge to help Zaire in what he saw as a threat to the Sudan, which borders both Zaire and Egypt.

An Egyptian officer who arrived in Kinshasa at the weekend said the contingent could "handle the Mirages" of the Zaire Air Force.

MIRAGES

The Zaire Air Force has at least 12 French-built Mirage fighter-interceptors, but only about one third of them are operative at any one time, due mainly to a chronic shortage of spares.

There are reported to be fewer than five Zairean pilots qualified to fly the sophisticated Mirages.

The planes would only be useful as "close-air support" (low-level strafing planes) and then would be more of a psychological advantage than an actual military one.

But this would require more training and experience than the Zairean pilots have, hence the

SA-Zaire: potential for ties

357.

STAR
3/5/77

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A potentially important economic relationship could be established between mineral-rich Zaire and South Africa, but this would depend on internal changes in this country, Mr Colin Eglin, Progres leader, said on his return to Cape Town from Zaire today.

Mr Eglin said in common with other African

countries, Zaire differentiated between the Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia issues, which it saw as international, and the apartheid policy, which it saw as an internal issue.

"As far as South Africa is concerned, I do not believe there will be any formal relationship between South Africa and Zaire as long as SWA/Namibia is not independent and South Africa applies the policy of apartheid.

PRAGMATIC

"Indications are, however, that Zaire will adopt a comparatively pragmatic attitude towards South Africa, and she already recognises fully the economic role which South Africa could play, were it not for the political liability of South Africa's internal policies."

Mr Eglin spent five days in Zaire to assess the conflict resulting from the invasion of Shaba Province.

"No force of the kind that has invaded Shaba could have been assembled, trained and equipped without the knowledge and approval of the Government of Angola," Mr Eglin said.

Zaire may hire 'war dogs'

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STAR
4/5/77

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British mercenaries who took part in last year's Angolan civil war say they have been approached by American and Angolan recruiters to fight in Zaire.

They were asked to help President Mobutu finish his re-conquest of the Shaba province, they said.

One said he was contacted by Mr Manuel Gonçalves, a Brussels-based representative of Dr Holden Roberto, the FNLA leader who was pushed out of Angola by the Marxist MPLA. Dr Roberto is President Mobutu's brother-in-law.

Another group of former and prospective mercenaries based in London is waiting for money and tickets which they expect from an American organiser named in reports as having "strong links with the CIA."

The man, Mr David Bufkin, tried to recruit American fighters for Angola and has reportedly since been fighting for the Rhodesian Government.

Mr Leslie Aspin, one of the British organisers last year of mercenaries for Dr Roberto, said he refused a R750 a week FNLA contract last week.

"It was street fighting, clearing out the towns in the province, but the conditions weren't good enough."

The contract was for 10 men to carry out the sort of high-risk house-to-house fighting that European

mercenaries undertook for Christian forces in the Lebanon during the communal fighting last year.

Mr Aspin says he refused the contract.

"No way do I want to become involved in another fiasco like the Angolan one," he said.

Rebels ambush Mobutu troops

KINSHASA. — An unknown number of Zairean and Moroccan troops were killed and about 20 wounded at the weekend when they were ambushed by insurgents in Shaba province, according to Western military sources.

And yesterday the official Zaire news agency, Azap, said Zaire had proposed that the border with Angola be closed and patrolled by neutral African observers.

The weekend fighting was near the town of Kasaji. Western sources said the Angola-based rebels ambushed Zairean troops at the village of Musungi, and Moroccan units being brought up for support ran into land mines.

Two trucks and three jeeps were lost in the blasts, according to Azap.

The ambush appeared to have triggered the most serious fighting since the invasion began on March 8.

A newly-arrived contingent of 50 Egyptian Air Force pilots and mechanics, sent by President Anwar Sadat "to aid Zaire by operating its entire air force", were settling down yesterday — amid some confusion about its role.

One Egyptian pilot said they were awaiting instructions from Cairo; another thought they would fly Zaire's more than a dozen French-made Mirage jet fighters — which would mean a boost for the government forces.

If the border is sealed, it could cut rebel supply lines from Angola, which Zaire has accused of supporting the invaders with Cuba, Russia and East Germany. The four countries have denied the charge.

It could also make it more difficult for the rebels — mostly ex-militiamen from former Katanga province — to retreat to their Angolan sanctuaries.

Meanwhile, a report from Zambia says about 150 refugees who arrived in Luanda from Angola five months ago claiming they were Zaire nationals left by train at the weekend for Zaire — in defiance of a decision by Zairean authorities that they cannot enter the country.

Zambia's Home Affairs permanent secretary, Mr Stanwell Mapara, said: "We allowed them to go to Zaire because they insisted they wanted to go."

Three weeks ago a spokesman for the Zaire Embassy in Lusaka said the refugees were not Zaire nationals, and arrangements for their repatriation were cancelled.

Reports from Britain and West Germany say a number of journalists and photographers have been arrested in Zaire.

Stern, the West German weekly magazine, said yesterday that reporter Erich Follath, 28, and photographer Regis Bossu, 32, a Frenchman, have been held while on assignment in Shaba province.

Reporter Colin Smith, 30, of the London Observer newspaper and a Spanish television crew are being held in Kolwezi, in southern Zaire, the newspaper claimed yesterday.

Mr Donald Trelford, the Sunday Observer editor, said Smith joined up last week in Zambia with the

TV crew to visit a refugee camp in the border area, and it appears they may have crossed into Zaire by mistake. — Sapa-Reuter-AP-UPI and Own Correspondent.

Zaire claims big gains in Shaba fighting

KINSHASA. — Zaire claimed a major victory at the weekend for its Moroccan-supported forces fighting rebels in the southern province of Shaba.

The insurgents suffered heavy losses, and big stockpiles of arms were captured as government forces overran Sanikosa, 268 km west of the Shaba copper-mining town of Kolwezi, the official news agency Azap reported.

The report made no mention of government casualties in the clash — the second claim of a government victory in less than 24 hours.

The government said its Moroccan-supported forces had flushed rebels, who invaded Shaba two months ago, out of the town of Kawayongo — the first report of progress for several days, in a government push westwards towards the Angolan border.

President Mobutu Sese Seko says the invaders are former Katangese gendarmes who invaded his country from Angola with Soviet and Cuban backing. Both countries deny the charge.

The agency reported that mortars, rockets and "unbelievable" amounts of

ammunition had been captured in the area, which has a population of 10 000.

This had prompted President Mobutu to ask whether Angola "had not become a real powder-keg", Azap said.

According to an official announcement, a prisoner taken on the Kawayonga front and a Soviet-built anti-aircraft missile are to be displayed to journalists in Kinshasa.

Testimony by the prisoner had yielded irrefutable evidence of Soviet, Cuban and Angolan intentions in Shaba, the agency said.

Three of seven Western journalists detained in Shaba province last month have flown home after being handed over to their embassies, diplomatic sources said.

They were Colin Smith, 32, of the London Observer, Frenchman Regis Bosu, of the magazine Stern, and West German Erich Follath, also of Stern.

The four other journalists, all Spaniards, were also released.

The seven journalists were paraded before colleagues and Western diplomats in Kinshasa and accused of being spies. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Mobutu troops take key town in drive west

KINSHASA. — Zaire said yesterday that government forces had retaken the strategic southern railway town of Kasaji from rebels after an air bombardment by French-built jets.

It was the first report of major progress by Moroccan-supported government troops in Shaba province — formerly Katanga — for more than two weeks.

The government forces have been trying to push the rebels back towards the Angolan border, to the west.

The official news agency said Kasaji fell on Wednesday night, but President Mobutu ordered that its reoccupation after almost two months in rebel hands be postponed until yesterday morning.

The president yesterday moved into new headquarters in the copper town of Kolwezi, 270 km east of Kasaji. From there he plans to conduct all political, economic, military and diplomatic business.

No date has been given for his return to Kinshasa. Observers said his establishment of headquarters at Kolwezi indicated that he was expecting a protracted conflict.

MIRAGE

Azap said Mirage fighter-bombers had been used against Kasaji, 120 km west of the government's forward headquarters at Mutshatsha, which was retaken by the Zairean forces on April 25.

Egypt last month sent pilots and technicians for Zaire's Mirage jets, but there was no immediate information on whether Egyptians had been involved in the attack on Kasaji.

The official newspaper Salongo said that, seen from the air, Kasaji resembled a ghost town, deserted and abandoned.

Kasaji straddles an important crossroads and is situated on the Zaire national railway, which links up in Angola with the Benguela

ADVANCE

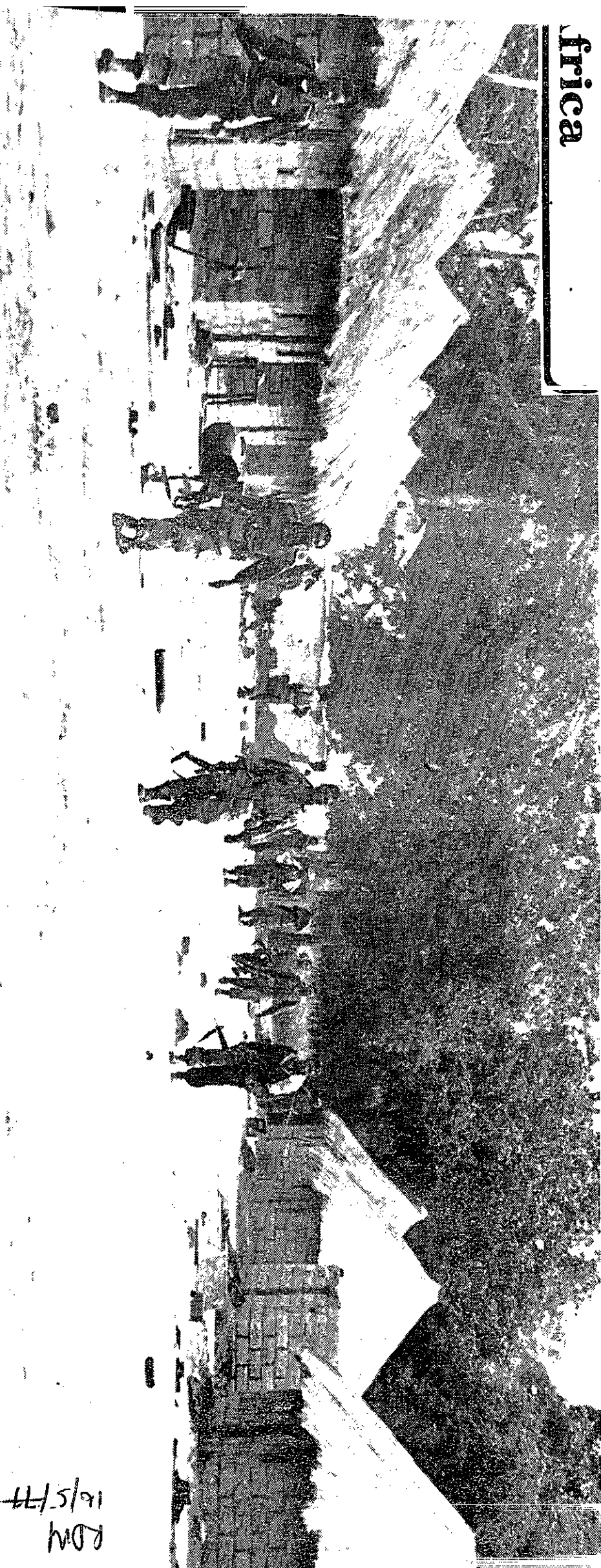
A manganese-producing town, it had been the objective of a cautious government advance west along a snaking dirt track laced with rebel mines.

No details were given of any ground fighting for the town — the last major settlement before the border halt of Dilolo, which is likely to become the next major objective.

Zairean forces are also reported to be moving in two other areas farther north, heading for the rebel-held towns of Sandoa and Kapanga, which fell to the insurgents early in their two-month-old campaign.

President Mobutu says the invaders came from Angola in March with Soviet and Cuban backing but these three countries deny involvement in the insurrection. — Sapa-Reu-

frica



A Shaba border town, Mutshata, falls to Zairean-Moroccan forces earlier this month . . . and now government forces report rebel resistance virtually at an end in the southern province.

16/5/77
RDM

Zaire's troops are in sight of victory

KINSHASA. — Zaire appeared to be in sight of victory yesterday against the rebel insurgents that invaded Shaba Province more than two months ago.

A military spokesman said the rebels had practically abandoned the towns of Sandoa and Kapanga, some 80 kilometres from Shaba's western border with Angola.

Government troops, backed by Moroccan soldiers, expect to recapture these settlements and the town of Kisenge to the south within a few days, the spokesman said.

The rebels, former tribesmen from the area driven into exile after the failure of the Katanga secessionist revolt, invaded from Angola. They made rapid advances in the first weeks and threatened the copper-mining centre of Kolwezi.

RISK

The rebels abandoned their heavy weapons as they fled from the advancing loyalist troops and were armed only with light firearms.

A rearguard action was only a small risk, the spokesman said. The rebels were trying to mix with the local population.

"It's their only chance to avoid dying of starvation in the bush," he said.

Air strikes are continuing against the remaining rebel positions, but these are being flown by Zairean air crews, the military spokesman said.

On Thursday Zairean and Moroccan troops recaptured the town of Kasaji, 128 kilometres from the Angolan border on the Benguela railroad. — UPI.

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The Star Friday May 20 1977

Showmanship puts President Mobutu back on top



PRESIDENT MOBUTU

KINSHASA — Only a month ago, President Mobutu Sese Seko's administration appeared to be on the ropes. Zaire was dangerously close to bankruptcy, and a rally that was intended to show support for him, drew a silent, sullen crowd. More ominously, in the copper-rich pro-

vince of Shaba, his army was in shameful retreat. Its opponents were a band of Angola-based soldiers who used to live in the province and who captured half a dozen towns almost without firing a shot. Mobutu clearly recognised the implications, and launched a

two-fold plan: (1) To convince the non-communist world that the invasion represented a threat to the entire continent, and not just to Zaire. (2) To convince his nation that he had the situation firmly in hand even if he hadn't. Now "The Guide" as

Mobutu likes to be called, has scored a diplomatic victory and perhaps a military one as well. **OLD SELF** Yesterday it was reported that Zairean and Moroccan troops had recaptured the Kisenge and Luashi districts. The invaders are ap-

parently retreating towards the Angola border and fading into the jungle. Mobutu has turned the events in Shaba province to his own advantage and is again his old ebullient self. "As long as I live," he said, "we shall conquer."

Mobutu achieved his coup with political showmanship and skillful manipulation of the media. In addition to the 1 500 Moroccan troops who turned the tide militarily, he had rallied a wide range of international support in spite of his Government's record of human rights violations, corruption, financial mismanagement and displaced national priorities. He had done it by waving the threat of the Red Flag — and the response he received emphasised the uneasiness that much of Africa feels

about attempts by the Soviet Union and Cuba to increase their influence on the continent. Throughout the two-month invasion, Mobutu, a former journalist, moulded the news with firmness and skill, and his spokesmen provided the only official accounts of the war.

What Mobutu has really accomplished is to buy time for coping with his biggest enemy — a R2 600-million national debt which threatens his country with bankruptcy and strengthens his position in Zaire. — L.O.S. Angeles Times News Service.

20/5/77



STAR 23/5/77

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Zaire copper project flops, Charter sells equipment at big loss

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Charter Consolidated is engaged in a world wide selling operation, getting rid of equipment it ordered for the giant Tenke-Fungurume copper project in Zaire, according to London Sunday Times business columnist Richard Milner.

Brand new items from dump trucks to special steel are being hawked around the world at prices "which must distress Charter and its partners, Amoco Mines, Mitsui and Omium Mines of France. It looks as though the Societe Miniere De Tenke Fungurume could drop well over 100m US dollars."

Low copper prices, high inflation and the Angolan war halted the Tenke-Fungurume operation originally scheduled to come on stream in 1978, with an output of 130 000 tons of refined copper a year.

Its estimated cost had doubled to 850m dollars from 350-400m dollars in 1972 "enough to deter Chase Manhattan consortium banks and export credit agencies which were to have put up two thirds of the cash. But the US government, apparently, is still keen to keep the flag flying in Zaire."

What matters to America, Milner writes, is that Tenkefungurume's estimated 51m tons of ore contains not only copper, (5.7 percent) but also cobalt (0.45 percent).

"In a strategic minerals age, a prospective 229 500 tons of cobalt might prove irresistibly attractive to the Communist bloc."

"But despite several feasibility studies at different levels of production, including a top secret Charter mission to South Africa in early January, nobody has yet

figured out a way to make this Zaire prospect a paying proposition."

Thus there was no let up in efforts to sell surplus equipment, scattered from Lyons in France to Durban in South Africa.

Ironically, some of this gear was almost sold via Germany to the Soviet Union.

Charter Consolidated is part of the Anglo American group.

through a. cat.
minerals in parts
of the world.

(certainly not worth
more than 12!)

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Hassan pulls out of Zaïre

24/5/73/14

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The Star Bureau

PARIS — Morocco is pulling its troops out of Zaïre after a massive development deal with the Kremlin.

Well informed sources here said yesterday that the Soviet Union is putting R2 000-million at Morocco's disposal on favourable terms for development of the Meskala phosphate deposits, some of the world's biggest.

House slashes US aid

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives approved R12.7-million in foreign aid for Zaïre yesterday, half of what the Carter Administration had requested. The reduction was seen as a signal that the House wanted to help Africa without any US military involvement there.

The House International Relations Committee

The cash will also be port on the Atlantic at used to set up a phosph- Joff Lasfar. The Soviet Union is get- hate exporting deep-water

had cut the Administration's R25.5-million request on May 5.

The House ratified that reduction yesterday, but refused by voice vote to go along with an effort by a House representative, Mr Don Bonker, completely to eliminate aid to Zaïre.

ling short of phosphates oil for delivery of 10 000 and as part of the deal tons of Moroccan phosph- has also offered to swap hate annually.

Morocco sent 1 500 crack troops to Zaïre in April to aid with putting down a rebellion spearheaded by ageing Katanga gendarmes in the Southern Shaba province. The official Moroccan view now is that the war is won.

Morocco's top phosphate official, Mr Karim Larami, met with King Hassan yesterday hours after returning from discussing the deal with Soviet officials.

China and South Africa are lining up together to attack the Kremlin's designs on black Africa.

To underline his point the other day Premier Vorster even quoted Mao Tse-tung's dictum that whoever holds Zaire controls Africa:

Peking can scarcely conceal its delight at Western European backing for Zaire and works to shore up its relations with moderate states starting to shy away from the Soviet Union.

Sudanese leader General Nimeiry strongly attacked Soviet strategy in Africa during a recent visit to Paris and at the same time ordered Soviet military experts to quit Sudan.

General Nimeiry was promptly rewarded for his swing around with an invitation to visit Peking. He goes in early June.

Despite the death of Mao and Chou en-Lai Chinese foreign policy retains as its major objective, the stymying of the Soviet Union.

France has a new, activist policy in Africa and stresses that Belgium and West Germany also backed Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko.

During an interview with a French daily last week Mr Vorster quoted Mao and said that France had intervened in Zaire because Paris—as opposed to Washington—recognised the threat that “Soviet imperialism” posed to

Zaire war puts SA on the Chinese side

28/5/77
Glas

As a result of the Zaire war, China and South Africa again find themselves backing the same side in Africa. Reporting from Paris, RICHARD BREEZE assesses the anti-Soviet line-up.

Europe's sources of supply.

His analysis closely parallels that of Peking which seeks a strong, united western Europe as a bulwark against the Soviet Union.

Europe, the Chinese hold, has acted in Africa to preserve both the security of the threatened Cape sea routes and its economic and political interests on the continent.

Like Mr Vorster, Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng charges that the Kremlin's aid to nationalist movements is designed mainly to bolster the Soviet Union's strategic, economic and ideological position.

China has made a major diplomatic effort in Africa. Up to last year it had given R860-million in aid to black states.

Its socio-economic model, with emphasis on agriculture and self-reliance seemed more attractive to the African states that the Soviet approach.

Then came Angola: China was — with South Africa — on the losing side and the Kremlin proteges' victory undermined the Chinese position on the continent.

Concerning southern Africa, China adopted what hard liners saw as an ambiguous position — negotiate with one hand, fight with the other.

The Russians hold to the marxist dictum that



Nimeiry . . . strongly attacked Soviet strategy in Africa.



Mao Tse-tung . . . whoever holds Zaire controls Africa.

force is the midwife of history and aid violence.

Today China's relations with front-line states Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania are spotty despite completion of the Tanzam “freedom railway.”

Rhodesia's Zapu seeks Soviet support and its leader Joshua Nkomo made a lengthy visit to Moscow earlier this year.

But at the same time the Kremlin's aggressiveness alarms moderate states and China is now beginning to profit from this.

As General Nimeiry's upcoming visit shows, the leaders are beginning to trickle back to Peking even though Mao is no longer around to give them the supreme revolutionary accolade.

Liberia — Mr Vorster's

first public dialogue partner — established diplomatic links with China in February.

Recent visitors to Peking include Mauritania's Mokhtar Ould Daddah, and Gabon's Albert Bongo, both strongly pro-French.

There have been discussions at official level with Ghana and Cameroun and a new aid agreement with Guinea.

Mr Vorster's recapitulation of Maoist jargon shows his sensitive political antenna and makes good geopolitical sense.

Not that publicly anyway, he is winning over any hearts and minds in Peking.

While hammering “Soviet socialist imperialism” in Africa recently, the Peking People's Daily added: “Extinction of the reign of the racist regimes in Southern Africa is an inexorable historic tendency which no force can oppose.”

But looking ahead one can speculate on what future arrangements China wants in South Africa.

It should be recalled that Peking persistently sought a divided Vietnam, so as to ensure that a united, communist Vietnam, leaning towards the Kremlin, would not challenge the traditional influence of the “middle kingdom” in Asia.

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there is strong reason to believe that the Chinese would prefer a negotiated solution and a confederal arrangement with a continued white presence to a black state put into power by Soviet arms.

Emergence of a militant black South Africa, closely aligned with the Kremlin, would be a disastrous setback for China in its relentless ideological duel with the Soviet Union.

President Mobutu applauded, but...

The Star 1-6-77

357

KINSHASA — President Mobutu of Zaire has won plaudits from diplomats here for transforming the potentially disastrous invasion of his southern province of Shaba into a diplomatic and political success.

But the army-backed Zairean leader — known as "The Guide" and sole saviour of his economically stagnant country by his followers — will still face major problems if he puts down the 10-week-old insurrection in the mineral-rich region.

His sprawling country is in debt to foreign banks to the tune of R12 550-million, the towns of Shaba Province where the invasion took place are depopulated, and he is embroiled in an ideological dispute with neighbouring Angola that could further entrench superpower rivalry on the strategic west African seaboard.

OIL

President Mobutu, leader of Zaire for 12 years, has said the invaders pushed into his country from Angola, aided by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The three marxist allies deny the charge.

The invasion started on March 8, following a series of allegations by Angola that Zaire was plotting to send mercenaries and anti-government forces into Angola to seize Luanda's oil riches and take over the country.

At the time, President Mobutu, his army in disarray, appeared to be in serious trouble, and diplomats here questioned his ability to hang on to the reins of power.

But the bespectacled general, whose rule has been marked by increasing centralisation and a personality cult that falls little short of organised adulation, has fought back by internationalising the conflict, out-arguing potential opponents and presenting himself to his people as a military hero repulsing the invaders.



PRESIDENT MOBUTU

an area of tangled bushland, waving elephant grass and mineral riches that provide 70 percent of Zaire's foreign exchange, is no stranger to conflict and violence.

Formerly known as Katanga, it broke away from the Congo, as Zaire was then known, for two years in the early 1960s until United Nations troops put down the secession in January, 1963.

President Mobutu has

said the Shaba invaders are former members of the Katangese gendarmerie that provided the military spine of the secession and some of whom later fled to Angola.

According to Western diplomats, marxist-leaning Angola was the most likely launching pad for the invasion, but appears to have provided little concrete support since the invaders began falling

back a month ago in the face of a government counter-offensive.

When the invasion started, President Mobutu appeared isolated, and the insurrection seemed to underscore domestic unpopularity.

But since then, the Zairean leader has reinforced his reputation as a shrewd politician and diplomat by lining up Western, Arab and African states in his support, Western diplomats said.

President Mobutu played his hand carefully, the diplomats said. He stressed the idea that the invaders were linked with the old secessionists and that, with superpower support, they had violated his territorial integrity.

"Given the arbitrary drawing of frontiers by colonial powers," one African diplomat said, "there is no African country that does not have its Shaba, or its Katangese."

"Mobutu knew that he was on strong ground because there are not many countries in Africa that would come to Angola's defence for fear of appearing to support secession. That is a thing that no African can encourage."

DISCIPLINED

The Zairean leader quickly mobilised support, Morocco sent 1 500 badly-needed, disciplined troops. Egypt despatched pilots and technicians.

France and Belgium gave arms. The United States, to the disappointment of the Zaireans, gave non-lethal military aid, while African countries, including Sudan, Central African Republic and Uganda offered military help.

President Mobutu has transferred his headquarters to the copper-mining centre of Kolwezi in Shaba Province, presenting himself to his people as a general in the field preserving Zaire's territorial integrity.

For the time-being, there is little doubt that his policies have paid off at a time when many forecast his downfall.

ZAIRE - GENERAL

12/77 → 6/78

LAURE GENERAL
12/77-6/78

Africa

RDM 9/12/77

We may get 353 Somali help, warns Kaunda

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia may ask the Somali Government for military assistance if it fails to contain the "current acts of aggression" by Rhodesia, President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday.

He was replying to a pledge by Brigadier-General Mohamed Shiek Osman of Somalia that his country was ready to help Zambia in the event of "further attacks from racist Rhodesia".

General Osman, the Somali Minister of Industry, yesterday delivered a special message from Somalia's President Siad Barre to President Kaunda.

Receiving the message President Kaunda said Somali aid was not necessary at present as Zambia was able to contain the situation.

"But should it become necessary we will let his excellency know," he said.

Speaking at the Conference of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Council of Ministers which he opened in Lusaka later yesterday, President Kaunda warned Britain that the re-

cent Rhodesian raids into Mozambique were evidence that the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, had no intention of negotiating a settlement.

He said Mr Smith was trying to provoke the Frontline states to attack to draw South Africa into the war, reports Sapa.

"The occupation of certain parts of Mozambique provides evidence that, as before, Smith has no intention to negotiate a settlement. Let Britain and America understand this."

Meanwhile, in Brussels, Britain yesterday gained US support to explore Mr Smith's plans to work out an internal settlement with moderate blacks.

But, at the same time, the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, said the international community would not accept any attempt to exclude the Patriotic Front from elections.

Britain has asked leaders of the Front to go to London for talks on Mr Smith's proposals.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, supported the move at a

breakfast meeting with Dr Owen.

In Salisbury yesterday, the president of the United African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa called for the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, to be included in the internal settlement talks with Mr Smith.

The leaders of internally-based nationalist organisations today begin a second round of talks with Mr Smith.

Bishop Muzorewa, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, and the president of the Zimbabwe United Peoples Organisation, Zupo, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, are also scheduled to attend the talks.

But Mr Nkomo's African National Council (Zimbabwe) yesterday again ruled out any possibility of their leader participating.

The acting head inside Rhodesia of the ANCZ, Mr Josiah Chinamano said in Salisbury there was no truth in reports that attempts had been made to persuade Mr Nkomo to return to Salisbury to take part in internal settlement negotiations.

King copper is dead

F.M. 16/12/77 353

Zambia's reliance on a single metal has put its economy in the hands of market forces. What can be done at this late stage?

"The end of 1977 is seeing us sweep over the hump of our worst economic times ... the night is certainly melting away and Zambia is only sailing through the small hours before the full dawn of the new economic morning opens upon her.

"As we prepare for takeoff, we shall have to impose on ourselves and for ourselves pointedly tough measures. Measures which we would not consider taking under normal circumstances ..." — Dr Kenneth Kaunda, December 12 1977

Observers in Lusaka regard Kaunda's first claim as too optimistic, but welcome

the proposal of tough measures as long overdue.

A succession of gloomy statistics, most of them stemming from the prolonged depression of copper prices, add up to Zambia's most serious economic crisis since independence in 1964. The key question is whether the government will be prepared to impose the necessary austerity measures, risking unpopularity in the months running up to the 1978 election.

"Who would have thought," asked a senior government official wryly, "that

one day the government would get more revenue from the breweries than the copper mines?" King copper in the good years provided over 50% of government revenue, over 90% of foreign exchange and a third of GDP.

Copper continues to generate the bulk of foreign exchange earnings (despite renewed appeals to increase agricultural exports). But the foreign exchange content of production costs at current prices is 60%-65%. The result is an acute foreign exchange shortage, an import pile-up of goods ordered but not paid for

Financial Mail December 16 1977

Africa RDM 15/12/77

Zaire (357) **missile** **test claim**

By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON. — Prototypes of America's latest Cruise missile are being produced in Zaire on behalf of West Germany and test-flown over the uranium-rich Shaba province, according to a report to be published in an American magazine.

Diplomatic writer Tad Szulc says the US may have supplied the Germans with technological details to develop the nuclear-tipped pilotless missile.

He claims that American and West German intelligence agencies have recruited American-trained scientists to work on the project, with political aspects coordinated in Bonn, Washington and Kinshasa.

According to the report, the Germans in charge of the project have authority to close Zaire's air space and to ban people from the test area.

The West German Government yesterday flatly rejected the report, says Sapa-Reuter.

RDM 17/12/77
Strange
(351)
dealings
in Zaire

BONN. — The existence of a rocket range in Zaire under the control of a private German firm is embarrassing the Bonn Government, officials admitted yesterday.

The latest report, in the American magazine Penthouse, said that the range in Zaire is being used for secret military purposes.

"I have never read such nonsense," said a spokesman of the Otrag Company of Neu-Isenburg.

Nevertheless, there are some curious aspects to the whole business.

The German firm has "unlimited user rights" to an area covering 98 420 square km.

Mobutu worries about the cash

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, newly re-elected for another seven-year term of office last month, reshuffled his cabinet as a first step towards implementing his "Mobutu Plan" aimed at redressing the ailing economy. He outlined the plan to the second congress of the ruling MPR (Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution).

Zaire has large balance of payment and trade deficits, 70 per cent inflation, production disorganised and decreasing in all sectors, mounting external debts and troubles with creditors.

Foremost cause of the trouble is the drastic fall in world copper prices. The trend began in 1974 when the price fell from a record R2 240 a ton to R960. Despite a 15 per cent cutback in world production imposed by CIPEC (the copper producers cartel), prices stayed down. By June 1976 when the ban was lifted it remained dangerously low. For a country earning 60 per cent of its foreign exchange from copper the effect was devastating.

The second factor is the deterioration of relations between Angola and Zaire, which robbed Zaire of the use of the port Lobito and the Benguela railway line for its imports and exports.

Thirdly, the Zaireanisation policy announced by Mobutu in 1973 has been a costly failure. The aim was to enable Zaireans to take over certain categories of businesses, but because few citizens were rich enough to take advantage of it, the government had to nationalise many in 1974.

The problem of finding qualified Zaireans then arose and soon inefficiency rendered the ex-

ercise expensive. In 1976 Mobutu offered to restore the nationalised firms to their former owners, provided they gave 40 per cent of their shares to Zairean-owned firms or citizens. The response has been slow.

Added to all this is the general inefficiency in the public sector and poor performance of farmers in recent years.

An all-round fall in agricultural production has resulted in declining exports, failure to take full advantage of high coffee prices and importation of food products.

Then Zaire has embarked over the years on several ambitious projects such as the World Trade Centre and Inga-Shaba hydroelectric dam, which are believed to be wrong projects at the wrong time.

Compounded by rising oil costs, yawning deficits forced Zaire to borrow heavily from rich Western nations and international banks in the last four years, with Citibank as the broker. It has defaulted on these loans.

In August 1976 the "Paris Club", as the rich Western nation-creditors of Zaire are known, met in Paris and agreed to reschedule the debts for November 1977. Zaire has again defaulted, but with its mineral riches still

generating confidence, the Club has again made an extension to 1978.

The arrears Zaire is due to pay have been rescheduled from R36 million to R9.5 million and at least 15 per cent of the total debts are expected to be paid off by the end of 1979.

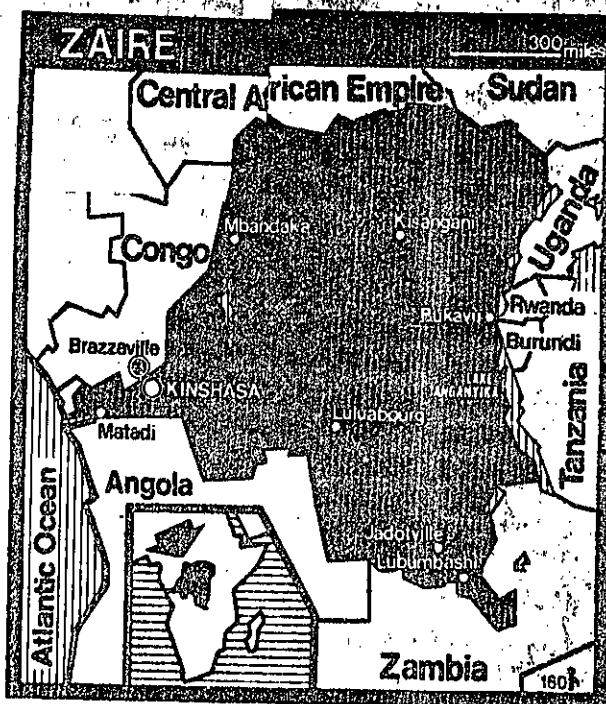
In the private sector Zaire is under tremendous pressure from international bank creditors. It is believed to owe about R650 million.

It was against this background that President Mobutu produced his plan. Its measures include one that lays down nationalised firms must now be run solely on economic criteria and competitiveness. Some like ONATRA, the state transport agency, and Air Zaire will no longer get state aid.

Non-profitable state-owned companies will be wound up in the government's bid to cut public spending, as advised by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which has been attending Paris Club meetings.

Zaireans and foreigners having the means can go either into partnership or as individuals into a hitherto state exclusive sector of air and surface transport businesses.

Augustine Oyowe



Zambia miners face crisis

DD
5/1/78
(354)

LUSAKA — Zambia's copper industry may soon face major cutbacks and layoffs, Pres Kaunda has indicated.

In an interview with an industry magazine, Dr Kaunda said "serious consideration" would have to be given to the effect mine shut-downs might have on the workers.

"This will be a very painful decision on our part because it means thousands will be thrown out of employment. It may well be that we are forced to do this," he said.

The Zambian copper industry is experiencing major difficulties at present. It once contributed more than half of all government revenue. Its 1977 contribution was virtually nil.

While it continues to bring in more than 90 per cent of the nation's foreign exchange, it is suffering a loss in real terms, and is deeply in debt to the Bank of Zambia.

A presidential committee is now studying ways of cutting costs and increasing production.

Industry sources expect the team to recommend at least partial mine closures, coupled with layoffs.

Such layoffs, occurring on the already politically volatile copperbelt, could have severe political implications for the Kaunda Government.

Zambia is in the midst of a "back to the land" campaign to lessen the nation's dependence on copper.

"That might be the answer to this problem," Dr Kaunda said. "But I really would hesitate to think of closing down any of the mines completely."
— SAPA.

Cape Times 7/11/78 (351)

Zaire trades with SA

By GEORGE YOUNG
Shipping Editor

PRESIDENT KASA-VUBU was in Cape Town yesterday. This is one of the four modern freighters of Zaire, the only African nation sending its vessels into South African ports with regular trade. And Captain Mampuya Ndala, trained in Belgium and a master mariner in his 20s, surrounds himself with western comforts and an array of recorded classics by Mozart, Beethoven through to moderns.

Mrs Ndala is travelling with him this voyage.

President Kasa-Vubu is lifting 90 tonnes of frozen beef here for home consumption, and had hoped to take an even bigger cargo at Durban but something went wrong with the order at the last moment and the contract was cancelled. Yesterday the freighter also took 50 tonnes of frozen chickens.

Zaire is the only country enjoying benefits of good relations with the Republic, but other countries are taking cargo and some in fact are heavily dependent on this country for essentials. To obtain the same goods elsewhere would treble the cost.

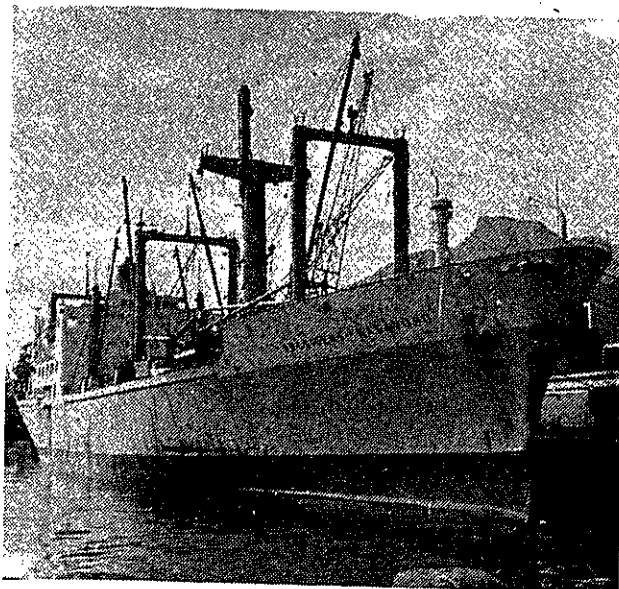
But because of the problems of railage, the Zaire Government recognizes value of being able to rail copper exports right through the Continent to a South African terminal for export.

On my visit yesterday to the President Kasa-Vubu the Belgian staffs, both black and white, were happy to talk about their ship and their trade. Belgium is training all the staffs for the Zaire commercial fleet and the established Compagnie Maritime Belge is looking after the management of the ships from Antwerp.

It is likely that the President Kasa-Vubu will be seen down here regularly since important trade is being developed



Captain Mampuya Ndala of the President Kasa-Vubu, and Mrs Ndala seen when their ship was in port yesterday.



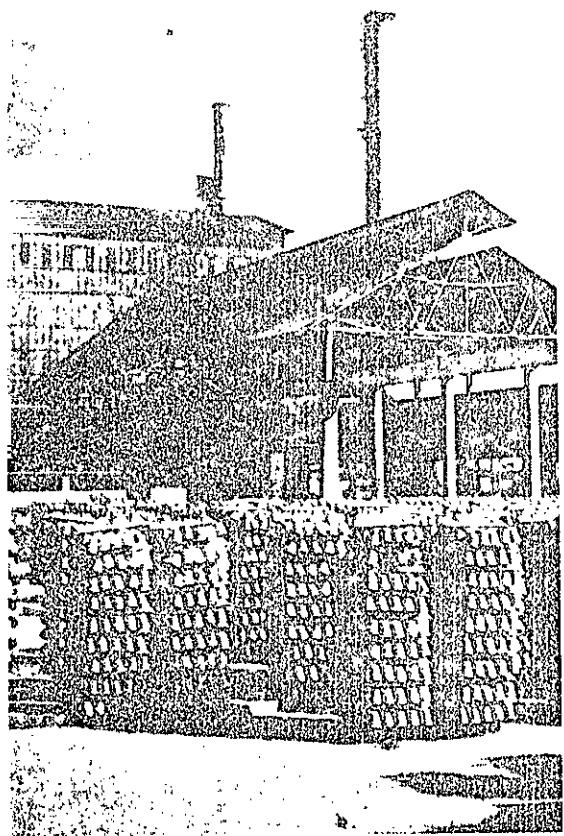
The Zaire liner President Kasa-Vubu in Table Bay yesterday where she loaded frozen beef and poultry for Abidjan.



shipping

FM 16/12/77

353



Copper for export . . . but it's no longer earning enough

stretching back 12 months and worth over 300m kwachas (R1 - K0.9). The balance of payments deficit will exceed K200m, following deficits of K136m in 1976 and K250m in 1975.

Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM), which are 51% government-owned, are running at a loss and borrowing heavily from the Bank of Zambia — K84m and K66m respectively.

The plight of the companies can be spelt out with three figures: production costs are at least K1 000/t; prices are around K940; while K1 200 is needed to produce reasonable profits and put money into government coffers.

Any substantial rise in prices is generally ruled out until at least 1980 (though Kaunda said he anticipates a slow but steady improvement from mid-1978). Prospects of recovery are hampered by the fact that the ratio of world stocks to annual consumption has risen from 19.3% in 1970 to 45.8% and could rise to 50% by 1980.

"The paradox," says RCM MD David Phiri, "is that in the bleak outlook for copper emanating from present excess supplies . . . the groundwork for future shortage is being laid well and truly, as current prices have brought new mine projects either on a care and maintenance basis or to a halt the world over.

"The seeds of an inevitable price explosion are being sown."

But an anticipation of an upturn in prices has been one reason for the

government's failure to take action before now.

In the meantime, budget deficits of K308m in 1975, at least K239m in 1976 and an estimated K152m this year have led to massive government borrowing from the Bank of Zambia.

All this has given rise to speculation that Zambia might default on its external debts. This is vigorously denied.

Against this background an IMF delegation visited Zambia last month. Inevitably there is speculation as to whether its recommendations will include further devaluation of the kwacha (devalued 20% in July 1976).

The consensus of opinion is not. While it would improve liquidity for the copper companies, Zambia has too few exports to take advantage of the move and the consequent rise in import costs and inflation would offset any advantages.

It seems that President Kaunda recognises the seriousness of the situation, underlined by a recent hard hitting report by a select committee on the economy. He has made two major speeches on the subject in two months, and in a recent interview with the *Financial Times* stated that the country would "perish as a nation" unless drastic measures were taken.

The aim of the economic programme he outlined to an emergency session of parliament in October, and which he reaffirmed this week, is to "progressively run this country free of copper."

The programme includes:

- Increased agricultural production with a target of 50% of cash production for export;
- A "drastic" reduction of staff in "overemployed" government ministries and publicly owned companies, accompanied by a rural resettlement scheme;
- Pruning of the political superstructure;
- Cuts in copper production costs; and
- Encouragement of local and international investment.

These are probably amongst the measures the IMF recommended (as well as a severe cut in government borrowing). If they are implemented, Zambia can expect assistance both from the fund and the World Bank.

Missing from the list are defence cuts. Expenditure is neither published nor debated in parliament, but guesstimates suggest it is at least 25% 30% of the budget and has risen rapidly. But the president has ruled out cuts as "unrealistic."

What are the problems behind this programme? Agriculture minister Alex Chikwanda maintains that agriculture is "poised for a sustained take off."

Maybe. There are indeed some success stories in the sector — such as maize. Once reduced to importing it in bad years, Zambia now has reserves of 100 000 t, exported that much this year and aims to produce more in 1978.

Sugar, cotton, groundnuts and oil seeds can all be put on the plus side.

Less encouraging is a stagnant tobacco industry (still the leading non-mineral export, worth K5m in 1976), a declining dairy industry, and a rather discontented group of 370-400 commercial farmers, mainly expatriates, who produce between 50% and 60% of marketable produce.

Potential, however, is measured in terms of infrastructure and investment, and both have been inadequate. In the five year Second National Development Plan which ended in 1976, only 7.3% of investment envisaged went to the rural sector. Equally serious, the proposed 1976 target of 1 722 agricultural advisers fell short by 760.

And since government has already been forced to cut capital spending over the past two years, it is hard to see where funds for expansion will come from.

The austerity measures envisaged, such as staff reductions, come at a difficult time. A recent ILO report put unemployment at 180 000; the 5.5m population is growing at 3.1% a year; and inflation ran at 20% in 1976 and is about 25% for 1977.

Cuts in copper production costs can be in part achieved by closing one or more of the high-cost sectors. This is feasible in the case of RCM where Luan-shya, for example, has production costs per ton of over K1 300, but more difficult with NCCM, because of the company's complex and integrated beneficiation process.

But the real nettle to grasp, according to some mining sources, is redundancies.

Slow, slow

Meanwhile, the committee on cost cutting in the industry, first mooted by Kaunda on October 11 but not named until November 28, did not even meet until mid-December.

The further plan for Zambia's take-off programme is international investment in two areas. The first is in hitherto untapped minerals such as cobalt, uranium, precious metals and even, as suggested the president this week, oil. Certainly the country has massive untapped resources but it will take time before development comes on stream.

Then there's industry. The basis of Kaunda's invitation to investors this week is the recent Industrial Development Act, which includes a pledge of immunity against nationalisation "unless the highest considerations of public interest so require." Negotiations over several projects are taking place.

But Zambia has little time to spare. The test of the government's willingness to impose tough measures comes in the January 1978 budget. If rhetoric doesn't rapidly become reality, the country has a very rocky road ahead.

Neto may reopen rail link

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A massive backlog of Zambian cargo and a row over surcharges at the port of Dar es Salaam have given added impetus to moves by Angola to try to reopen the Benguela railway line.

The 2 000 km line which links Zambia and Zaire with the Angolan port of Lobito has been closed since the Angolan civil war in 1975.

The line once carried more than half Zambia's imports and exports and most of the copper from Zaire's Shaba Province.

Zambia and Zaire have talked of reopening the line but continuous guerilla activity by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement in southern Angola was a factor against trying.

But, with the threat by Tanzania to increase the storage charges on Zambian goods at Dar es Salaam docks by about 1 000 percent, MPs and government officials in Lusaka have begun to cry out for alternative trade routes.

The road route through Botswana is not yet reliable and the rail link to the Mozambique port of Nacala through Malawi is less than fully efficient.

PROFITS

Zaire needs the route for its copper because, with the price of copper barely at the break-even point even for efficient mining, faster routes help profits.

Zaire takes about 44 days to ship Shaba copper by rail and river to the small Atlantic port of Matadi. Through Lobito it would take about 12 days.

About 20 000 tons of Zaire copper a month are

sent through Zambia and Rhodesia to East London and Port Elizabeth but Zaire is worried that the route could be cut by fighting in Rhodesia.

Angolan President Dr Agostinho Neto recently sent a delegation to Kinshasa to try to normalise relations between his Government and Zaire. They have been at loggerheads since the Angolan civil war days when President Mobutu Sese Seko gave open and active support to both Unita and the FNLA.

END TO AID

Presumably a condition for opening the line would be the end of covert support by Zaire for the low-key activity of the remains of the FNLA and whatever help Mobutu offers Unita.

Zambian and Zaire officials met recently to talk about a re-opening.

Zambia needs the line urgently. It takes about six days for wagons to turn around at the Zambian end of the Chinese-built Tazara railway line and there are about 50 000 tons of Zambian goods piled up at Dar es Salaam.

FILLIP

From the Angolan point of view, opening the line would not only be an economic fillip, it would also be something of a psychological victory to keep the line running in spite of Unita.

Most of the damage to track, bridges and rolling stock inflicted during the civil war has been repaired for some time. But Unita has found it simple to cut and blow the line almost at will.

(365) Star 25/1/78

(360) 25/1/78 JTC

The momentum of truth draws near for DRK

Zambia is all but broke, the IMF is demanding its pound of flesh and the Rhodesian "threat" no longer unites the people. ALLEN PIZZEY reports from Lusaka.

Senior members of the Government, including President Kaunda, are undoubtedly aware that unpopular steps must be taken. Leading businessmen, some of them former Government people who last year lost their passports for allegedly plotting against the Government, will almost certainly welcome any moves to comply with the stiff IMF regulations.

But some remember what happened when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat followed IMF recommendations and had food riots last year. Many wonder if lower echelon party climbers will try to exploit the situation.

"You can already see some of the ambitious political types backing away from Government moves, trying to dissociate themselves from anything unpopular so if there are problems they can claim to have been on the other side all the time," one source noted.

Rhodesia

Whatever the risks, the Government is going to have to make definite moves this time, most agree, and not just excuses.

The favourite whipping boy for problems in recent years has been the Rhodesian issue. The Rhodesian war assisting the "liberation struggle" was a handy, and not altogether unjustified, excuse for the steadily deteriorating economic situation here.

But the excuse is rapidly growing into a Hydra-like menace threatening to bite President Kaunda from several sides.

Zambians used to be reluctant to blame the highly-respected

A large proportion of Zambia's army is said to be deployed along the Rhodesian border, with many other troops engaged in guarding Rhodesian refugee and guerrilla camps. There have also been repeated shootings between rival guerrilla factions which have upset some Zambians.

The army

And if unrest results from unpopular budget measures, whether from genuine grievances or whipped up by political dissidents, the army may be necessary.

Pressure

The budget due on Friday will almost certainly hit the electorate in the pocket and the breadbasket, and the pressure is going to be heavy on President Kaunda to find a panacea.

Rhodesia is not going to suffice. In fact, one way the blow could be softened would be a reduction in defence spending, which has been steadily rising since the closure of the Rhodesia - Zambia border in 1973.

That is unlikely, however. Border tensions have been increasing with repeated but largely unreported raids by Rhodesian troops against transit camps of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu movement which enjoys the backing of President

to the apparent excitement of other Rhodesian nationalist groups would not be in Zambia's interests in the event of Mr. Nkomo not becoming the first leader of independent Zimbabwe.

The opposition groups which are rumoured to be springing up, especially on the volatile Copperbelt, could easily exploit the point.

Apart from the fall in price of copper, once Zambia's main foreign currency earner, the closure of the Rhodesia border has hurt the national budget most. It is estimated to have cost the country more than R400-million so far.

Narrow

Opinion in favour of reopening the border is growing. Several MPs have publicly opted for it, and reliable sources said a vote on the issue in Unip's powerful policy-making central committee only went to the closure advocates by one or two votes recently.

Only man

There is little doubt that the 53-year-old President will receive the 50 percent of votes cast he needs to stay in office.

"Most voters probably realise that Kaunda, who has no real tribal power base, may well be the only man around who can hold this country together politically right now," one seasoned political observer said.

But the size of the poll will indicate just how seriously the populace is viewing the present administration and its concern with Rhodesia. And the birth of Zimbabwe will be hailed as loudly here as it will in Harare.

Bread, Zambians were told by a leading editorial in one of the country's two daily newspapers recently, is a luxury which should be spurned in favour of the traditional foods of the rural kraals.

The label "luxury" on what most of the world considers a staple would, on the surface, seem ludicrous. In Zambia, which has miniscule wheat production and is all but broke and sinking deeper into an economic morass by the day, it is an unfortunate truism, however.

Now all the powers that be in Zambia have to do as a first step on the road back to economic realism is convince the people. And therein lies the crunch for the state of Zambia and the party and Government of President Kenneth Kaunda.

Copper revenues, which traditionally funded more than half of Government expenditure here, have

fallen with the world copper price to the point where the Government made no money from copper last year, and can expect the same situation in 1978.

To help Zambia get through the long night until the economy can be diversified and the cumbersome parastatals created in Zambia's attempts to become socialist begin to work with anything like efficiency, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has offered loans and credit facilities worth about R180-million.

There are conditions, however, none of which are going to sit well in 1978, when elections for both the United National Independence Party (Unip), the country's only legal political party, and the job of President Kaunda are scheduled.

Deep cuts

The IMF wants deep cuts in the overstuffed public service and the

trimming of such socialist trappings as free schooling and medical care (already recommended by a



President Kenneth Kaunda ... difficult time ahead for him and his country.

committee and snubbed by the policy-making central committee of the party), the closure of non or low-productive copper mines and drastic changes in agricultural policies, including dropping subsidies to the consumer and allowing farmers to charge higher prices to encourage large-scale commercial farming.

The Government has been trying to soften the population up for what it has warned will be a "tough budget" at the end of this month.

The warnings and "rally round the country" calls have been left late, however, considering that the IMF reportedly made basically the same recommendations last year.

Closed

The mining industry uses 60 to 70 percent of its foreign exchange earnings to purchase equipment and expatriate expertise, and some of the money-losing mines will have to be closed.

The Government owns 51 percent of the two giant mining companies, Nchanga Consolidated Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM).

Closure of even a smallish mine could put an estimated 5,000 people out of work, however. Getting them and their dependents "back to the land" would be no mean feat, and there is no guarantee they would go anyway.

An estimated 45 percent of the Zambian population of 5.2-million lives in the urban areas. The Government has been trying with little success to woo them "back to the land" for several years.

The space, water and soil for increased

ZAMBIA AND SA FM 27/1/78

Trade statistics (360)

Despite political differences between the two countries, SA continues to be one of Zambia's major suppliers.

Figures released in Lusaka recently show that Zambian imports from the Republic were worth R18,5m in the first six months of 1977 — a 27% increase on the corresponding period in 1976. Exports to SA stood at R785 000.

No official breakdown of the imports is published but they are known to include machinery (particularly mining equipment), medicines, and a range of other products, including butter, cheese, cooking oil and detergents.

Post-independence Zambian imports from SA reached a peak of R67m in 1968.

Imports from Britain have risen over the years to make the UK Zambia's major supplier in place of SA. In 1969, SA's exports to Zambia were 5% more than the UK's. By contrast, last year Britain supplied Zambia with nearly R100m worth of goods — more than three times the SA figure of R32m.

Zambia facing economic crisis

LUSAKA — Zambia, facing a serious economic crisis, has deferred the implementation of its third national development plan for the second time.

In his budget address to Parliament here, the Minister of Finance, Mr John Mwanakatwe, cautioned the nation to minimise its borrowing and to maximise the benefit which it gains from its debt.

The Minister said as a result of the sharp deterioration in the price of copper preliminary estimates indicate the overall balance of payments deficit for 1977 was about R225 million.

The trade balance, which was R283.3 million in 1976 slumped to R142 million in 1977, a decrease of 50 per cent in one year and the current account deficit which was R41 million in 1976 increased to R180 million in 1977, Mr Mwanakatwe said.

And to contain the deteriorating economic situation, individual commercial banks will not open letters of credit in excess of R10 million at any given time.

Persons who are normally resident in Zambia will not remit a portion of their earnings as has been the case in the past. The Government of the Bank of Zambia may exempt special categories of residents employed in the mining industry.

Emigrants settling in allowance will henceforth be reduced by the value of cars, if the owners decided to take the cars with them. These cars, however, must be not less than five years old.

And to the Zambians, their maize meal (staple food) will no longer be subsidised. The total amount of reduction is R8.6 million. This will have the effect of increasing the price of maize meal by 21.6 per cent.

The Minister also said: "The total subsidy to cover fertiliser price differential has been reduced by 50 per cent. This will have the effect of raising the average price of fertiliser by 27.9 per cent per tonne."

The price of imported potable spirits has rocketed "as a way of discouraging such imports and also to collect additional revenue." The duty on imported spirits has been increased from the present rate of R12.50 per proof litre to R15.00.

The prices of soft drinks, cigarettes, beer, petroleum products, cement and other locally produced essential goods have also been increased.

— DDC.

2/2/78

POLIO *Walter Mervin* **STRIKES** **ZAMBIAN** **SCHOOLS**

LUSAKA — Between 60 percent and 80 percent of Zambian school leavers suffer from polio, according to a committee screening students before their compulsory 20-month national service training.

The Lusaka Urban Hardship Committee made the finding after examining Form 5 school leavers who had applied for exemption from national service on medical and other grounds.

The committee includes Dr. U. N. Chauhan, a specialist at the university teaching hospital here, and a lawyer, Mr. Adamson Katongo.

Most of the polio sufferers were from urban areas said the committee. They blamed parents who did not bother to have their children treated on discovery of the disease, and also said the health authorities were failing in their health educational campaign.

The findings of the committee at its latest screening on January 25 were described as "appalling" by the committee's secretary, Mr. Chimnyama Lungu. He said the majority of those screened were exempted because of polio. — (Sapa.)

360

LUSAKA

LUSAKA — Eight Zambian soldiers were killed when a vehicle they were travelling in hit a landmine on the border with Rhodesia, on Tuesday, it has been reported here.

A defence ministry spokesman said two other officers were seriously injured and were receiving medical treatment. The spokesman did not say where the incident occurred or where the injured men were receiving medical attention.

But reliable sources said the incident occurred somewhere between Gwembe and Kalomo along the border and the two injured soldiers were in a very critical condition in Choma Hospital.

KAUNDA SIEN ROOI VIR SY KOPER

Van Ons Korrespondent

LUSAKA

PRES. KAUNDA van Zambië het nou eindelijk tot die besef gekom dat koper nie meer sy land se ylende ekonomie kan egruk nie. In sy begroting vir 1978, wat buitengewoon straf is, is daar veral klem gelê om die land se landbou te verbeter.

Daar sal vanjaar die oogste prioriteit aan die ontwikkeling van die land se landbou gegee word, met veral klem op kleinskaalse nywerhede wat van plaaslike grondstowwe gebruik gaan maak.

Een van die belangrikste kenmerke van die begroting is dat groot klem gelê is om die land se handelstekorte te verminder en om die betalingsbalans in orde te kry. Laasgenoemde is veral belangrik vir volgehoue ekonomiese groei, wat vroeër deur pres. Kaunda in die vooruitsig gestel is. 'n Baie strawwe houding is ook ingeneem teenoor staatsbesteding. Slegs in baie buitengewone omstandighede sal regeringsdepartemente toegelaat word om hul begrotings te oorskry, wat sal beteken dat baie nuwe projekte afgelas sal moet word.

Buitengewone toegevoegde waarde word ook aan buitelandse beleggers gemaak, veral dié wat hulle in landbouprojekte wil begewe.

Pres. Kaunda het ook 'n spesiale komitee aangestel om die aansoek van buitelandse beleggers, veral dié wat in die landbou belang stel, te behartig. Hierdie beleggers sal onder meer voorkeur kry sover dit invoerpermitte en buitelandse valuta betref.

Uitgewekenes wat in Zambië werksaam is, sal egter nie meer toegelaat word om hul bonusse en verlofgeld met die beëindiging van hul kontrakte die land uit te stuur nie. Geld wat die land uitgestuur word, moet nou op 'n maandelikse grondslag gedoen word. Diegene wat nie hul volle kwota gebruik nie, sal nie meer op spesiale konsessie geregtig wees nie, maar sal net op normale emigrasietoelae geregtig wees.

Een van die belangrikste aspekte van vanjaar se begroting is dat die regering probeer om die gaping tussen inkomste en uitgawes so klein as moontlik te maak.

Die verskil tussen inkomste en uitgawe in die onlangse begroting is afgebring tot 90 miljoen kwacha (R90 miljoen).

- (j) Total
- (k) Pensions
- (l) Insurance
- (m) Legal
- (n) Worker

Aangesien die prys van koper, waarop Zambië tot nou baie staatgemaak het, nie enige tekens van verbetering toon nie, is die enigste moontlike herstel van die land se ekonomie op die landbou gevestig. Zambië se invoer beloop op die oomblik ongeveer een-derde van die land se totale besteding. 'n Groot gedeelte hiervan word aan die invoer van voedsel bestee. 'n Beroep is ook op die bevolking gedoen om soveel as moontlik van plaaslike voedsel gebruik te maak om die invoer van kossoorte te verminder.

Zambië het vanjaar begroot vir 'n totale inkomste van R702,8 miljoen, wat 'n

tekort van R90 miljoen sal laat. Vanjaar se toekenning aan die staat vir kapitaalbesteding beloop R140 miljoen.

used

farmer):

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New-style democracy in Zambia's slums

Natal Mercury 10/2/78

(30)

ALTHOUGH opponents of the ruling United National Independence Party are persecuted and all other political parties have been banned, a successful example of grassroots democracy has long been functioning in the teeming squatter housing areas which skirt Zambia's modern capital of Lusaka.

Non-aligned Zambia has shed the formalities of Western-style multi-party elections, but in the squatter compounds of this country whose political slogan is "one-party participatory democracy" and national philosophy is "humanism" low income African families are borrowing from their village traditions of communal co-operation to collectively make the decisions which directly affect their day-to-day existence.

While accepting environmental responsibility, they are approaching the ancient Athenian ideal of face-to-face democracy.

AID

Lusaka's squatters are now not only being assisted by their Government, but also by a R15 million loan from the World Bank. The Bank praises Zambia's enlightened squatter upgrading project which began in 1975 as "unique among African countries and a potential model for dealing with shelter needs of low income urban dwellers."

Captivated by a suburban dream, the squatters are now well on their way to transforming their settlements into stable neighbourhoods of solid attractive houses with clean piped water, roads, markets, schools and if not modern, at least odourless, not polluting sanitation facilities.

Liberated from the shame and precariousness of second class citizenship in "unauthorised settlements," the squatters now have the psychological boost of belonging to communities of proud and titled home owners in redesignated "improved areas".

NO FEAR

Francis Mwansa, a 28-year-old father of three who peddles clothing from a bicycle, said "Now I have a good house for my family and don't fear that some day we will be chased away." Mwansa, whose family has been living in a windowless single room dwelling in the John Howard compound for three years, obtained a loan which allowed him to add

communities more amenable.

Being outside the law, and therefore without any police protection or public services, UNIP organisers formed *ad hoc* democratic people's governments in the compounds. Each cluster of 25-50 houses constitutes a UNIP section which annually elects its chairman whose role is familiarly similar to that of a village headman.

By the early 1970s the Zambian Government realistically acknowledged that it would be unable to

ROGER MANN in Lusaka

build new housing for all of these city dwellers and dramatically reversed its previous policy by recognising the right of squatters to their homes.

But what to do about the abominable sanitary conditions, lack of roads, schools and other products of a decade of neglect?

Rather than impose some alien structure on the scap-

tical squatters, who had been verbally abused by the Government and Press for years but had in fact managed pretty well on their own, Lusaka's City Council decided to let them continue to take the key decisions in upgrading their communities. Each section of 25 houses is being supplied with water taps, and the people meet to decide the location of community facilities.

The Council is building roads, but the residents decide which path they should follow.

these problems with workers on this or on rms?

ever thought of joining together to get something

and contrac

to come back

Right after independence in 1964 thousands of Zambia's largely rural and illiterate subsistence farmers began flocking to the cities, especially Lusaka, to find jobs and live the better life they believed independence automatically meant.

The official Government policy was to build "quality housing for all," but the up-country migrants immediately began establishing illegal sprawling squatter shanty towns without schools, sanitation, water or health facilities.

Though remarkable and unplanned, many of the houses are durably constructed of home-made sun-dried bricks and recycled metal salvaged from junked cars and trucks. Attractively landscaped with flowering shrubs and fruit bearing banana and mango trees, the squatters have made their

Tanzanië gee

soke taffent

Zambië

12/2/78

'n lae hou

LUSAKA

Van Ons Korrespondent

'M EKONOMIESE oorlog is aan die broei tussen Zambië en Tanzanië. Dit volg op Tanzanië se intrekking van die spesiale hawevoorregte wat twaalf jaar gelede aan Zambië toegestaan is met die eensydige onafhanklikheidsverklaring van Rhodesië.

Hierdeur is die hawekoste vir Zambië van 10c tot R1,20 per ton per dag verhoog. Voorheen is Zambië se vrag twintig dae lank kosteloos in die hawe van Dar-es-Salaam geberg en daarna is 10c per ton per dag gehef.

Die nuwe stappe deur Tanzanië sal beteken dat Zambië miljoene ekstra uit die uitgedunde reserwe sal moet bestee. Daar word verwag dat dit Zambië se ekonomie harder sal tref as enige iets anders sedert die sluiting van die grens met Rhodesië.

Onmiddellik ná die aankondiging deur Tanzanië het Zambië se premier, mnr. Mainza Chona, aangekondig dat Zambië nou al die roetes sal kyk wat hy na onafhanklikheid in Rhodesië gebruik het.

Zambië het ook onlangs gewaarsku dat as Tanzanië met sy plan voortgaan, hy ander roetes sal gebruik, wat die Tanzam-spoortlyn 'n wit olifant sal maak.

Zambië se parlamentslede het het Tanzanië daarvan beskuldig dat hy Zambië

uitmelk en dat Zambië se probleme weens Rhodesië se onafhanklikheid Tanzanië se grootste bedryf geword het.

Die jongste stappe deur Tanzanië het blykbaar sy oorsprong in die meningsverskil tussen Zambië en Tanzanië oor 'n skikking in Rhodesië.

Tanzanië se president, Julius Nyerere, wil graag hê dat daar in Rhodesië eers verkiesings gehou word voordat onafhanklikheid toegestaan word. Zambië se pres. Kenneth Kaunda wil weer hê dat die verkiesings minstens drie jaar ná onafhanklikheid gehou word om die span-

ning in die land eers te verlig.

Zambië se premier, mnr. Chona, sê hy kan nie verstaan waarom Tanzanië tot sulke ingrypende stappe oorgegaan het nie. Die spesiale voorregte is aan Zambië verleen om hom in staat te stel om ekonomiese sanksies teen Rhodesië toe te pas.

Zambië het ook groot geld in die hawe van Dar-es-Salaam belê, wat onder meer 'n lening van K4 miljoen insluit om die geriewe in die hawe te verbeter. Zambië het ook al die toerusting verskat om vrag in die hawe te beweeg.

New fear for Zambia's dwindling white community

AR64US
2/12/78 (360)

LUSAKA. — Zambia's dwindling white community is increasingly concerned about its future in a nation stricken by economic crisis, violent crime and war on its southern border.

The killing of two whites by armed robbers on the volatile Copperbelt north of here has sent a shiver of fear through the 4,000 white technicians concentrated in Zambia's crucial copper industry.

It's not the numbers of people killed that worries us, one white housewife said. 'It is the feeling of insecurity that you could be the next one.'

The murders coincided with a growing awareness of Zambia's parlous economic plight, underlined by a tough budget which clamped down last month

IT'S not the numbers of people killed that worries us, 'one white housewife said. 'It is the feeling of insecurity that you could be the next one.'

on the freedom to send money out of the country.

As I look at it, it's a simple business arrangement. Whites come here to save more than they could at home in return for their expertise. If they can't save, the deal is off,' a Copperbelt manager said.

Since independence from Britain in 1964, the white community here has dropped from 75,000 to about 30,000. But until recent years there were few basic complaints.

Servants, swimming pools and sun-drenched sporting clubs provided a cushion between the foreigners and the rigours of African life.

But in 1975, the copper price plummeted, starting a steady economic deterioration that has resulted in tough austerity measures to prevent what President Kenneth Kaunda has called 'collapse as a nation'.

WHISKY COSTS

Economic decline has brought with it a scarcity of luxury goods, high income tax, inflation of at least 20 percent and dramatic increase in the price of imported goods — a bottle of whisky, for example costs 19 kwacha (about R20) here.

But what hit expatriates most was last month's

budget announcement of tighter restrictions on hard cash remittances and a subsequent moratorium on all foreign exchange remittances by contract workers other than miners on short-term contracts until all contracts had been officially checked.

AMASS SAVINGS

Many of the 4,000 whites in the mining industry and others scattered in managerial and professional positions, used their monthly remittances to amass savings or to keep up with financial commitments at home.

They (whites) are beginning to feel as if there's nothing in it for them, one diplomat said. Sure they'll miss a lot of the life here if they go

back to Britain. But they're beginning to think of looking for pastures new.

White morale has been further depressed by the recent killings.

Diplomatic sources say armed gangs from Zaire's impoverished Shaba Province which borders the Copperbelt, are active as well as Zambian bandits seeking hapless travellers, black or white, breaking into homes.

Western diplomats said they did not expect an exodus, rather a steady flow of whites leaving Zambia.

But there seems little immediate prospect of improved conditions as Zambia is drawn increasingly into the war in Rhodesia, analysts said. — Sapa-Reuters.

ZAMBIAN NEWSMEN HIT BACK

Mercury Correspondent

21/2/78

360

LUSAKA — Zambian reporters and cameramen from the country's major mass media walked out of a luncheon in honour of the visiting Korean Vice-President, Mr. Pak Sung Chul, at Chingola last Saturday.

The reporters and cameramen stormed out of the luncheon because their colleague from the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail had been insulted by a district governor for the area using such words as "stupid idiots, dunderheads and illiterates."

Earlier a member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt Province, Mr. Shadreck Soko, had protested against a report in which he was quoted as saying fellow members of the Central Committee and Cabinet had killed the nation's development.

About 18 journalists walked out in full view of the visiting North Korean Vice-President and his delegation. They only returned to the luncheon in the mine club after persuasion from other political and government leaders in the region.

The English Victorians used to say that their African empires were acquired "in a fit of absence of mind." But getting rid of the African colonies proved to be much more troublesome. Europeans rushed to conquer Africa for a number of military, economic and religious reasons. But why did so many of the white tribe leave?

The white population of Africa in 1960 was roughly 5.5 million. Ironically about the same number remain, but only because of the increase of whites in Southern Africa. With the marginal exception of the Ivory Coast, all independent African states have seen a marked decline in their white population.

Sometimes there was a dramatic exodus of whites when the transition to independence was bloody. Some 800 000 Frenchmen left Algeria after independence in 1962. Most of the Belgians left the Congo after 1960, as did the bulk of the Portuguese in Mozambique and Angola in 1975-76.

The pace of white departure in the ex-British colonies has been more

gradual. At their greatest number in 1958, 64 700 whites lived in Kenya. By 1969 40 593 remained. The present figure is possibly 15 000 and many of these are recently arrived expatriate short-contract workers, not original settlers.

It is, however, inaccurate to lump all whites together for there are at least three types: the "white African" who has lived in the continent for generations (for example, the Afrikaner); the recent white settlers who have arrived since 1945 (for example, the majority of white Rhodesians); and the expatriate working on a temporary basis. In black Africa the white immigrant has now disappeared, whereas the number of white contract workers has increased.

Why do the indigenous whites leave? Most reasons usually given can be summarised as economic insecurity, consumer discomfort and "threats to cultural identity".

The fairly recent settler has a psychological alternative. He has come from another country. He can return. But the white

White exodus from Africa

360
24/2/78
D.D

African of generations past has no such option. This is particularly true of the Afrikaner in South Africa.

The immediate transition period to independence has usually inspired the most difficulties and the greatest spurt of exodus. The threat to life and limb in the Congo was obvious, but often the gradual erosion of white confidence

in law and order is generated by the slide towards military rule as in Nigeria, Ghana and, most notoriously, Uganda.

The white man during transition is faced with an acute dilemma. Most whites tend to believe that the new African government will not be more magnanimous in granting equality to other groups than they themselves were when they were in

Zambia's dwindling white community is increasingly concerned about its future in a nation stricken by economic crisis, violent crime and war on its southern border.

The killing of two whites by armed robbers on the volatile Copperbelt north of Lusaka has sent a shiver of fear through the 4 000 white technicians concentrated in Zambia's crucial copper industry.

"It's not the numbers of people killed that worries us," one white housewife said. "It is the feeling of insecurity that you could be the next one."

The murders coincided with a growing awareness of Zambia's parlous economic plight, underlined by a tough budget which clamped down last month on the freedom to send money out of the country.

"As I look at it, it's a simple business arrangement. Whites come here to save more than they could at home in return for their expertise. If they can't save, the deal is off," a Copperbelt manager said.

Since independence from Britain in 1964, the white community here has dropped from 75 000 to some 30 000. But until recent years there were few basic complaints. Servants, swimming pools and sun-drenched sporting clubs provided a cushion between the foreigners and the rigours of African life.

With the world price of copper — Zambia's principal export and foreign exchange earner — riding high, stores were well-stocked, ample savings could be sent home and the whites lived a far better life than in their home countries.

But in 1975 the copper price plummeted, starting a steady economic deterioration that has resulted in tough austerity measures to prevent what President Kenneth Kaunda has called "collapse as a nation."

Economic decline has brought with it a scarcity of luxury goods, high income-tax, inflation of at least 20 per cent and dramatic increases in the

... while Zambia is getting jittery

price of imported goods. A bottle of whisky, for instance, costs about R20.

The economic crisis has created shortages of essential commodities for Zambians as well and in the past three years some 22 000 workers have been made redundant.

But what hit expatriates most was last month's budget announcement of tighter restrictions on

hard cash remittances and a subsequent moratorium of all foreign exchange remittances by contract workers other than miners on short-term contracts until all contracts had been officially checked.

Many of the 4 000 whites in the mining industry and others scattered in managerial and professional positions



power. Fearing change, most whites in emerging Africa were reluctant to trust the governments. They did not take citizenship. This reluctance increased African suspicions about the loyalty of the white who would not accept the new nation by legally and emotionally joining it.

In Zambia, Western influence has not been so direct and the transitional

problems were more acute. As independence approached in October 1964 the white Zambians, like their counterparts in Rhodesia today, showed particular concern about pensions, land tenure and a blocking mechanism in parliament. But by the time of the 1968 election all reserved seats were abolished. White security therefore depended on commitment to the new government, not con-

stitutional safeguards. As President Kaunda expressed it himself: "To demand brass-bound guarantees that one will be preserved from challenge and difficulty as a condition for residence in an African state is to demand the impossible."

Besides the loss of entrenched minority political rights, Zambian whites underwent tremendous criticism because of their reluctance to take up citizenship.

From the example of Kenya, Zambia and other African states, such issues as the military role in politics, citizenship and the need to identify with the new triumphant black nationalism will be of paramount concern to the whites in a future Zimbabwe.

Parliamentary blocking mechanisms, although now a topic dominating the present settlement discussions in Salisbury, has always been a temporary palliative. They cannot last. As a result many whites will want to leave Zimbabwe, and some will have to.

But the picture is not entirely gloomy. For

Rhodesia's large white minority and advanced economy may make it the exception to the rule. White attitudes, rather than their number, will prove crucial. Prof Marshall Murphee, Head of the Centre of Interracial Studies at the University of Rhodesia, makes this point clear.

"Those whites who stay, by-and-large, find that independence makes little difference to them, economically and socially, for their skills are in great demand. The tremendous contribution that they make constitutes the greatest guarantee that they have for continued production and secure existence in the new state."

If Prof Murphee is correct, then a survival formula exists for the remaining white tribes in Southern Africa. But they will have to overcome greater obstacles than the physical difficulties encountered by their pioneering forefathers. This time there is the psychological challenge to accept ascendant black nationalism — GNS

— P L Moorcroft

Zambian landmine blasts kill three

Curfew clamp on copperbelt

Kitwe miners down tools after killing

Zambian swoop after murder

Miners end strike

Blast wrecks court

Widow tells of shooting

used their monthly remittances to amass savings or to keep up with financial commitments at home. But the restrictions are intended to limit the outflow of scarce foreign exchange — including the whites' savings.

"The whites are beginning to feel as if there's nothing in it for them," one diplomat said. "Sure they'll miss a lot of the life

here if they go back to Britain. But they're beginning to think of looking for pastures new."

According to business sources, many whites have now applied to banks to make final remittances and are seriously considering looking for work elsewhere.

White morale has been further depressed by the

recent killings. Diplomatic sources say armed gangs from Zaire's impoverished Shaba Province, which borders the Copperbelt, are active as well as Zambian bandits seeking hapless travellers, black or white, or breaking into homes.

Western diplomats said they did not anticipate an exodus, rather a steady flow of whites leaving Zambia. But there seems little immediate prospect of improved conditions as Zambia is drawn increasingly into the war in Rhodesia, analysts said.

The war has proved costly to Zambia because of the closure of its border with Rhodesia and expenditure of foreign exchange on defence. While depressing the economy, the fighting has also raised fears of an upsurge in racial feeling in Zambia.

So far Zambia has avoided irrevocable direct involvement in the fighting. But it provides bases for the rapidly growing army of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African

Peoples Union (ZAPU) whose 8 000 guerillas are becoming increasingly a target for Rhodesian incursions.

"The fighting hasn't spilled over enough yet to worry most whites, but news about it published abroad will make it more difficult to recruit replacements for the ones that go," a Western diplomat said. "If it really intensifies, there will be plenty wanting to know how to get out quickly."

One of the most durable sectors of the white community is the 300-strong farmers in Zambia who seem far less ready to panic than short-term contract workers.

The farmers provide a substantial proportion of the food produced in Zambia and some white farming families have been here for four generations. "Everything they have got is in Zambia," an official of the Commercial Farmers Bureau here said. "They are here to stay." — SAPA-RNS

— Alan Cowell

Stability in Zambia threatened

25/2/78 (360)
(Mercury) Correspondent

LUSAKA — Zambia is gripped by an economic crisis of such severity that unless it receives international aid within the next few months its stability will be gravely endangered, diplomats in Lusaka believe.

The most immediate problem is finding the foreign exchange for the capital equipment, machinery, raw materials and fuel the country needs to survive as a modern State.

Payments for imports are already a year in arrears and the moment when creditors finally draw the line is rapidly approaching.

The 51 percent State-owned copper mines, which bring in more than 90 percent of Zambia's foreign earnings, are running at a loss and provide no revenue for the Government.

A spokesman for Roan Consolidated Mines, one of the two largest copper producers in the country, describes the situation as "serious."

The copper mines continue to exist thanks to borrowings, many of them short-term.

Stocks of equipment and spares needed to keep the mines running have been so run down that they are now said to be near zero.

Falling copper prices are only part of the sorry story, however. The closing of the Rhodesian frontier has dis-

rupted trade and communications while terrorist wars, both south and west of Zambia's borders, have sent defence costs soaring.

The pile-up of Zambian goods at Dar-es-Salaam, where the Chinese-built railway to Zambia starts, is such that the Tanzanians have raised warehousing costs 20-fold in an attempt to speed clearances.

Some consignments have been lying around since 1974.

Zambia also faces an election this year. Although there are no reliable guides to public opinion President Kenneth Kaunda's popularity appears to be at its lowest ebb since independence nearly 14 years ago.

In addition the structure of the only political party, Unip (United National Independence Party), is precarious to the point of collapse.

A research team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is now in the country and its recommendations are expected in April.

UDI costs Zambia R645m

LUSAKA — The United Nations mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia had cost Zambia more than R645 million since 1965, a Zambian Minister of State, Mrs L. Monze, revealed here.

She said this had threatened the stability and level of development which Zambia could have achieved since independence. This had forced Zambia to shift from development to arresting the declining economy. — SAPA.

Zambians held after blast

The Star's Africa News
Service

28/7/78
LUSAKA — Zambian police have arrested two Zambians in connection with a recent landmine blast in which an elderly woman and two children were killed, and Sina-zongwe Member of Parliament, Mr Maxwell Beyani, was injured.

Mr Beyani exonerated Rhodesian Security Forces or guerillas for the act. But his claims were refuted by a member of the Central Committee for the province, Mr Stephen Sikombe, who claimed it was the work of Rhodesian soldiers.

(360)

Kaunda's Cuban hint

The Star Bureau

LONDON — President Kaunda of Zambia said on BBC television last night that, if he thought it was necessary for Russians and Cubans to train Patriotic Front guerillas in Zambia, there was nothing to stop him allowing them to do so.

But at the moment, he added in an interview recorded in Lusaka, there was no need for that.

"The moment that need arises, I will do so," he said.

President Kaunda denied that Cubans were already training guerillas in Zambia. Zambians were training the guerillas, he said. But perhaps Cubans were training guerillas in other countries.

President Kaunda said that if the British and Americans could not remove Mr Ian Smith, they

should leave it to those who could — Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.

Unless the West moved quickly in Rhodesia, the gun was going to decide.

In a separate interview, Mr Nkomo said that British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen and the Americans had been "con-niving" with the Rhodesian regime.

Zambians are beginning to question the actions of their Government, including its commitment to the Patriotic Front, as the landlocked nation gears for presidential elections that will be a major test of confidence in the country's leadership.

Successive official campaigns in recent months have met with responses ranging from howls of protest at sex censorship in cinemas to public mockery by a leading businessman of a drive to wean Zambians away from expensive imported food.

Although Zambia is a one-party state without a legal form of organised opposition, it is ironically the 125-seat parliament, whose members are all drawn from the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP), that often provides the most vocal expression of dissent.

Backbench MPs have frequently questioned the wisdom of President Kaunda's total commitment to the guerilla war being waged in Rhodesia by the guerillas of the Patriotic Front. A popular joke in the taverns of Lusaka's shanty-towns is that Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo is the nation's vice-president.

MPs have complained

Zambians begin to doubt leaders

The forthcoming presidential elections in Zambia are expected to show to what extent confidence in the country's leadership has been eroded, reports The Star's Africa News Service.

that the closure of the border with Rhodesia increased defence spending and the nation's "war footing" with the white-ruled south have stymied its chances of economic progress comparable to that of Malawi or Kenya.

Even the Unip-run Times of Zambia has published a reader's letter asking why it is so necessary to support the Patriotic Front at the expense of other nationalists, once welcomed here, such as Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

But the Rhodesia crisis across the Zambesi is not the only cause of Zambia's increasing economic troubles, which have now reached the proportions of a crisis unparalleled in 14 years of independence.

The slump of the copper price in 1975, mismanagement of the valuable foreign exchange copper brings in and the ap-

parent inability of successive campaigns to lure Zambians back from the line of rail into agriculture have all contributed to the crisis.

At the grass-roots level, where apathy towards Unip seems greatest, this has brought a 21 percent increase in the price of mealie meal — the nation's staple food — 22 000 redundancies in the past three years and the prospect of higher unemployment as firms face closure because of a lack of imported raw materials.

It is difficult, for instance, to find some tyres in Zambia now because of foreign exchange restrictions on imports of the necessary raw materials. Inflation is running at 20 percent, according to official figures and the gross domestic product fell by four percent in real terms last year.

While all this adds up

to sufficient grounds for popular discontent, there are no opinion polls that would give an indication of popular feeling. But a by-election in Roan constituency on the politically volatile Copperbelt last month gave some pointers to the way Zambians feel about the country's political system.

Only 13 percent of the electorate turned out and the majority of those voted for Musonda Chambeshi, a lieutenant of former Vice-President Simon Kapwepwe, who was rehabilitated to Unip last September but whose political future is still cloaked in mystery.

"I don't know if you can call it a protest vote," one Western diplomat here said. "It certainly shows a staggering lack of confidence in the political system."

The date for parliamentary and general elections has not yet been announced, but the prospect of polling has already provoked an atmosphere of political tension. Reports are beginning to circulate of "dark corner meetings" by clandestine opponents of the government, and the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail has issued fresh appeals for unity in the face of the stresses facing Zambia, particularly as the Rhodesia crisis deepens.

While it seems certain that President Kaunda will be returned to a further five-year term of office, Unip needs to prevent a repetition of the Roan vote, since a low turn-out at presidential and general elections would represent an embarrassing loss of face.

President Kaunda has promised an economic take-off by mid-1978, and has forecast a solution to the Rhodesia crisis by the end of the year. Both are needed to head off the prospect of a worsening economic crisis and its political repercussions.

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**Zambians held for
landmine blast**

LUSAKA — Police have arrested two Zambians in connection with a landmine explosion which killed a woman and injured a Member of Parliament for Sinazongwe, Mr Maxwell Beyani, earlier this month.

The MP exonerated the Rhodesian Government and said the landmine had been planted by Zambians who did not want him to go back to Parliament after the forthcoming elections. — SAPA.

2 275 M
Zambian

condemns killings

LUSAKA — A leading member of the ruling United National independence Party here has strongly condemned what he described as "the senseless killing" of 15 Botswana soldiers and two civilians by Rhodesian troops in an ambush on Monday.

Chairman of the political, constitutional, legal and foreign affairs committee of the party, Mr Reuben Kamanga, said here yesterday: "We are very much disturbed by the senseless killing of the Botswana people without provocation."

Commenting on the killings in an ambush inside Botswana territory last Monday, Mr Kamanga said: "We can conclude that the freedom fighters of the gallant Patriotic Front are very effective inside Rhodesia on all borders." — DDC

Zambia may seek aid from Reds

A deal which has no options

Countdown after 12 years of bloodshed

LUSAKA — There are increasing signs within the Zambian Government circles that Western encouragement of the agreement between Mr Smith and the internally based black leaders will force Zambia to seek aid from Russia and Cuba to assist in an intensified war waged by the Patriotic Front.

Although some observers here question whether this will happen, there is evidence of a recent and significant change in Zambia's attitude to such external involvement.

This is accompanied by reports of about 50 Cuban military advisers attached to the Zambian bases of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Intensification of the guerrilla war against Rhodesia carries serious risks for Zambia. Even if Mr Nkomo is successful in his efforts to send part of his 6,000 to 8,000-strong army to Mo-

zambique for an assault from the east the remainder would have to infiltrate Rhodesia from Zambia.

Such infiltration would render Zambia liable to retaliatory Rhodesian raids such as the two reported to have taken place earlier this year.

Some observers are doubtful that Zambia would be prepared to take the drastic step which Russian and Cuban intervention would signify.

They point to the severely depressed economy, for which international assistance is urgently needed, and the fact that President Kaunda's policies have their opponents among economic and political pragmatists.

Last September the Zambian Government reacted angrily to reports that Russians and Cubans might be brought in — Financial Times News Service.

Today, Mr Ian Smith and the hard men round him who unilaterally declared Rhodesia's independence in 1965 to retain white control formally concede political control to a black majority and clear the way for the black-ruled state of Zimbabwe.

The internal settlement agreement which Mr Smith signs today is a declaration of intent to form an interim government leading to one-man-one-vote elections and black majority rule before the end of this year if possible.

This effectively sets the seal on more than 70 years of white political dominance here: an issue which in the 12 years and four months since UDI in 1965 has become one of the most contentious constitutional crises in the world.

But despite the importance of today's breakthrough it does not represent what Mr Smith once called "the first prize": a political settlement, a lifting of sanctions, and end of the war and Rhodesia's full re-admission to the world community.

● **NOVEMBER 11, 1965** — The Rhodesian Government led by Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith declares its independence from Britain unilaterally.

● **DECEMBER 1966** — Talks between the British Labour Government and the Smith Government are held aboard HMS Tiger. They achieve nothing.

● **OCTOBER 1968** — Britain makes another try at bringing Mr Smith back into the fold aboard HMS Fearless. These talks also break down. In both instances the terms offered were far less harsh than those now agreed to in Salisbury.

● **MARCH 1970** — Rhodesia declares itself a republic.

● **1971** — The Pearce Commission tours Rhodesia to test reaction to British proposals for settlement. They are rejected. The Smith-Home agreement is reached and the African National Council of Rhodesian nationalists is formed.

● **DECEMBER 1972** — The first whites are killed in Rhodesia's Centenary District by guerrilla insurgents, and Operation Hurricane, a war zone, is declared in the north-east.

● **1974-1975** — Mr Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa negotiate in the name of the ANC sporadically. The ANC begins its splitting process and eventually Zapu and Zanu emerge as distinct movements.

● **AUGUST 1975** — Mr Smith and Mr Joshua Nkomo meet aboard a train on Victoria Falls Bridge, with pressure from the SA Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and President Kaunda of Zambia. The talks are inconclusive.

● **DECEMBER 1975** — The war continues to escalate and Operation Thrasher is declared, bringing the war area all the way from the northern border to south of Umtali.

● **MARCH 1976** — There is stalemate in the Smith-Nkomo talks. Nkomo says no more negotiation, and Mr Smith declares he does not envisage majority rule in Rhodesia "in 1,000 years."

The war gets worse and Operation Reprisal is declared, extending the war zone across the south.

● **LATE 1976** — The Patriotic Front Alliance of Mr Nkomo's Zapu and the harder line Zanu of Mr Robert Mugabe is formed. The war continues to escalate and Operation Thrasher is declared, bringing the war area all the way from the northern border to south of Umtali.

● **MARCH 1976** — There is stalemate in the Smith-Nkomo talks. Nkomo says no more negotiation, and Mr Smith declares he does not envisage majority rule in Rhodesia "in 1,000 years."

The war gets worse and Operation Reprisal is declared, extending the war zone across the south.

the United ANC is the umbrella group of all nationalists. The others reject him, but the bishop appears to have a vast internal following.

● **SEPTEMBER, 1976** — US Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger tours southern Africa and Mr Smith accepts the "Kissinger Plan" for majority rule.

Meanwhile the war spreads throughout the country and Operation Tangent is declared through Matabeland.

● **1977** — sees rapid changes — the Land Tenure Act is removed from the constitution, making it possible for blacks to own land in white areas.

Mr Smith declares a snap election and starts his own "internal" talks with black leaders.

● **1978** — The external nationalists meet the British and Americans in Malta, but little is achieved. The war rages on. Mr Smith and the internal nationalists keep talking, and the result is an internal settlement.

Without the full involvement of the guerrilla leaders. An internal settlement without them is seen as no more than a "step in the right direction."

Nevertheless the achievement, in the full Rhodesian context, is still not with their hearts.

The simple fact is that in this, the 13th year of the war, Rhodesia has no viable alternative other than black rule.

To bring Mr Smith to the point of signing today has taken a series of abortive negotiations with successive British governments and black leaders but, more important, worldwide sanctions at war which have combined to bring Rhodesia down.

The Rhodesians have not lost on the battlefield. Five years of bush warfare have honed the arm forces into one of the finest anti-guerrilla forces in the world. When it comes to guerrilla warfare, the Rhodesians meet the guerrillas on the battlefield, the Rhodesians varyably win.

But the financial cost of the war, the strain on the economy of having large numbers of men taken on in the forces, the disruption of the farming area of the blows to white morale of guerrilla strikes in the towns, these are the factors which have convinced Mr Smith that black rule must be accepted.

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7/3/78

Zambia claims (360) attack by Rhodesia

LUSAKA — Rhodesia has launched an air and ground attack on Zambia, and fighting has been continuing for the past 24 hours, the State-owned Zambia radio said today.

Quoting a Government spokesman, the radio said Rhodesian forces using jets, helicopters and ground troops had crossed into Zambia close to the Mozambique border at Luangwa, formerly Feira, 210 km south-west of Lusaka.

The radio said the Rhodesians crossed the Zambezi River yesterday morning. Fighting was still going on.

Zambian troops were containing the "unprovoked and indiscriminate attack," the radio said.

Nationalist sources said it was believed the Rhodesians had attacked a camp of guerillas from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union who are based in Zambia.

"BIGGEST RAID"

A presidential spokesman declined to go into detail about the attack, apparently the biggest Rhodesian raid in recent years on Zambian territory.

The radio said the fighting was on Zambian soil.

Western analysts said the duration of the reported raid appeared to indicate that Mr Smith was embarking on a policy of much harsher confrontation with Zambian-based guerillas and had abandoned hope of wooing Mr Nkomo back to Salisbury to join the internal settlement.

Nationalist sources said at least one badly wounded Zapu guerilla had been brought to Lusaka for treatment.

Since the beginning of this year there have been frequent reports of Rhodesian incursions. The biggest was early last month, when the Government in Lusaka denied reports by nationalist sources that more than 50 Zapu guerillas had been killed in a Rhodesian raid.

● No comment on the report was available from Salisbury — Sana-Reuters

Mobutu tells of plot to kill children

NM 360 2/3/78
KINSHASA — Rebels in Zaire plotted to kill the children of President Mobutu Sese Seko in the hope of provoking his resignation, the President told the Zaire news agency Azap yesterday.

President Mobutu's wife died in a Swiss hospital last October, and the plotters hoped the additional blow would shake him and destroy international confidence in his regime, he told the agency.

The President said 14 rebel leaders had already been executed and 67 officers and 24 civilians would go on trial today for their part in the plot.

Speaking of events last February, described abroad as an attempted coup, President Mobutu said that in fact the army had crushed a planned campaign of urban terrorism masterminded by three foreign countries, one of them African.

He did not name them,

but referred to his closure of the border with the neighbouring Congo Republic immediately after the plot had been discovered.

The President said the first phase of the planned terrorism would have been bomb attacks on industrial targets and on the Moroccan and French Embassies. Morocco and France helped Zaire crush the rising in Shaba Province last year.

After this some of his children and close relatives would have been killed in the hope that "after the death of his wife, as one of those arrested has admitted, this blow would be fatal to him."

The President said the trial of the alleged plotters would be recorded on film.

— (Sapa-Reuter.)

The Natal Mercury

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1978

(360)

THE ZAMBIAN STRIKE

THE RHODESIAN anti-terrorist strike into Zambia has produced its predictable response — from the censorious platitudes of the West to the apoplectic rhetoric of Black Africa. Once more the Smith regime stands roundly condemned for what has been described as an ill-considered, ill-timed adventure that can lead only to an escalation of the terrorist conflict.

Admittedly it was unfortunate that the strike should have been mounted on the eve of a Security Council debate on Rhodesia's internal settlement progress, and when Bishop Muzorewa was busy trying to win U.S. endorsement for the majority rule plan.

But there happens to be a war on, and all the evidence pointed to a build-up of terrorist forces across the Zambian border in preparation for a major incursion into Rhodesia. What were the Rhodesians supposed to do? Watch the invasion develop?

The British Foreign Office, like its American counterpart, has reacted with customary regard for the code of double standards. "Last week it was Botswana; Mozambique has also suffered and now Zambia is again involved." The irony, of course, is that any Rhodesian move to protect its borders is viewed automatically as an "escalation" of the conflict. When did a Foreign Office statement last

deplore the murderous terrorist forays into Rhodesia? Those atrocities are seen always as part of the normal prosecution of the war of "liberation."

However, the cause of "liberation" is beginning to look a trifle jaded now that Black and White Rhodesians have agreed on a formula leading to Black majority rule for the country. The Nkomo-Mugabe axis is faced suddenly with the prospect that it could be losing the battle for power, and in this dilemma its tactics are likely to centre on thwarting any international recognition of a Black Rhodesian Government.

Almost certainly the terrorist objective now will be to smash Rhodesia's internal accord and show the world that there can be no peace in the country without the Patriotic Front. Bearing that in mind, the strike into Zambia at least has exposed again the vulnerability of the terrorist forces and demonstrated that they can be contained and destroyed.

Moreover, what the terrorist hierarchy may well have overlooked is that the continuation of the onslaught against a Black-ruled Rhodesia could unite Blacks and Whites in the country as they have never been united before. And what could be more calculated to undermine terrorist morale than that?

STAR
9/13/78
360

Zambia committed, says Mwale

LUSAKA — At least five Zambian soldiers had been killed and 20 civilians injured in fighting between Zambian and Rhodesian troops in north-eastern Zambia this week, the Foreign Minister Dr. Siteke Mwale said last night.

The Rhodesians had been "repelled," Dr. Mwale said, but cross-border fighting continued as they tried to re-enter the country.

The statement was the first direct Zambian comment on the fighting in more than 30 hours.

Dr. Mwale denied that the target of the Rhodesian raid, which began on Monday, was guerilla bases.

"The reason (for the raid) is that they wanted this attack to coincide with Zambia's opposition to the internal settlement."

Dr. Mwale, who is now en route to New York where he will ask the United Nations to condemn the attack, said it would not affect Zambia's backing for the guerilla war.

"Zambia has committed itself to support those who are fighting for their birthright." — Sapa.

Backbenchers here — at the forefront of criticism of Zambia's leadership — have now turned their attention to alleged State manipulation of the **Zambian Press**.

Although the two daily newspapers are officially State-owned — one by the government and the other by the ruling United National Independence Party — the Press here has in the past enjoyed a fair measure of independence.

It has been free to criticise government and party, stopping short of direct criticism only of President Kenneth Kaunda himself.

But now backbench Members of Parliament have accused the newspapers of promoting "sectional interests" through slanted reporting and Mr Unia Mwila, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, has been forced to stand up in Zambia's National Assembly and defend the Press.

Incensed by what they call grossly unbalanced reporting and what appears to be a well-orchestrated campaign against them, backbenchers have warned that the **Zambian Press** is fast losing what little respect it had.

Led by a team of former cabinet ministers, who were dismissed by President Kaunda last year, the MPs have claimed, and most ordinary Zambians tend to agree, that editorials and general reporting standards have taken a downward trend.

Former Home Affairs Minister Mr Aaron Milner even went to the extent of producing before the House several Times of Zambia editorials considered particularly offensive.

Amid catcalls and interjections from the backbenchers, Mr Mwila steadfastly rejected the allegations and bluntly declared that Zambia would continue to enjoy a free Press without political interference or intimidation.

But that is exactly what the backbenchers are up in arms about. It is an open secret here that certain news reports, even those filed by foreign correspondents based here, have been mysteriously plucked from the rolling presses, never to be seen by Zambians.

It is not uncommon for Zambians to wake up in the morning, turn on Radio South Africa, for instance, and learn of an incident on the tense Zambia-Rhodesia border.

They go to the nearest

Zambian MPs knock Press slant

The **Zambian Press** is fast losing what little respect it had, according to backbench MPs. The Star's Africa News Service in Lusaka reports.



President Kenneth Kaunda . . . dismissed Ministers attacking the Press.

information Services for a formal statement to be prepared. It is sent back to State House . . . the process is simply overwhelming.

By the time the denial or confirmation finally comes, the nation has heard about the incident from South African, Rhodesian, British or even Moscow radio broadcasts.

Border incidents in particular do not take less than two days to be confirmed or commented on unless they involve a

number of civilian lives.

It is on very rare occasions that deaths of Zambian defence personnel are made known.

Recently persistent reports from Zambia's southern province said Rhodesian forces had crossed into Zambia and raided a ZAPU guerilla base, killing more than 50.

The reports were more than confirmed by travellers from the area and other sources. The reports were in all major foreign newspapers and on foreign radio networks. But the ordinary Zambian was not told of the matter until a week later in a one-paragraph denial that left him none-the-wiser: "The Zambian Government today denied reports circulating in the foreign Press that rebel Rhodesian soldiers crossed into Zambia last week and killed 50 ZAPU freedom fighters. . ."

Zambian journalists generally are frustrated and dejected at this approach. Many of them do not even attempt to confirm certain reports through official channels, knowing beforehand what the answer would be. They are content to wait for the official government statement when it comes — if it comes.

or the Zambia Daily Mail, only to find there is not a mention of the incident.

It is not that the Zambian journalists have missed the story. It is simply that there is an unwritten rule among Zambian newsmen that all such matters must have the clearance of the Defence Ministry before they can be reported.

The very process of attempting to get this kind of clearance is enough to make a story in itself. The Defence Ministry is practically unreachable. In addition, it can neither confirm nor deny reports without the express authority of State House. If and when the report is cleared it is drafted, sent to State House which makes whatever changes are deemed fit and sends it to the Zambian Infor-

360 11/3/72 Qd

Zambia on brink of bankruptcy

LUSAKA — Zambia faces economic collapse unless outside funds are found within the next few weeks, the Finance Minister, Mr John Mwanakatwe, has told Parliament.

He said that, unless funds were found, the country would not be able to afford petrol.

He said Zambia's public debt totalled R1293,5-million. Of this, external borrowing accounted for R551,5-million.

Mr Mwanakatwe said negotiations in the past three weeks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over assistance for Zambia had been tough. He said they had not yet resulted in an agreement. Zambia is believed to

have been pressing for at least R400-million special drawing rights (SDR) on the IMF's pool of funds.

The Zambian economy has been in a deepening crisis since the 1975 slump in the world price of copper — Zambia's main foreign exchange earner. The industry is now running at a loss.

It is reported that both Zambia and Mozambique are on the point of bankruptcy, and that Radio Zambia now urges listeners to clean their teeth with salt because toothpaste is not available and that Mozambique is importing maize, potatoes and dry beans from South Africa.

NM

11/3/78

(360)

(11/11)

ZAMBIA ON 'THE BRINK'

LUSAKA — Zambia was economically on the brink of collapse unless funds were found within a matter of weeks, the Finance Minister, Mr. John Mwanakatwe, told the National Assembly here.

"If this source of income to service the nation is not found quickly, the nation will not be able to maintain the momentum of development, even to pay for petrol," he said.

Zambia had been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for about R400 million.

To show the seriousness of the economic difficulties Zambia faced, Mr. Mwanakatwe said the country faced a colossal debt to outside companies for goods and services already received.

Zambia's public debt stood at R1 293,5 million, external borrowing accounted for R551,5 million while internal borrowing stood at R742 million.

The IMF delegation which came to Zambia to discuss the raising of a loan left quietly on Tuesday without indicating the outcome of the talks. — (Sapa.)



DR KAUNDA... pressure to hit back.

Kaunda threat to call in Reds

LUSAKA — Zambia's Pres Kaunda warned yesterday that if Western countries continued to arm the white rebellion in Rhodesia, he would have no choice but to ask for military assistance from Eastern countries.

Addressing a news conference at State House on last Monday's air and ground raid on Luangwa district, he said when communist countries were drawn on Zambia's side, the war in Rhodesia would be internationalised between East and West.

Dr Kaunda said some of the warplanes used by Rhodesia in strafing Luangwa were of American origin and that he had earlier asked the American Government to check their supply list of warplanes.

He told a packed news conference that "the Zambia Air Force is not a toy. It has the capacity and ability to strike deeper in enemy territory, and we know that Smith is playing a dangerous game by forcing us to hit back."

To occasions

Will you try

Why/Why not?

The Zambian leader said: "What has saved the situation is that I have withstood pressure from citizens to hit back. The situation is very grave, and for how long can I be expected to stop defending Zambia?"

Pres Kaunda announced for the first time that 10 Zambian soldiers, including an unnamed captain, and 12 civilians were killed on March 6 when Rhodesian planes strafed Luangwa district.

He also admitted that although he had intelligence information on the pending attack, he had thought Rhodesia would use smaller planes and fewer soldiers. — DDC.

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Natal Mercury
14/3/78

14, 1978

360

Kaunda threatens Eastern bloc aid

LUSAKA — President Kaunda yesterday warned that he would be forced to seek increased Eastern help if the West recognised the internal settlement signed in Salisbury.

He charged that the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, was seeking just such a polarisation of the conflict, and warned that a major "conflagration" would result.

"Once Western countries go to the assistance of Ian Smith we have no choice

but to go to Eastern countries," he told a news conference.

Dr. Kaunda said he had not retaliated for last week's Rhodesian air and ground assault against Zambia because to do so would unleash the war of which he warned.

"Zambia has the capacity and the ability to strike back at the enemy deeper than he is able to, but I realise that will mean Zambia and its people will be playing Smith's own trump card."

However, Dr. Kaunda warned, he was not sure how much longer he could resist the pressure to retaliate.

"These are serious days and I am under great pressure to hit back, but I know the consequences.

Off guard

"The question is, how long can I continue to resist the legitimate rights of the Zambian people to be defended?"

Dr. Kaunda claimed that

Zambian forces downed four Rhodesian jets, three Chinook helicopters, and one Beaver spotter plane in last week's battle.

Zambia was caught off guard by the attack because even though Zambian intelligence predicted the incursion, it did not indicate that as many as 200 Rhodesian commandos would cross the border.

He revised earlier Zambian estimates of casualties, saying 10 Zambian soldiers

and 12 civilians were killed.

Many of the civilians were killed when Rhodesian jets strafed a civilian lorry. Only three of the soldiers died at the front. The others were killed in the bombing and strafing deeper inside the border.

The Zambian President said the planes used by the Rhodesians were those used by the Israelis and he had asked the Americans to check and give him the names of people they supplied with Chinooks. — (Sapa.)

workers (2)

and been refused?

Star
BUSINESS

Tough new measures as ^{Star 15/3/74} ³⁶⁰ ~~Zambian~~ debts grow

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Michael Chester, Financial Editor

South African exporters were alerted today to sweeping changes in the terms of insurance cover on business with Zambia in a bid to force Zambian customers to clear growing debts.

Details of the tough new terms were handed to 120 export companies by the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation, which handles the cover on all export credit transactions.

Mr M de Klerk, managing director, outlined new rules aimed at insisting that Zambia importers pay their outstanding bills before they can expect a resumed flow of South African goods.

The measure is indicative of the parlous state of the Zambia economy and its dramatic shortage of foreign exchange as earnings from its ailing copper industry have dwindled. South Africa is by no means alone in fretting over its payments from Zambia. Businessmen in Rhodesia have gone as far as warning they will insist on cash in advance if its exports to Zambia are revived.

In an announcement today on the new South African measures, Mr de Klerk said in Johannesburg: "We have now reached a stage where we cannot indefinitely continue supporting credits extended to Zambian buyers in the knowledge that the backlog of unremitted

funds is steadily growing bigger.

"It is general knowledge that payments from Zambia to its suppliers from abroad are being frozen in Zambia to an increasing extent due to a shortage in that country's foreign exchange reserves."

South African exporters were already having to wait as long as 16 months for payments — while the custom has been for Credit Guarantee to pay out on outstanding amounts after 12 months.

SENSITIVE

Mr de Klerk emphasised he was sensitive to the dependency of Zambia on certain South African products and had no wish to be instrumental in cutting off big slices of trade altogether.

"However," he said, "we are advising our policy holders that as from today our cover will not be operative on shipments made to Zambia unless an equal amount of payments on outstanding amounts has been received by them."

It means that the flow of SA trade to Zambia — at least as far as insurance cover is concerned — will now be checked to the pace that old accounts are settled.

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The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1978

360

KAUNDA'S THREAT

WHETHER he is serious about it or not, President Kaunda's threat to seek increased Eastern aid — if the West recognises the Salisbury settlement — is plainly designed to promote shivers in the West.

Like most other African leaders, Dr. Kaunda is not unaware that the West's policy in Africa is dictated largely by fear of what the Russians and Cubans might do next in their grand design for the continent. Thus the easiest way for him to set the alarm bells ringing in Washington and Whitehall is to imply that he might open the doors to a new communist adventure in southern Africa.

Frankly we find it hard to believe that Dr. Kaunda wants things that way — unless we have grossly misjudged his political astuteness. With his country's economy in tatters, and a build-up of communist-trained terrorist forces going on within his borders, his position has never looked more insecure.

By inviting further communist involvement he could very well signal his own political demise and the commitment of his people to Angolan-type rule. There is also the grim prospect that he might turn his country into a battleground.

In fact President Kaunda may need to play his cards extremely

carefully in the immediate future if he is to remain at the political helm. His Finance Minister has warned again that Zambia is on the brink of economic collapse, and it is common cause that Zambians are beginning to question the Government's commitment to the Patriotic Front. The country's deep involvement in the Rhodesian struggle is being viewed increasingly as a root cause of its economic troubles.

Moreover the growing strength of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's terrorist army inside the country must be a cause for unease. There have been reports that during a recent visit to Moscow, Mr. Nkomo was promised significant military aid. If the position ever arose where Zapu's military strength exceeded that of the Zambian army, then Dr. Kaunda could be in a lot of trouble.

It is understandable that he is now so deep in the mire that he can really do little else but continue to support the Patriotic Front. Only the West could bail him out effectively — by guaranteeing him economic and military aid in return for recognition of the Salisbury settlement. But whether the West could produce the initiative to make the offer, or Dr. Kaunda summon the good sense to accept it, are both deep imponderables.

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Zambians may sue Britain

LUSAKA — Prime Minister Mainza Chona told Parliament here yesterday Zambia looked to Britain for compensation for all the losses suffered through repeated acts of wanton aggression by Rhodesia.

He said the British Government could not escape responsibility for Rhodesia and for the unprovoked attacks Rhodesia had been carrying out on Zambia.

He was briefing Parliament on the Rhodesian raid on Luangwa last week.

Mr. Chona said of Whitehall: "It is indirectly responsible for the brutal murder of innocent Zambians and destruction of Zambian property." He also accused Whitehall of propping up the Rhodesian Government economically and militarily.

Diplomatic sources said the Government intends suing the British Government for the losses incurred since Rhodesia rebelled against the British Crown.

Zambia's argument is that although Rhodesia seized power, it is still legally the responsibility of the British Government.

Meanwhile, the Jamaican Prime Minister, Mr P. J. Patterson, urged moral and material support from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia because they were threatened by the racial policies of South Africa and Rhodesian aggression.

He was addressing the annual two-day meeting between ministers of the EEC and developing countries in Brussels held to review progress made under the four-year Lome Convention which runs until 1980. — SAPA-RNS-DDC.

US arms deal for Africa

tration's initial response to increasing Soviet and Cuban military intervention in Africa.

They point out that up nistration has repeatedly declared its intention of reducing arms exports to Africa.

The advance warning of an arms deal came shortly before a State Department announcement that the US is to send a high-level diplomatic mission to Somalia, following the crushing defeat of Somalian forces in the Ogaden desert war.

And it follows President Carter's personal assurance to Kenya — at the height of the Ogaden

fighting — that the US and other Western countries would guarantee Kenya's defence capability.

There have been increasing reports in Washington of potential instability in Zambia following President Kenneth Kaunda's warning that he might be forced to call on Cuba and the Soviet Union to help contain the developing military situation along the Rhodesian border.

President Kaunda's warning is being taken seriously and there has been speculation that the US might agree to step up military aid to Zambia to discourage any appeals to the Russians and Cubans for assistance.

Zambia, significantly, is one of the African countries which Mr Moose told Congress earlier this month would be receiving less US military aid in the next financial year and more development aid instead.

One of the elements seen in Washington as contributing to a potentially unstable situation in Zambia is the fact that the large number of well-trained and well-armed Rhodesian guerillas stationed on Zambian territory almost dominate the badly equipped Zambian Army, giving President Kaunda's Government little real authority over developments along the Rhodesian border.



President Kaunda . . . warning to the West.

Big

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Carter Administration is considering the sale of more than R21-m in new weapons to an unidentified African country in the next few months, according to a disclosure in the Senate.

Advance notice of the proposed sale has been given to Congress by the Defence Security Assistance Agency in terms of the Arms Export Control Act which gives congress the final say over all arms deals of more than R21-m.

American politicians see the move as the Adminis-

SA-ZAMBIA TRADE (366) re to workers

Stuck in the mud 17/3/78

The problems in trading with Zambia) never seem to end. This week's tightening up of credit insurance terms on exports comes on the heels of mounting problems in transporting goods.

For some time since the closure of the Zambia-Rhodesia border a sizeable proportion of SA's exports to Zambia was airfreighted. No longer. In the past few months only two freighters have flown to the Copperbelt (carrying mining equipment), compared with about 30 charters a month a few years ago.

Moreover, road transport is becoming increasingly tricky. The closure of the Botswana-Rhodesia border last month —

following the Rhodesian military incursion — has given transport firms new headaches. The only remaining route is the rail-road link via Francistown.

But rain has played havoc with that artery in recent months. It has been virtually impossible to truck any goods south of Francistown, with the result that all produce from SA has had to be railed to the town and then trans-shipped to heavy trucks. To make matters worse, lorries are subject to severe weight restrictions during the rainy season.

Nevertheless, the faithful Kazangula ferry is still plying the Zambezi, and it's estimated that about 15 trucks a day are taken across. "But it's a very gentle and painstaking process," notes a freight agent. Last December, Zambia imported only 1 200 t from SA, compared to an August peak of nearly 10 000 t.

However, truckers are hopeful that matters will improve once the southern road is opened and the weight restrictions lifted — probably by May.

1. If worker has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

Problems

1.. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

Zambia in peril

360 FM 17/3/78

The land of copper is on the edge of bankruptcy. Here's what needs to be done

Zambia is gripped by its most serious financial crisis since independence in 1964. Due to the sustained slump in the price of copper, responsible for 95% of the country's foreign exchange earnings, Zambia will be unable to meet external debt servicing obligations in 1978 unless there is prompt and considerable international assistance.

Finance Minister John Mwanakatwe warned the Zambian parliament last week that unless "international institutions bail us out," Zambia "will not be able to pay for her oil imports." The crunch was weeks, not months, away, he said. He had more bad news. Negotiations with a delegation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which left Lusaka earlier this month after a three-week stay, had been "tough".

The hope is that there will not only be IMF assistance (estimates range between R200m and R400m). It is also hoped that the Fund's imprimatur on the handling of the economy will improve the prospect of bilateral aid from the West. But there are dark murmurings as to whether such aid will have one string in particular — a change in President Kaunda's hostile attitude to the Salisbury agreement.

Kaunda, facing general and presidential elections at a so far unspecified date

later this year, already has his hands full. A tough budget in January not only meant an immediate rise in the price of basic foods (inflation last year was 20%-25%). The cuts in recurrent and capital spending will adversely affect the already declining quality of social services, particularly health and education.

Transport backlog

Meanwhile, Zambia faces her worst transport problems since the Rhodesian border closure in 1973, with a mounting backlog (now 90 000 t) of Zambian imports at Dar es Salaam. Causes include inadequate freight handling at the Tanzanian port, and the fact that more than half of the Tanzania-Zambia railway (Tazara) wagons are under repair.

That is not the end of the bad news. Not only was last year's copper production of 650-660 t the lowest for 10 years. Zambia is due to implement, along with Zaire and Peru, a 15% cut in 1977 production, thus reducing — in the short term at least — foreign exchange receipts even further.

The financial crisis has been steadily increasing. Although Zambia has not so far defaulted on external obligations, this is primarily due to three measures for which the price has yet to be paid.

● Zambia now owes over R500m in

arrears on import payments and remittance of profits and dividends — a forced, unofficial loan.

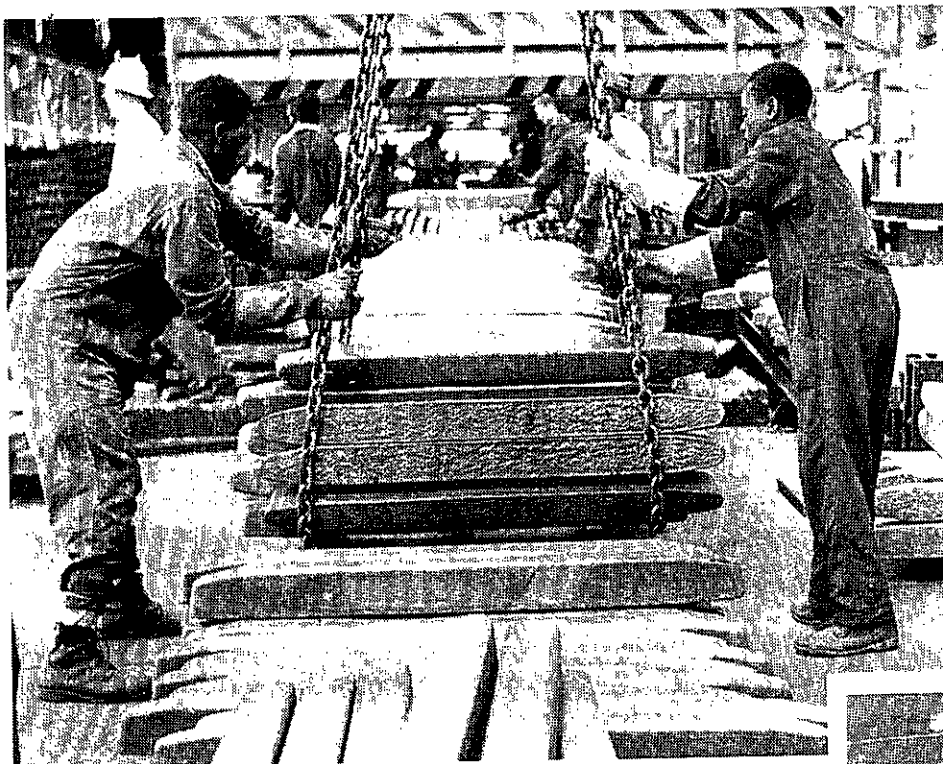
● Net foreign assets have been run down from R440m in 1970 to -R130m at the end of 1976.

● Rolling over of obligations. Of a US\$60m one-year loan from three UK banks obtained in August 1976, \$47m had to be rolled over last year. At the same time, loan terms have become harder, with the grant element falling, and the percentage of loans from commercial banks increasing. The World Bank report on Zambia published last October notes: "The share of suppliers' credits and private commercial banks' loans in Zambia's outstanding debt (1976: \$1.3bn) rose from 2.4% at the end of 1965 to 33.5% at the end of 1976."

Equally disquieting are the serious financial difficulties of the two 51% state-owned mines, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM). Their share of the country's external debts has risen from 4.6% in 1974 to 19% at the end of 1975, while their borrowing from the Bank of Zambia has soared to over R180m. The likely IMF conditions, then, will touch on these and other sensitive issues. Probable demands are:

● A cut in defence costs. Figures are not

Why?



published, but spending comes within the Constitutional and Statutory Vote, which has risen from 21% of the budget at independence to this year's estimated 41%.

● Partly due to heavy lending to the mines, government borrowing as a percentage of revenue is over 30%. The IMF probably wants it reduced to 20%.

● Pruning of the top heavy, costly and inefficient party and government superstructure which duplicates many posts.

● A tighter government hand than hitherto on spending (supplementary estimates in 1977 came to 8% of the original budget).

● Possibly an IMF team at the Bank of Zambia to monitor the economy.

These measures are far from a recipe for electoral success. Kaunda has already said that a reduction in defence spending would be "suicidal" given the tensions in southern Africa. Reduction in lending to the mines would have to accompany a stringent cost-cutting programme in the industry. Yet it seems that government,

It is not King Copper any more for President Kaunda. He must now take harsh IMF medicine to keep his people fed



wary of the powerful and well-unionised 59 000 miners, is reluctant to introduce the 5 000 or so lay-offs which some mining authorities believe should accompany closure of certain unprofitable divisions.

So fundamental will be the impact, should the IMF recommendations be carried out, that it is likely that they will have to be incorporated in the third National Development Plan, already one year overdue and now scheduled for introduction in mid-year. But here lie further difficulties. A long and often bitter debate has been taking place within Unip between so-called "doctrinaire socialists" and supporters of a mixed economy. There is evidence that the latter are on top — but their position is far from assured.

All in all, it's a grim picture, and the weeks ahead will be as crucial to Zambia as perhaps any period since independence.

Nkomo's shaky Zambian base

Sun. Times 19/3/78 (360)

By DAVID ADAMSON

ZAMBIA is in a political and economic mess. So its leadership will remain highly unpredictable, even in its support for the Rhodesian nationalist leader, Mr Nkomo.

One of the differences between Mr Mugabe in Mozambique and Mr Nkomo in Zambia is that the latter has the personal respect and affection of his host.

President Kaunda and Mr Nkomo belong to a Commonwealth old boys' club of African leaders dating from the Fifties and early Sixties.

No such relationship exists between President Machel and Mr Mugabe. They co-exist, rather uncomfortably, on the basis of ideological compatibility.

Mr Machel would probably end his patronage of Mr Mugabe tomorrow if a member of the Zimbabwe African National Union's central committee or high command made a determined and well-supported bid for the leadership.

Not so with Mr Kaunda and Mr Nkomo. The Zambian President believes — a member of his staff explained to me — that Mr Nkomo deserves to be President of Zimbabwe.

He is the only one of their generation in the African Commonwealth who has been delayed in making it to



JOSHUA NKOMO
Old boys' club

the top. For him to be thwarted now would be an injustice after those long years spent in detention and exile.

The near-hysteria of some of Mr Nkomo's recent attacks on Dr Owen, British Conservatives and others he considers are not supporting him are partly explained by a deep sense of betrayal.

However, there are several reasons why the Kaunda-Nkomo relationship could become strained.

The Nkomo forces in Zambia outnumber the country's army — 8 000 against 5 000.

Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union suffers from the unpopularity among Zambians of foreigners, who are blamed for crime and adding to the problems of a mishandled and ramshackle economy.

One meets in Zambia politically-minded Africans who do not dismiss the in-

ternal settlement as a "sell-out" or the evil work of the "gang of four" (the official line).

Mr Kaunda, who is threatened with a humiliatingly low vote in this year's one-party elections, must be aware that an intensification of the war along the Zambesi, with the risk of Rhodesian retaliatory action, such as the recent one in the Luangwa valley, will worsen his position.

The structure of his party, UNIP, is rotten; the Army restive; the copper mines, which provide more than 90 per cent of the country's foreign exchange, face the prospect of a shut-down caused by the flight of expatriate technicians fed up with an appallingly high crime rate and shortages of almost every commodity.

Economic survival depends on the good will of the International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions dominated by the United States, Britain and Western European countries, and such rich conservatives as the Saudis, who are believed to be giving financial support to Chief Chirau, one of the black leaders participating in the Salisbury talks.

Yet Mr Kaunda's friend Mr Nkomo has no alternative, given his views on political legitimacy in Zimbabwe, but to end the phoney war and involve

himself — and Zambia — in an all-out guerilla war.

There will be a strong risk of mutiny if his army is kept inactive for much longer and he seems to share privately the accepted belief that he has no chance of winning a free election in Rhodesia.

But there is now no chance that the Patriotic Front can bring Rhodesia to its knees before the black leaders in the internal settlement talks inaugurate the new Zimbabwe next December.

The war will then cease to be a race war and become a civil war between blacks who feel they are entitled to the fruits of a victory they have not gained and blacks who have made an alliance with the whites.

The best way of keeping Cubans out of the conflict and bringing stability to the region is for the West to make it absolutely clear that it is not going to put another Marxist or quasi-Marxist economic disaster on the road for the sake of satisfying the militants of the OAU.

The tides of support for the Patriotic Front are not, in my opinion, so strong that they will automatically wreck a black government which has wide internal support, a continued white presence and Western support.

Zambia

hopes on rail link

LONDON — Zambia is understood to be giving serious consideration to reopening the vital rail link through Rhodesia to the Mozambique port of Beira.

Reports from Mozambique said the re-opening of the railway after four years was at the centre of weekend talks between Pres Kaunda of Zambia and Pres Machel.

The line was closed when Pres Kaunda broke off relations with Rhodesia in 1973 and sealed off the border.

The Angolan civil war blocked the other rail link to the port of Benguela.

Zambian copper has since been moved along the Chinese-built Tan-Zam railway linking Lusaka to Dar-es-Salaam, but it is believed to be a costly operation and has a limited capacity.

Dr Kaunda sees strong economic reasons for having talks about the border with Salisbury. But the difficulty is his support of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Patriotic Front leader, who would probably insist that re-opening the railway would play into the hands of Mr Smith. — DDC.

21/3/78
(360)

kerbesonderhede (3)

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Zambia may call on SA for transport aid

23/3/78
360

Faced with mounting transport problems and congestion at the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, landlocked Zambia may soon have to look for an alternative rail route to the sea.

But speculation that the country is thinking of routing its vital copper exports by rail across Rhodesia to the Mozambique port of Beira is being discounted by transport sources here.

What could be likely, however, in the event of the transport situation deteriorating, is Zambia finally turning to South Africa for help.

Rumours suggesting Zambia might be contemplating opening its border with Rhodesia — closed in 1973 — for copper exports started circulating here last week after the announcement that the Zambian kwacha was being devalued by 10 percent and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had tentatively agreed to lend the country R330-million to prop up its ailing economy.

Although it is fair to assume strings are being attached to the loan — to encourage Zambia to use the money to build a solid foundation for economic recovery — it is being suggested that one of the conditions is the re-opening of the Rhodesia border to speed-up and lessen the expense of copper shipments.

It is no secret here that Zambia is experiencing severe problems with the operation of its own railway system and that of the Tazara railway that links the country with Dar es Salaam. A third of the locomotives and rolling stock on both systems are reported to be out of service, mainly because of a shortage of maintenance

Economic and transport difficulties may force Zambia to consider routing rail traffic through Rhodesia and Botswana to South Africa. This would entail the re-opening of the Rhodesian border — closed in 1973. DON KNOWLER, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Lusaka.

staff and a lack of spare parts.

Coupled with this is the congestion at Dar es Salaam. An estimated 90 000 tons of imports are piled up at the docks and there is believed to be a continual backlog of between 2 000 and 3 000 tons of export copper.

Economically, routing some imports and exports through Rhodesia would make good sense because Zambia's only other rail route to the sea without relying on Rhodesia is the Benguela railway to the Angolan port of Lobito which has been closed since the Angolan civil war and is unlikely to open for some time.

But transport sources here say it would not be practical to route copper to Beira — political problems apart — because Beira, like Dar es Salaam, is operating inefficiently.

Politically, to route copper this way would also require both the Zambian and Mozambican governments dealing with the "rebel regime" in Rhodesia because the Rhodesia-Mozambique line through Umtali is also closed and its reopening would have to be negotiated.

Even if this route were opened it appears Zambia would have to seek some form of assurance from the Zanu guerillas operating in eastern Rhodesia that its copper trains would not be disrupted.

For these reasons, transport men here say Zambia would be unwilling to consider using this route to the sea.

But the Rhodesia Railways route, from the Victoria Falls border bridge,

to Bulawayo and then on to South Africa via Botswana, is a far more attractive proposition.

Zaire copper exported through East London is shipped along this route via Zambia and there are indications that some Zambian imports from South Africa — which are considerable and mainly travel along the Botswana highway — come this way already.

As far as South Africa is concerned, East London is equipped to handle more copper than it is doing at the moment and the extra Zambia cargo would not be a problem to deal with.

The South African Railways — under the encouragement of the South African Government — has a declared policy of assisting black African countries, co-operation with marxist Mozambique being the best example.

The SAR has lent the Mozambique Railways locomotives and helps with the operation of the main line from South Africa to the port of Maputo, which is still the major import-export route for the Witwatersrand industrial complex.

It is being pointed out here that last year President Kenneth Kaunda had told newsmen that he had encouraged Mozambique to co-operate on transport matters with South Africa.

If Zambia's transport problems begin to threaten its latest attempt to solve its considerable economic problems, President Kaunda may have to think along the same lines.

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Young makes arms pledge to Zambia

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — The American Government would seriously consider supplying arms to Zambia and other front-line States to defend themselves from attacks by Rhodesian forces, Mr. Andrew Young promised yesterday.

In an interview here with the government-controlled Zambia News Agency, the American Ambassador to the United Nations said: "If the front-line countries — Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Botswana — made a request for defensive weapons, America would be ready to consider the request seriously."

Mr. Young, who is in Zambia to attend the UN Council for Namibia extraordinary plenary session, said his government was also ready to help front-line States and developing African countries overcome all their economic and social problems.

He was also quoted as saying: "The United States will work hard to avoid a bloody war in southern Africa and work for a just and everlasting political solution, because America does not believe that anyone would win a military confrontation in the region."

Meanwhile Sapa reports from Johannesburg that visiting Senator Barry Goldwater described America's foreign policy yesterday as "weakness."

The former presidential candidate from Arizona is in South Africa as a guest of the Rand Afrikaans University.

Critical

Senator Goldwater said he was very critical of the way the Carter Administration was dealing with world affairs. The Carter Government had a total lack of knowledge of what the communists were up to in Africa.

He also said that President Carter, as well as previous administrations, had taken a hard line towards South Africa in order to obtain the strong Black vote in America.

"The overriding sentiment among the people is to leave countries to mind their own business. The American people are getting fed up with the foreign policy we have to live with," he said.

He will address a seminar on American foreign policy at the RAU next Tuesday.

"We have no illusions about war after Vietnam and we have found out that no one ever wins a military confrontation."

"The internal accord reached between Smith and three Black nationalist leaders inside Rhodesia is inadequate to achieve a ceasefire."

Mr. Young said his Government had set aside R33 million this year to help Zambia overcome her economic problems.

The United States also had encouraged the International Monetary Fund to make Zambia a R322 million loan.

IMF to the rescue

Whether or not Zambia's border with Rhodesia is about to be re-opened is one of the many questions left hanging in the air following last week's announcement of International Monetary Fund help for Zambia. Speculation that the border will shortly be re-opened is discounted in Salisbury, however.

"The last hope for the economic recovery of our country," was how Zambian Finance Minister John Mwanakatwe last Friday described the IMF's two-year programme of assistance for the ailing land of copper (*FM* last week).

In return for a 10% devaluation of the kwacha, reduced internal government borrowing, a further reduction in the budget deficit in 1979, cuts in government subsidies, and a prices and incomes policy, the IMF will provide \$390m worth of credit to Zambia and also re-schedule an earlier \$46.6m IMF facility.

The size and the terms — repayment over three years after two years' grace at interest of between 4.2% and 4.7%, with provision for re-scheduling — were, said Mwanakatwe, the most favourable ever provided to an African state.

Business reaction is rather more cautious. The fact that part of the credit will go towards paying off Zambia's kwacha 450m arrears on import payments and remittances of profits and dividends is welcomed. But can Zambia fulfil the IMF's conditions? If not, the credit, the bulk of which is provided in quarterly instalments, will be cut off.

Mwanakatwe's outline of the terms raised more questions than it answered. For instance, does the pledge to further reduce the budget deficit in 1979 (1977 K152m, 1978 K90m) mean a cut in military spending? Most observers believe this is the only way it can be done.

Copper mines

Can the 51% state-owned copper mines fulfil the government's pledge to reduce their short-term borrowings from the bank of Zambia from the current K176m to K120m without substantial redundancies?

Can the government in an election year further reduce subsidies and put state-owned industries on an economic footing and maintain the public sector wage freeze? (Inflation last year was a hefty 20% to 25%.)

Does the government have the resources to improve the poor agricultural performance of the past few years?

Has the IMF insisted on an overhaul

of the inefficient and expensive party and government structure?

And finally, what is going to be done about the appalling congestion of Zambian goods in Dar es Salaam?

There is persistent speculation in Lusaka that the IMF strongly advised the re-opening of the southern border. Such a move would, however, run counter to President Kenneth Kaunda's oft-stated public commitments on the issue.

The Rhodesian government would of course be delighted to receive requests to re-open the borders with its Zambian and Mozambican neighbours. (There would be no point in opening the border with Zambia and not that with Mozambique, as the traffic would still not be able to travel through Rhodesia to Maputo.)

Rhodesia could handle the additional rail traffic. Indeed it would benefit considerably by virtue of a reduced railway deficit (currently running at R52m annually) and a significant boost to its balance of payments. Above all, Rhodesia would also be able to point out to Lusaka and Maputo that their traffic and income would be jeopardised by continued guerrilla attacks on the Rhodesian rail system.

Rhodesia takes the view that since the borders were closed not by it, but by Lusaka and Maputo, any initiative for re-opening them would have to come from these governments.

But Rhodesian sources do not expect any such initiatives in the near future. The speculation in Lusaka and London that the IMF told Zambia to re-open its borders is treated with considerable reserve in the Rhodesian capital.

It is argued that such a move, coming just as the transitional government is taking power, would be tantamount to recognition of that government. Moreover, it would fly in the face of Kaunda's determined support of Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front.

Kaunda caught in a crossfire

(360)
26/3/78
Sunday Tribune

Economic pressure and a 'real' war on its borders splits Zambia in two as it prepares for elections

Tribune Africa News Service

THE RALLYING call has gone out to Zambians to be courageous in the face of the worst crisis the country has known.

Courage and patience, as the Times of Zambia put it in an editorial this week, is needed if Zambians are to accept the fact that the long

queues outside the State supermarket will not vanish overnight.

There is no immediate end in sight to the country's crippling economic problems which have forced Zambia, once enjoying the highest standard of living in black Africa, to seek aid from the International Monetary Fund to save it from bankruptcy.

Although the daily newspaper did not say

it, patience and restraint will also be needed to stop the economic crisis developing into a political one during a year when Zambians go to the polls for presidential elections.

Zambia may be a one-party state, but there is anxiety in Government circles — reflected in the two daily newspapers here — that the electorate may use the only method open to

register protest, and that is stay away from the polls.

No one is talking here of President Kenneth Kaunda being toppled from power as a result of the elections, even if candidates stand against him. But this year could be a difficult one for him for two reasons that go beyond voter disillusionment. There are two forces at work that are

splitting the country in two, but in what proportions no one can say.

The first is Zambia's growing involvement in the Rhodesian 'liberation struggle' that has now brought a real war to its borders with the recent big attack by Rhodesian troops on a guerrilla camp across the Zambezi.

Although the Government is committed to assist, there is muted criticism that perhaps the Rhodesian nationalists should get on with the job themselves.

And this view has even been echoed by certain backbenchers, with one MP asking Zambia's Prime Minister, Mr Mainza Chona, during a debate on the Rhodesian raid whether Zambia was constitutionally obliged to have 'freedom fighters' on her soil. The other problem facing Dr Kaunda is the

soil

growing lobby in business circles which is critical of Zambia's socialist policies and they are asking whether Zambia can afford its lavish socialist programme that supplies free education and health facilities, among other things.

This business lobby — pleading for a mixed economy with capitalist incentive — is at odds with the doctrinaire socialists within the party. In fact, in a desperate attempt to try to resolve its economic problems, the Zambian Government earlier this month announced austerity measures that will strike at the heart of its socialist programme: a cutback on Government expenditure that will hit education and health services.

The austerity campaign, also freezing wages in the public sector and imposing an incomes and prices policy in the private field at a

time when inflation is running at about 25 per cent annually, comes on top of a severe budget in January which reduced government subsidies on essential foodstuffs and pushed up the price of fertilizer, which in turn will increase food prices.

The austerity measures are likely to increase the gap between the haves and the have nots in society, heightening underlying bitterness with the ruling United National Independence Party.

Zambia has the highest percentage of urban population in Africa — more than 40 per cent out of a total population of 5.5 million — and the town and city dwellers are having difficulty adapting to harder times.

In other developing countries, when hardship bites, it is possible for people to go

back to the land and get by with subsistence farming. For most Zambians this is impossible because they have lost their rural roots and identity.

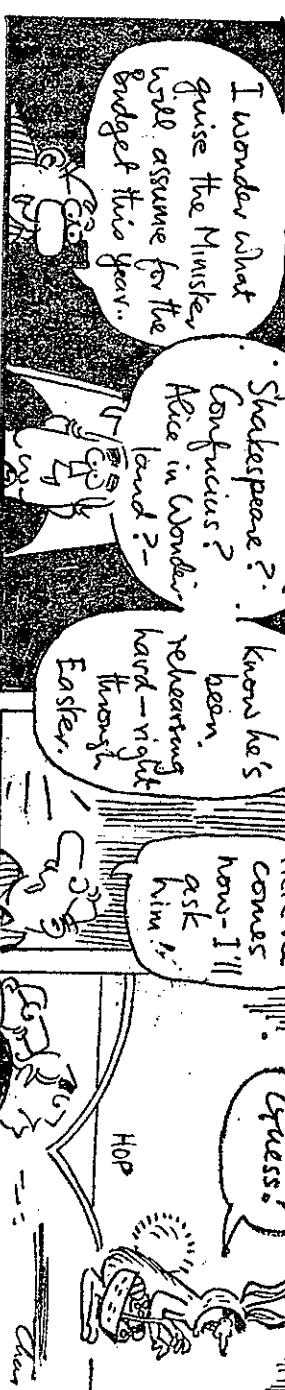
On a different scale, the Government has, through its agrarian revolution, tried to promote an economy based on agriculture instead of copper but this has so far failed.

Zambia's problems stem directly from the world slump in copper prices in 1974 and at the end of 1976, the country's external debt stood at about R1.2 billion.

Zambia's Finance Minister, Mr John Mwanakatwe, warned recently that if the country did not get urgent financial assistance from the IMF it would not be able to meet its interest repayments, meaning the country would be bankrupt.

The IMF is now expected to loan Zambia 390 million US dollars.

THE BOSS



(30) 21/3/78

Zambia seen as launching pad for communism

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SIR, — Current Affairs has long been the target of criticism. Some time ago Cliff Saunders gave a talk on Vasily Solodovnikov which was completely out-of-date. It is a matter of grave concern if the Government bases its policy on incorrect information.

When Solodovnikov became the Russian Ambassador in Lusaka Kaunda was still committed to the West, but it did not take this senior member of the KGB long to alter that and to form a strong friendship with Joshua Nkomo. Whether he is still supporting Nkomo or has changed his allegiance to Mugabe is uncertain.

How Solodovnikov, who is probably the most powerful man in southern Africa, manages to keep out of the news is a mystery. He is reputed to have been in Mozambique at Mugabe's Zania camp just before the big Rhodesian raid. It would be interesting to know who he is backing. Is it the Patriotic Front or one of the leaders?

MADNESS

The SABC talk was based on the views that Solodovnikov expressed in his book published some time before the West let Russia and the Cubans into Angola. Even the most optimistic Russians could not have expected such madness and all the opportunities it offered for the spread of communism.

Solodovnikov, who also advises Swapo and the ANC based in Lusaka, has an interesting background. Not only is he a top KGB man but is the leading Russian expert on Africa and speaks half a dozen African languages.

APPOINTMENTS

He was appointed director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1964 and is also the chairman of the Soviet-African Friendship Association.

In 1967 he led the Soviet delegation to the United National Economic Commission for Africa and in the same year he was co-chairman of the Inter-

national Congress of Africanists in Dakar.

He is one of the most senior men that Russia has ever sent as an ambassador and Zambia was chosen as a centre from which he could influence and direct all the liberation movements of southern Africa.

(Miss) ESTHER ROBERTS

41 Cedar Road, Umbilo.

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Zambians ready to protest

27/3/78 360

The rallying call has gone out to Zambians to be "courageous" in the face of the worst crisis the country has known.

Courage and patience, as the Times of Zambia put it in an editorial last week, is needed if Zambians are to accept that the long queues outside the state supermarkets will not vanish overnight.

There is no immediate end in sight to the country's crippling economic problems which have forced Zambia, once enjoying the highest standard of living in black Africa, to seek aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to save it from bankruptcy.

Zambia may be a one-party state but there is anxiety in government circles — reflected in the two daily newspapers here — that the electorate may use the only method open to it to register protest, and that is stay away from the polls.

No one is talking here of President Kenneth Kaunda being toppled from power as a result of the elections — even if candidates stand against him — but this year could be a difficult and embarrassing one for him for two reasons that go

Zambians go to the presidential polls this year . . . and may find a way to tell the Government what they think . . . even in a one-party State, writes Don Knowler, of The Star's Africa News Service.

beyond voter disillusionment.

Two forces are at work splitting the country in two, but in what proportions no one can say.

● Zambia's growing involvement in the Rhodesian "liberation struggle" has now brought "real" war to its borders with the recent big attack by Rhodesian troops on a guerilla camp across the Zambezi.

Although the government is committed to assist the "liberation struggle" there is muffled criticism here that perhaps the Rhodesian nationalists should get on with the struggle themselves.

● The other problem facing President Kaunda is the growing lobby in

business circles critical of Zambia's socialist policies. They are asking if Zambia can afford a lavish socialist programme that supplies free education and health facilities, etc.

This business lobby — pleading for a mixed economy with capitalist incentive — is at odds with "doctrinaire socialists" within the party.

In a desperate attempt to try to resolve its economic problems, the Zambian Government earlier this month announced austerity measures that will strike at the heart of its socialist programme: a cut-back on government expenditure that will hit education and health services.

The austerity campaign also freezing wages in the public sector and imposing an incomes and prices policy in the private field at a time when inflation is running at about 25 percent annually, comes on top of a severe budget in January which reduced the government subsidy on essential foodstuffs and pushed up the price of fertiliser, which in turn will increase food prices.

The reduction in the subsidies meant the price of maize meal — the staple diet — increased by 21 percent.

The austerity measures are likely to increase the gap between the "haves" and the "have nots" in Zambian society, heightening underlying bitterness with the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip).

Zambia has the biggest urban population in Africa — more than 40 percent out of 5.5 million — and the town and city dwellers are having difficulty adapting to harder times.

In other developing countries, when hardship bites, it is possible for people to go back to the land and get by with subsistence farming. For most Zambians this is impossible because they have lost their rural roots and identity.

Zambia's problems stem directly from the world slump in copper prices since 1974 and at the end of 1976 the country's external debt stood at about R1.2 billion.

Finance Minister, Mr

did not get urgent financial assistance from the IMF it would not be able to meet its interest repayments.

The IMF now is expected to lend Zambia R339 million which, coupled with a recent 10 percent devaluation announced at the same time as the austerity campaign, will at least keep the country's head above water.

(c) Argus Co. 1978

DD 3/3/78
**Copper
cut-back
ups price** (360)

LUSAKA — Zambia said yesterday it was reducing copper exports, its main source of foreign exchange, in an apparent attempt to force up the world price of the mineral.

The announcement sent the price of copper shooting up to its highest level since July 1977 on the London metal exchange.

Zambia blamed transport and production difficulties and said about one sixth of its exports would be affected.

A spokesman for the state-owned Metal Marketing Corporation said the suspension would hit sales negotiated for delivery in May and would last until further notice.

— SAPA-RNS

'Stay and help' pleads Kaunda

1/4/78 Natal Mercury 360

LUSAKA — Faced with serious economic problems and the decline in business, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday reassured private enterprise that his government would continue to encourage them to stay.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Zambia Federation of Employers, President Kaunda noted with regret the sharp decline in business throughout the country due to uncertainty as a result of the country's socialist policies.

He appealed to the private sector to stay in the country and help rebuild the economy which was almost on the verge of total collapse.

The Zambian President conceded that ideologies were of no use if the economy was not sound.

"Objectives, ideologies, targets are not much use to any of our people unless we have the means to achieve them," he said.

"Unless you people shout no to poverty, unemployment and exploitation, Zambia will be a beggar. There are no principles among beggars," Dr. Kaunda said.

He pointed out the most serious obstacle was the apparent confusion over the country's ideology of humanism and the socialist policies.

He called for an end to hallmarks of inefficiency in the private sector, civil service and Government-owned companies.

"It pains me that nearly 14 years after independence we cannot manufacture a box of matches," President Kaunda said.

He said the civil service, particularly the economic ministries, had cost the economy a fortune through lethargy, indecision, inaction and lack of imagination. — (Sapa)

Rhodesian attack on Zambian camps alleged

3/4/78
360
DD

360

LUSAKA — Rhodesia was reported yesterday to have launched its second big raid in a month against Zambia, heightening the urgency of efforts to set up fresh, Western-sponsored peace talks.

Diplomatic sources said the raid took place last weekend, aimed at camps of the guerilla forces of Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front.

The nationalist chief denied the report. "It is nonsense. No such thing has taken place," Mr Nkomo told reporters.

But medical sources said 40 guerillas had been wounded in the raid. One Western intelligence source said there were unconfirmed reports of a higher death toll.

The raid apparently penetrated some 32 to 48 km into Zambia near the southern tip of Lake Kariba. "It could not be justified on the ground of hot pursuit or by saying the guerillas were about to move on Rhodesia," one Western diplomatic said.

Witnesses said jets and helicopters were used in the attack, less than three weeks after a major Rhodesian incursion in the Feira area 210 km south-east of Lusaka.

News of the raid coincided with a disclosure by Pres Carter, in Lagos, that Britain and the United

States were trying to arrange a meeting of all parties to the Rhodesia dispute.

But in Salisbury a spokesman for Rhodesian Combined Operations Headquarters said: "We are not prepared to comment on speculative reports of this nature," when asked yesterday about the reported incursion into Zambia.

Informed United States sources in Lusaka indicated black African leaders had proposed initial negotiations between British and United States negotiators and the Patriotic Front to iron out differences over the stalled Anglo-American plan for a Rhodesia peace.

The conference could then be widened to include signatories of the internal settlement in Rhodesia.

One of the main obstacles to negotiations appears to be the harden-

ing battle lines since the internal settlement was signed last month, analysts said.

Reports from Salisbury last week said Rhodesians had repulsed a big thrust by Mozambique-based insurgents into eastern Rhodesia.

The reports came only days after the attack on Zambia, where Mr Nkomo's forces are based.

Mr Nkomo has said the Patriotic Front leaders are prepared to meet Anglo-American negotiators for talks on military issues and transfer of power in Rhodesia on the basis of acceptable parts of the Western peace package.

But it is not clear whether internal leaders have any interest in abandoning the internal settlement, which has placed them in a multi-racial executive council along with Premier Ian Smith. — SAPA-RNS.

Big raid on terrorists in Zambia

NM 3/4/78

360

LUSAKA — Rhodesian forces with jet planes and helicopters had launched their second big incursion into Zambia in a month, apparently raiding nationalist terrorist camps, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

But Mr. Joshua Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, denied that any attack at all had taken place.

The diplomatic sources said the raid took place last weekend at the southern end of Lake Kariba — part of the 720km border between Rhodesia and Zambia, which provides facilities for Mr. Nkomo's Zapu terrorists.

Medical sources said 40 terrorists were injured in the raid. Western intelligence sources said there were unconfirmed reports that the death toll was higher.

The raid appeared to be part of a strategy to protect the internal settlement between Rhodesian Whites and Black moderates against disruption by terrorists.

Witnesses said jet warplanes spearhead the at-

tack, followed by helicopters, south of Zinazongwe on the northern bank of Lake Kariba. Firing was heard some 32km to 48km inside Zambia, they said.

Earlier last month Zambia announced a major incursion by the Rhodesians in the Feira area 210km south-east of Lusaka. But there has been no announcement concerning the latest raid, and Zambia has consistently denied that Rhodesian raids are aimed at terrorist camps.

Since last October, the Rhodesians are believed to have mounted at least five major incursions into Zambia, which is one of the "frontline" African states supporting the Zambian and Mozambique-based nationalist forces. Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Tanzania are the others. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

The Star

Tuesday April 4 1978

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

The size and strength of Mr Joshua Nkomo's guerilla army inside Zambia is worrying many Zambians. A Special Correspondent reports from Lusaka.

By a Special Correspondent

LUSAKA — Zambians are beginning to cast anxious eyes at the growing might of Mr Joshua Nkomo's guerilla army based on Zambian soil.

The days when the Rhodesians were jokingly referred to as the "chicken in the basket freedom fighters" have now gone with the realisation that Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) movement has now a bigger army than that of Zambia — and in some ways better equipped.

There are believed to be about 20 000 supporters of Zapu in Zambia, half of whom have been trained as guerilla fighters.

The Zambian defence forces number between 6 000 and 8 000 personnel.

Western observers believe the level of training for most of the Rhodesian guerillas might be low, but it is known here that Mr Nkomo has been building a nucleus of his force as a conventional army, as opposed to a hit-and-run guerilla force, and these men have undergone intensive training in Angola.

Although Zambia has given unequivocal support to Mr Nkomo's movement in the past — and now to the broader alignment of the Patriotic Front — many Zambians in recent months have become edgy and nervous about the increasing scale of the Rhodesian conflict, and the scale of Zambia's involvement in it.

There are three reasons for this nervousness:

- The sheer size of Mr Nkomo's army and the power and influence it could wield on the country's internal politics.

- The spectre of Cuba openly entering the Rhodesian conflict, because Cuban advisors are already assisting Zapu on Zambian soil.

- Direct confrontation between the Rhodesian

security forces and Zambian troops as a result of the Rhodesia bush war spilling into Zambia.

"Zimbabwe," in fact, is causing deep cracks in the Zambian facade of unity over the Rhodesia issue and a pointer to this is the public attitude the Zambian Government has adopted over Rhodesian raids into the country.

In official statements the Government has stated that the target for such attacks have been members of the Zambian security forces, or civilians, although Rhodesia has claimed such raids have been part of "hot pursuit" tactics directed at Zapu guerillas.

Zambia has also maintained that casualties and deaths have been among defence force personnel or civilians, with no mention of guerillas.

Western observers point out that an admission that the Rhodesian action was directed at guerilla camps or guerilla bands might give ammunition to the lobby in Zambia which is demanding the "Zim-

babweans" do their fighting inside Rhodesia and not from Zambia.

The debate has even reached Parliament, with a Zambian backbench MP asking recently whether Zambia was constitutionally bound to have "freedom fighters" on its soil.

But what has not been voiced publicly here is the underlying fear about the control of the guerillas, and the possibility that they might become a law unto themselves.

Reported faction fighting at the Zapu headquarters of Zimbabwe House in Lusaka last year prompted local residents to write to one of the Zambian daily newspapers demanding the centre be moved from the city.

At the same time a reporter and photographer from the newspaper, The Times of Zambia, were beaten up when they visited Zimbabwe House to report on incidents there, and later the Times office in Lusaka's Cairo Road, the main commercial centre, was damaged by a bomb blast.

Police could not establish who was responsible for the explosion.

Frustration and bitterness over the Rhodesian issue, which has dragged on for 12 weary years and has helped reduce Zambia to economic chaos, have also forced President Kaunda to state that he may turn to the East to help him defend his country if Rhodesian attacks continue.

Western observers believe he would be more likely to turn to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for such help, but Dr Kaunda's threat underscores the point that there are Cuban "advisers" in Zambia helping Zapu.

It is no secret here that Cuban troops operate convoys between Angola and Zambia, which are mainly used to ferry Zapu

Zambia's guest army is g

INTRODUCTION



(360) 4/4/78 Rev

From left to right Kaunda, Podgorny, Nujoma and Nkomo, taken during the Soviet leader's visit to African states.

rowing

guerillas to Angola for training and back.

Besides military advisers to Zapu based in Zambia, there is also a contingent of Cuban doctors and nursing staff in the Zapu guerilla and refugee camps.

Cuban doctors are also reported to man the clinic at Zimbabwe House and Western observers say there are 50 to 70 Cubans

number fluctuates.

The Zapu campaign conducted from Zambia has been a low-key affair compared with the operations of Zanu—the other wing of the Patriotic Front—from Mozambique but the recent big raid by Rhodesian troops on a guerilla base across the Zambezi has raised fears here that

suddenly a "real" war is approaching.

Zambia, with a relatively small army and air force, is extremely vulnerable to attacks from Rhodesia and would not be able to defend itself.

For this reason, there is speculation here that Zambia is in the market

for weapons and there are rumours that the Red Chinese have offered supplies.

(The Chinese apparently being eager to counter the Russian influence on Zapu).

There are also unfirmed reports that the Zambian Air Force has acquired MiG fighters,

although what type and what numbers are not known.

It is also unclear what nationality the pilots are, although Zambian airmen might have been trained to fly MiGs in other countries.

Cynics here are arguing that any Zambian arms and military build-up might have dual purpose: to counter Rhodesian "aggression" and also to guarantee that the considerable "muscle" of

Zapu is flexed firmly in the direction of the emerging Zimbabwe—and not at Zambia.

FOOTNOTE: The term "chicken in the basket freedom fighters" stems from Kaunda's criticism years ago that Rhodesian nationalists were often seen eating this popular meal in Lusaka's restaurants when they should have been inside Rhodesia fighting.

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In Zambia at any one time, although the

SITHOLE HOLE TO NAME DEFENCE ENCE MINISTER

NM 6/4/78
ANTHONY RIDER

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3. Watter probleem

"We are prepared to talk to the British in order to end colonialism in Rhodesia and the British can include Smith as their extension and we shall have no objection to this type of arrangement," said Mr. Silundika.

Meanwhile from Pretoria, our correspondent reports that Mr. Smith and the three internal Black leaders are to be asked to a meeting with the Front in New York on April 25.

The meeting is seen as an eleventh-hour effort on the part of Britain and the United States to put together a settlement package to end the war before Russians and Cubans become involved.

SALISBURY — The key defence portfolio in Rhodesia's new interim government went to the ANC Sithole yesterday.

The four-man Executive Council meeting in Salisbury for the second successive day allocated portfolios to the three Black parties to the Salisbury agreement of March 3.

Each will contribute three ministers to join nine White ministers in the Ministerial Council.

The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, founder president of Zanu, which launched the original north-eastern border terrorist incursions, will now be able to nominate the country's first Black Minister of Defence.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, will nominate the Black Minister of Law and Order under whose joint control the Rhodesian police will fall.

The chiefs' party, Zupo, led by Chief Jeremiah Chirau, will take the internal affairs portfolio.

Defence is a major scoop for Mr. Sithole who will also have the foreign affairs portfolio with its opportunities for wide travel and scope to influence acceptance of the Salisbury agreement among other African countries.

One leading nationalist said yesterday: "The party that has defence will be involved in the guerilla safe return policy and could benefit politically on the transition."

The Executive Council agreed that each of the Black parties would be represented in the three security-related ministries.

It has already been announced that the Executive Committee will itself deal with all matters relating to the ceasefire.

The allocation of ministries is:

ANCS: Defence and Combined operations, agriculture, foreign affairs, information, immigration and tourism.

UANC: Justice, law and order, public service finance, commerce and industry, transport and power, mines, roads and road traffic, posts.

ZUPO: Internal Affairs, local government and housing, works, education, health, manpower and social affairs.

Our Lusaka Correspondent reports that the Patriotic Front had turned down an appeal by Mr. Smith for direct talks to end the war.

Speaking in an interview in Lusaka yesterday, the publicity secretary of the Zapu-wing of the Patriotic Front, Mr. George Silundika said: "The Front is not prepared to talk to Smith."

Mr. Silundika's remarks follow reports published in Paris quoting Mr. Smith as saying he was prepared to hold talks with Front leaders Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe.

Victory

"Our interest is that the liberation war should end in victory and total liberation of the people of Zimbabwe."

Whites flee Zambia as fears grow

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — Many whites are fleeing Zambia fearing that the forthcoming elections will trigger widespread violence say an elderly couple who have left everything behind.

The couple said in Salisbury they had been warned by a prominent black official that the elections would be the signal for a massive uprising to topple President Kaunda and his ruling United National Independence Party.

"He told us the people planned to register their dissatisfaction by refusing to vote. If after that Kaunda insisted on clinging to power there would be a general uprising.

"I advise you to leave as soon as possible. When the violence starts nobody will be safe," he warned us."

NO CONTROL

Many whites were leaving in any case because of acute food shortages, soaring prices and mounting violence and crime which the police were no longer able to control.

"People are living on their nerves. Women are

afraid to leave home for fear of being attacked and robbed — not that they are much safer at home as thieves just walk in and rob you at gunpoint."

"No one is in any doubt where the guns come from — the terrorist bases."

Said the woman's husband: "How can a man go to work not knowing whether he will return home to find his possessions gone and his wife murdered? When you start thinking like that it is time to leave."

STRIPPED

Many of the couple's neighbours and friends had been held up and attacked by armed gangs.

Four gunmen calmly walked into the lounge of one couple while they were sipping after-dinner coffee with two friends.

"They tied them up, bundled them into the bathroom and locked them in. By the time they managed to release themselves and break down the door the gang had stripped the house of everything."

Other gangs specialised in trailing whites home after an evening out.

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PREFACE

It's the end of

Stat 11/4/78

368

NDOLA — It's been a sullen summer on the Copperbelt. Storms have brought some of the worst flooding the area has known but it is not the weather that has destroyed the ideal of "a place in the sun" previously held by many foreigners here.

The rains may have heightened a mood of depression hanging over the Copperbelt but its cause is the state of Zambia's economy, the fear of the Rhodesian conflict engulfing Zambia and the high crime rate.

White families began to quit the Copperbelt after 1975 when the slump in the world price of copper reduced their standard of living. The Zambian Government is concerned that this exodus will develop into a flood after three recent murders added to a feeling of insecurity among whites.

Independence

Two of the murders — the shooting of a British accountant's wife and then the killing of a British miner — received wide publicity in the British Press because expatriate miners went on strike to demand better police protection.

This adverse publicity is expected to reduce recruitment from Britain.



President Kaunda... Copperbelt slump could cause political problems.

When Zambia gained independence from Britain in 1964 there were about 80 000 white people living in the country. This figure has dropped to between 30 000 and 40 000 — mostly expatriate mining families living in the copper-mining centres of Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira, Chingola and Ndola.

Despite the fall of the copper prices, the copper industry is still vital to Zambia's economy (providing about 95 percent of foreign earnings) and white technicians are vital to the mines.

Zambia needs about 5 000 expatriate mine workers but the white labour force has dropped to below 4 000.

Food shortage

Any further drop could spell disaster at a time when the mines are already losing money. It is costing more per ton to mine copper than it fetches on foreign markets.

Mining families still speak longingly of the "good life" of a few years ago but no one is optimistic that it will return in the near future.

Those were the days when shops were well-stocked with consumer goods and there were no shortages of foodstuffs as there are today.

For foreigners a contract on the mines proved lucrative because they could live relatively cheaply in Zambia and have a large percentage of their earnings remitted. This provided a "nest egg" for when they returned home.

The high standard of living still persists on the Copperbelt to a certain degree, with swimming pools, servants and recreational facilities. But the two mining companies, Nchanga Consolidated and Roan Consolidated, have been as powerless as the police to stop mining families being attacked by robbers or to prevent the high incidence of burglaries.

Police believe the thieves are from neighbouring Zaire. In recent weeks there have been police swoops on squatter townships fringing the Copperbelt towns to round-up illegal immigrants.

With the collapse of the Zam boom, whites are leaving the writes DON KNOWLER of Africa News Service.

More than 1 000 people have been arrested so far. Zambians living and working on the Copperbelt have felt the economic recession and increases in crime just as badly as the whites.

Before 1975 the 50 000 Zambians working on the mines — 14 percent of Zambia's workforce — enjoyed the highest standard of living of any workers in black Africa.

Now, with a wage freeze

imposed as part of the Zambian Government's austerity measures to build the foundation for economic recovery, they must contend with an annual inflation rate of 20 to 25 percent.

Opposition

There are also fears that if the world copper price does not climb soon, the mines will have to re-trench black staff.

STAR 11/4/78 (360)

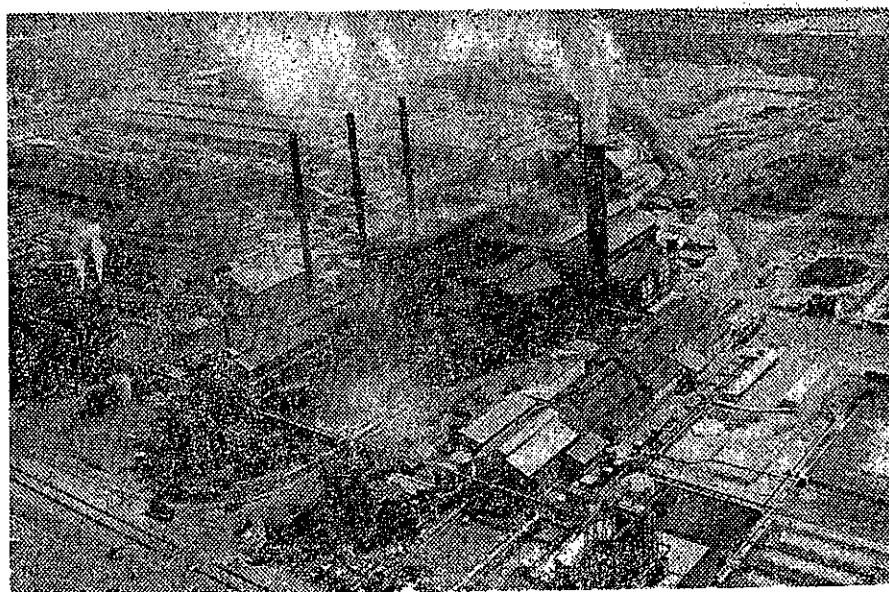
the 'good life'

bian copper
Copperbelt,
The Star's

A figure of 5 000 has been mentioned but the Government — which has a 51 per cent stake in the mines — appears determined to hold off for at least a year.

One reason could be that traditionally the Copperbelt has been an area of opposition to President Kenneth Kaunda's leadership and a major retrenchment of miners could cause political problems.

(c) Argus Co. 1978.



The Rhokana mine, Kitwe, dominated by the copper smelter.

Zambia going bankrupt 1/12/78

LUSAKA — Unless outside funds were obtained within a matter of weeks, the Zambian economy would collapse, Minister of Finance, Mr. J. Mwanakatwe, has told Parliament.

The Minister said Zambia would not survive economically if the Government failed to find a source of money within a matter of weeks.

DDC

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15. Aantal afhanklikes (gesinslede op plaas of erens anders vir wie werker moe sorg)

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- (c) Ouderdom
- (d) Geslag
- (e) Woonplek
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- (h) Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)
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- (k) Jaarlikse betaling: kontant

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Ghanaian call for African joint army of 'liberation'

Mercury Correspondent

21/4/78

LUSAKA — Independent African States have been urged to form up a "joint army" to be used to speed up the "liberation" struggle in southern Africa and act as a watch-dog to counter any form of neo-colonialism on the continent.

This appeal was made on Wednesday in Kitwe on the Copperbelt by the Ghanaian High Commissioner to Zambia, Major-General Joshua Hamidu, who said: "It is high time independent African States stopped relying on foreign powers to solve their problems."

Referring to attacks by the Rhodesian forces on front-line States, General Hamidu said: "If Africa had an army of its own, the Western nations would not be in a position to dictate terms of settlement in the rebel colony (Rhodesia)."

General Hamidu also condemned and denounced the "sham settlement" adding that Black nationalists

who were a party to the settlement were "a disgrace to Africa."

He said the rightful nationalist leaders to rule Rhodesia were those who had "battled it out in the guerilla war in the bush under difficult conditions and not the fine-weather politicians."

General Hamidu also accused Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr. Ian Smith of being "uncouth."

"How can you trust a man who yesterday said that Africans cannot rule and there will never be majority rule in Rhodesia, and today he pats your back and says my brother you will be my co-leader? This is nonsense and treacherous," he said.

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360 21/4/78 K.S.M.

Ghana pushes for a joint

African army

Mail Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Independent African states have been urged to form a joint army to speed up the liberation struggle in southern Africa and act as a watchdog to counter neo-colonialism.

The appeal was made this week in Kitwe, on the Zambian copperbelt, by the Ghanaian High Commissioner to Zambia, Major General Joshua Hamidu.

He said: "It is high time independent African states stopped relying on foreign powers to solve their problems."

D.D. 25/4/78

(260)

One-party democracy

President Kaunda is expected to dissolve the Zambian parliament in August to pave the way for a general election in December. This will be the second general election since Zambia became a one-party state in 1972.

There had been speculation that the elections would be postponed indefinitely, but indications are that the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) is anxious not to tarnish its democratic image both at home and abroad.

Election fever gripped Zambia early last year. Party officials revealed "plots" by some politicians to challenge Kaunda's leadership of both the party and government. The scare led to calls to confer a life presidency on the leader. The President's reaction, however, was characteristically different. He said he was not afraid of electoral competition and challenged anyone aspiring to the presidency to a showdown at the polls. Kaunda confidently predicted that he would find no difficulty in winning.

Political strains are shown by the fact that the government has lost favour with many people within its own ranks because of the worsening economic situation.

Kaunda has consistently resisted pressures to

Zambia holds a general election later this year. It will be watched with more than usual interest because of the country's position in Southern Africa and President Kaunda's policies towards Rhodesia as well as economic difficulties. A correspondent explains Zambia's one-party democracy that is now facing its biggest test since being introduced in 1972.



Pres. KAUNDA

modify his policy towards Rhodesia which has cost the country an estimated R608 million in re-routing exports and imports since the Zambia-Rhodesia border was closed in January 1973.

But the fall in copper prices has played no mean role in producing the current economic situation. Copper, once Zambia's main foreign ex-

change earner, last year failed to raise the low estimate of R16 million.

Government efforts to reinvigorate the economy through massive agricultural investment have not so far produced any spectacular results and food prices are soaring. There are calls for a more pragmatic economic policy to produce a self-sustaining economy.

Against this background, general elections will take place. Politicians who had been ostracised in 1972 are all out to make a bid for seats in the 135-member National Assembly. This follows the rapprochement last year between President Kaunda and Simon Kapwepwe, former leader of the outlawed United Progressive Party.

Among the election candidates this year are likely to be Kapwepwe and his former lieutenants, Peter Chanda, Justin Chimba and James Chapoloko, all expected to contest and capture seats on the politically volatile Copperbelt Province. Their come-back into Zambia's political life is expected to increase calls for change and to heighten the chorus of parliamentary opposition to government policies.

One effect of the banning of all political existence outside the ruling party has been to breed internal opposition. Many have joined the party more out of political pragmatism than out of commitment to its policies. Besides, there are many party stalwarts who are disillusioned with the party's policies. Several have given up of-

DD. 25/4/78

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rice and are waiting for a chance to follow independent paths into parliament.

There are two stages in the electoral procedure. First, primary elections in which any number of qualified candidates can take part in every constituency. The three with the highest number of votes, subject to a power of veto exercisable by the party's central committee, go on to the final election.

Whatever the outcome of the elections, it is not likely to have any significant effect on the course of Zambian politics. Any visible change in Zambian Government policies seem capable of realisation only through events at Mulungushi Rock in Kabwe, where the UNIP general conference will meet before the parliamentary elections to elect the presidential candidate and members of the all-powerful central committee.

Nevertheless, there is still an important role for parliament in Zambia's political structure. The past five years have shown parliament to be an indispensable mouthpiece for the electorate in a democracy. Zambian MPs, widely expected to play an unquestioning role, emerged as articulate defenders of freedom and champions of people's rights. — GNS

— Tonic Sakaike

Cutting EL costs

After reading an article dated 4.4.1978 headed "Armists' plan to cut E.L. costs" in which he outlines the various means by which this can be done and also an article which appeared in the Daily Dispatch dated 5.4.1978 "Armists' attitude of uncertainty condemned," I feel the criticism that he received was uncalled for. He should rather be admitted for his frankness in outlining our city's financial position.

I would like to ask Mr H. Bell, the former MP for East London City, if he ever tried to convince the Government of the urgency for development in his area during his term in office and if so why has no development taken place.

I would also like to ask the councillor in charge of works, Mr J. Orpen, if he has ever ridden around our city during working hours and seen municipal employees from certain departments who receive a days salary for a two third days work.

Mr R. L. de Lange (Snr) said he did not believe the council should borrow large sums of money for big schemes leaving high interest and redemption payments.

Can Mr De Lange tell the

ratepayers what the Berlin project has cost the ratepayers — and how much of this amount has been redeemed by the council for land sold for industrial purposes?

This should make interesting reading.

Mr M. L. Phillips said he admired Mr Armist for his financial acumen but could not agree with him. In one breath, Mr Phillips said that we should be going full steam ahead. He then said that he agrees there should be no frivolous spending but there had to be capital spending if East London was to grow.

Mr Armist explained that the total rates income was about R5 million and that the wage bill alone equalled this figure with more demands on the way, so where is the money coming from for capital spending?

I agree with Mr Armist that capital project's should be kept to the absolute essential.

C. Lutzke,
15 Theunis Ave, E L

Television

I refer to Mrs June Smit's letter (D.D. 30.3.78) regarding Shirley Smith's use of the term "AUNTY

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SABC TV".

Whilst I agree that the English language is sometimes confusing, surely nobody would take the expression as used by Shirley Smith to mean a relation.

For Mrs Smit's enlightenment the term "AUNTY" as used by Shirley Smith in her TV column indicates that SABC TV is prin, stodgy, "verkramp" and rather like an old maid aunt.

I for one am not a fan of Mrs Smith but I do agree with her most wholeheartedly that TV is so narrow-minded that no one can ever be led into temptation by it. The only temptation I have ever felt is to slam a brick through the screen when we have the same Cabinet Ministers brainwashing us night after night.

M. E. Deutschmann
63 Chamberlain Road E L

Writers of Letters to the Editor are reminded that contributions must not be longer than 250 words, must be written on one side of the page and should preferably be typed. All letters must bear the writer's full name and address — box numbers are not sufficient.

LUSAKA — Mr. Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front has again threatened to step up the six-year war after opposition from the territory's new Interim Government to re-opening negotiations with him.

At the same time a spokesman for Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union accused Britain of hypocrisy in its Rhodesia policy.

He said the British Government now seemed prepared to swing behind the Black-White Salisbury alliance, which the Patriotic Front rejects and which has spurned Anglo-American settlement terms.

A senior Zambian official said the Rhodesian issue was becoming a crisis of leadership for Black African States that would have a far-reaching impact on whether independent Africa looked

East or West for support and guidance.

The comments followed Tuesday's statement in Salisbury by the new Interim Government opposing the idea of further negotiations.

The Zapu spokesman said Britain, while ostensibly canvassing support for the Anglo-American peace blueprint, would "now acquiesce to the Smith policies. They will fall more openly in line with them now that their hypocrisy has been fully exposed."

The Patriotic Front condemned the internal settle-

ment as a sell-out which, it said, would not create genuine independence.

"The British Government is not for genuine independence. It is for supporting racist minority interests and its own economic interests," Mr. Nkomo's spokesman said.

Moscow

A senior Zambian official said it was inevitable that Black Africa's independent States would look to the power centres of the world — Moscow and Washington — for leadership in future

decades.

The Anglo-American performance over Rhodesia — where Britain and the U.S. had so far proved incapable of implementing their own peace proposals — meant that "very soon the impression will be created in independent Africa that the West cannot lead in a world context.

"It looks as if people will come to the conclusion that it is not just the British that cannot lead, but the Americans too. You are left with a vacuum at the top level.

PIQUED NKOMO MAKES THREAT

"The East will offer leadership and people will have to make sure they are with them," he added.

The official declined to say whether this was the message President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia would take to Washington next month when he meets President Jimmy Carter during a State visit to the U.S.

Analysts said it fitted a pattern of attempts to steer the U.S. into closer commitment to the Anglo-American plan — which gives the Patriotic Front a central role in a settlement — so as to of-

fset what is viewed here as British wavering in favour of the rival internal settlement.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Salisbury that another seven Black Rhodesians have died as a result of the terror war.

A communique from Combined Operations Headquarters last night said that a district assistant, Francis Masvimbo (26), from the Gutu district, who was married with two children, had been murdered by terrorists. The other victims were tribesmen murdered by terrorists in the tribal trust lands.

The communique said that on Monday night a terrorist gang attacked a farm in the Shamva area, north-east of Salisbury, and shot three farm labourers dead after assaulting them with axes.

The gang also set fire to farm buildings, destroying a store and most of the homes of the labour force.

"In a similar terrorist attack in the Marandellas area a barn and a farm compound were destroyed by fire," the communique stated.

A number of cattle had been stolen from both Black and White farmers and in the south-east operational area Security Forces investigating a stock theft shot dead two stock thieves when they tried to abscond. The cattle were recovered.

According to Combined Operations Headquarters terrorists have robbed stores, buses, a school and a beerhall in the tribal areas. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Kaunda hails Soviet action

360 27/4/78 NM

LUSAKA — The Zambian president Dr. Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday the actions of the Western world would decide whether Soviet and Cuban influence spread in southern Africa.

"In my opinion they are very good people. They are doing a very good job," he said of Russians and Cubans.

"But they will not come here as fighters if there is a genuine settlement in Rhodesia.

"So the answer really lies in what the West decides to do," the President said.

Dr. Kaunda plans to visit London and Washington next month in an attempt to dissuade Western powers from pursuing policies which could lead to "greater Soviet and Cuban involvement."

The Zambian leader said that if Western powers backed the interim Government in Rhodesia, they would force the Black nationalist terrorists to seek greater settlement and Cuban help.

Zambia says the so-called internal settlement will not bring peace and could lead to East-West confrontation over Rhodesia. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

20478 R.M. 360

Soviet pledge to Front, Swapo

LUSAKA. — The Soviet Union would not recognise Rhodesia's internal settlement signed on March 3, the Soviet Ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vasili Solodovnikov, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Moscow had reaffirmed its total support for the Patriotic Front of Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe. The internal settlement would only lead to civil war, he said.

The Soviet envoy was speaking at Lusaka International Airport when he presented five tons of medicines, 1000 kg of dried milk, 1000 blankets and 50 tents to Lusaka province Cabinet Minister, Mr Rajah Kunda, for use by the shanty dwellers in the city who suffered heavy losses in the recent floods.

In London, the co-Minister for Law, Order and Justice in Rhodesia's interim government, Mr Byron Hove, said in a BBC television interview this week it was not possible to hold fair and free elections under existing laws in the country.

"That's why we are here. That's why the Executive Council are working on a ceasefire and related matters," he said.

Mr Hove said of his white counterpart, Mr Hilary Squires, with whom he has clashed over the composition of the police force: "We have a very encouraging working relationship, I can tell you."

He indicated he had been reluctant about being involved in the transitional government because he had "very strong principles" and could not compromise them.

In Salisbury Mr Percy Mkudu, 59, a former leader of the opposition in the Rhodesian Parliament and the secretary for housing with the African National Council, was killed instantly when a car in which he was travelling crashed yesterday afternoon on the Umtali road about 35 km from Salisbury. — Sapa.

4/5/78
RDM

(328)

RDM

4/5/78
(328)

In Naphuno this doctor is just 'nurse'



Dr Ramphela . . . banned to the far north.

THERE are no doctors in Lenyenge township in the district of Naphuno east of Tzaneen east of Pietersburg, the locals will attest. There is only one special nurse — nurse number 4224454.

The locals are also likely to tell you in low, mournful tones that the special nurse, a pert pretty figure of mysterious manner, is to be seen fluttering in her white dust coat every morning at the crack of dusky dawn.

Her name, Dr Maraphela Ramphela and her identity Number, 4224454. It is a number that has played an important part in her life, as in the lives of other black people.

It is a number which once caused red faces in Parliament and in the offices of the Security Police in East London.

Dr Ramphela was banished in May last year to the district Naphuno which forms part of the scattered homeland of Lebowa. It's a place to which she has no attachment.

Lenyenge is in the north-eastern Transvaal. Green hills reveal themselves in undulating furrows and frowns. A spirit of animated freedom pervades, except for Dr Ramphela.

When the local people speak about the special nurse, it is with awe. No, they don't know where she came from, nor do they know her name. But she is

an important person, said the man responsible for the big water tanks outside the township.

When Dr Ramphela was banished to Naphuno, she was the medical superintendent of Zanempilo Clinic in King Williams Town. The clinic was founded and run by the Black Community Programmes (BCP) until its banning in October last year.

Amongst other things, her banning order requires that:

- She should not treat some of the patients who come to her home in the dead of night, they might constitute a gathering. Of politicians, presumably, not of patients.
- She should obtain permission from the magistrate of Naphuno if she needs medical supplies from Tzaneen, the nearest town.
- The permit must be renewed every week.

However, she has legally broken her banning order thousands of times. Because Naphuno is a scattered district, to get to some of her outstations she has to cross

the area several times.

Is she can obtain permission to leave Naphuno, she attends church on Sunday. It's a day she looks forward to, says her brother, Mr Tommy Ramphela, who teaches at a nearby school.

Dr Ramphela epitomises what happens to many young, articulate blacks. In retrospect, her banning was one of the tragic events which attended the black consciousness movement before the various black organisations were banned. First there was the death of Mapeta Mchapi, who died in detention, then her banning and those of several other colleagues and the death of Steve Biko.

She attended medical school with Steve Biko at the University of Natal. They were young, the movement was young, and they were to nurture it.

After qualifying as a doctor she went down to King Williams Town — "King" to her circles — to head the clinic there. One morning in April last

year Security Police served her with a banning order restricting her to a remote part of the Transvaal of which she'd never heard.

Something was not quite right with her order. Her name had been wrongly spelt and her identity number was incorrect. It took her four or five hours on arrival in Tzaneen to get legal opinion on her order. She was told that the errors rendered it invalid. Back to, King Williams Town she went until her brief reprieve ended 10 days later with the correct order.

Back in Naphuno, and with the help of friends, she raised enough money for medical supplies and started a practice.

According to her brother, Tommy, scores of people come to the house seeking help and unwaveringly she attends to them. Her life revolves around her home and surgery. On an ordinary day she will work from 9 am to 6 pm with a break for lunch at home.

Her modest four-roomed house is a hub of activity, Foreign journalists and diplomats are just some of the people who drop in, one by one for a tete-a-tete.

Banned party in Zambian election

LUSAKA. — A banned
Zambian political party is
said to have mounted an
election campaign against
President Kenneth Kaun-
da's ruling party.

Mrs Chibesa Kankasa, a
member of the central
committee of the ruling
United National Indepen-
dence Party, said in Mufu-
lira the campaign had been
launched by members of
the banned United Progres-
sive Party.

Mrs Kankasa said former
UPP members who had
joined Unip with their
former leader and strong
rival of Dr Kaunda, Mr

Simon Kapwepwe, were
promising more freedom
for Zambia if they got into
power.

They had promised to
lift the ban on some
churches such as the out-
lawed Lumpa Church
headed by Mrs Alice Len-
shina, who led an uprising
10 years ago against Pre-
sident Kuanda's govern-
ment. Mrs Lenshina is un-
der arrest in Lusaka.

Mrs Kankasa told pros-
pective voters the UPP
campaign was "dangerous"
and could wreck the elec-
tions later this year. —
Sapa.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 911

5 May 1978

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 107ER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 107er of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

328

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 911

5 Mei 1978

AfKondigings van Besonderheide Ingevoerde Artikel 107ER VAN DIE WET OP BINNENLANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 107er van die Wet op Binnenlandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring gegee aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderheide van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waardeur ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorgedrig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstygk
Anthony, Frank.....	266 Voortrekker Road/-weg, Kraitlouw.....	5/4/78	30/4/83
Bloodley, Mary.....	117 Second Street/Tweedestraat, Actonville, Bantoli.....	4/4/78	31/3/83
Venkattrahnam, Subinayan Kala.....	15 Jakaranda Road/-weg, Mobeni Heliport, Durbah.....	5/4/78	30/4/83
Wilcox, Robert Leslie.....	7 Alberta Street/-straat, Deep River/Republiek.....	5/4/78	29/4/83

Zambia seeks ruling against oil companies

5/5/78

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government has asked its High Court here to pass judgment in absentia against seven oil companies accused of breaking United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.

The seven companies — Genta, Total Rhodesia, Shell Rhodesia, Caltex, BP Rhodesia, Mobil Oil Southern Rhodesia and Central African Petroleum Refinery — failed to appear in the court on March 21 when the 40 days notice to appear expired.

The Government is claiming R2 500 million special and R3 000 million general damages from the companies for building up oil stocks in Rhodesia while "starving" Zambia.

The Minister of Legal

Affairs and Attorney General, Mr Daniel Lisulo, said three oil companies based in Zambia had indicated to the High Court they would contest the charges.

Other oil companies sued by the Government are Shell Petroleum, British Petroleum, Caltex Petroleum, Mobil Petroleum, Compagnie Francaise de Petrolese and NV Koninklijke Nederland, Shell Transport and Trading, Caltex Oil Zambia, Total Oil Zambia and Mobil Oil Zambia.

The companies are being sued for breach of contract and for allegedly conspiring to sustain the Rhodesian Government in power since November 1965 when it declared UDI. — SAPA.

Zambia asks for R5 500m ADM. 575/78 ruling (3c)

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The British Prime Minister's office in London said yesterday the Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, would visit Britain for official talks between May 13 and 16 at the invitation of Mr. James Callaghan. — Sapa and

Kaunda to visit UK, US

RDM 615178
(360)
Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Government is attaching exceptional importance to the London visit at the end of next week of the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Dr Kaunda is coming to London at the invitation of the Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, to discuss Zambia's need for urgent financial aid.

He will make a similar official visit to Washington.

Dr Kaunda has already made approaches to the International Monetary Fund.

Zambia's difficulties were accentuated when Dr Kaunda closed the border with Rhodesia, thus severing the main routes to the Indian Ocean.

If the border could be reopened, this would help immediately to relieve Zambia's difficulties.

Zambia is host to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu guerrillas. If Dr Kaunda could persuade Mr Nkomo to take part in the Salisbury settlement, the settlement probably would receive international acceptance, sanctions would be lifted, and the guerrilla campaign waged by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu guerrillas, would probably wither.

Kaunda may call in Cubans

LUSAKA — A Zambian presidential aide said yesterday the Rhodesian war would escalate rapidly if the West failed to remove the Premier, Mr Ian Smith, from power, and indicated that Cuban troops could become involved.

And in London, The Observer reported yesterday that Pres Kaunda was "on the point" of inviting Cuban troops to Zambia to help guerillas fighting in Rhodesia.

The newspaper said Cuban leaders "are believed to have assured the Zambian leader that they would respond favourably to a formal request for their military involvement."

It added: "Dr Kaunda is delaying his final decision until he has made one last effort to obtain satisfactory assurances that Britain and the United States will fulfil their pledge to remove Mr Ian Smith from power."

The Observer quoted unnamed "authoritative sources" in Lusaka as saying Pres Kaunda would deliver his "blunt ultimatum" about the Cubans in meetings later

this month with the British Prime Minister Mr Callaghan and the United States President, Mr Carter.

Up to 70 Cuban advisers are already in Zambia, training guerillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front.

The Sunday Telegraph reported in London yesterday that Cuba is rapidly building up her military presence in Mozambique to help in the war against Rhodesia.

Estimates reaching Western intelligence sources suggest that about 4 000 troops and advisers have arrived, many from Ethiopia and Angola while other units are flying from Havana.

They are training both Rhodesian guerillas and Mozambique infantry but are under orders apparently to stay behind the lines of fighting against Rhodesian forces the newspapers said.

The Cubans are expected to form two armoured brigades and observers expect Russia to send fresh supplies of arms, tanks and MiG jets to back them up — DDC
SAPA-RNS.

Copper stranded

LUSAKA. — More than 99,000 tons of copper worth R100-million was stranded between Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia and Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, the Zambian Minister of Mines, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said in Lusaka at the weekend.

The hold-up of the metal was worsening the economic problems the country was facing, he said.

Meanwhile, police on the Zambian copperbelt, attempting to smash a smuggling racket, have confiscated the passports of 29 Greek nationals.

The Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr Jeffrey Munalula, said the seizure was part of a police investigation into "rackets in which the country's economy has been milked to the bone through the smuggling of emeralds and ivory."

During the past three weeks, police have raided homes and a farm, confiscating uncut malachite, emeralds, elephant tusks and gold.

President Carter's African dilemma

(360)

W.M. 9/5/78

THE American debate on southern Africa is about to snap into focus with a series of Congressional votes in the next two months that in one way or another will test the Carter Administration's policy.

The principal vehicles for the debate will be a measure gingerly opposed by the Administration which would sever residual U.S. Government involvement in American trade with South Africa and a conservative attempt to block economic assistance to Zambia.

It seems likely that Congress will ultimately approve at least some assistance for Zambia and perhaps take some form of legislative action on South Africa, but experienced Congressional aides believe the language may be more symbolic than substantive.

Zambia

President Kaunda of Zambia will be in Washington on May 17 and 18, and according to Congressional sources, he will be arriving either shortly before or during the debate on aid to his country. The coincidence worries some liberals.

One aide to a liberal Senator expressed concern that Kaunda might ask for

BRUCE OUDES

—Washington—

military assistance. "There's very little sentiment here for that one," he said. Kaunda simply has not been as co-operative toward the Anglo-American plan as he could be, the aide explained.

Liberals may attempt to end the ban on U.S. economic aid to Mozambique which was imposed by the Congress last year, but otherwise it seems that they will be happy if the Congress approves aid for the other "front-line" States confronting Rhodesia at levels requested by President Carter.

Meanwhile, the House Banking Committee is scheduled to complete action next week on a measure which would require Carter to terminate all new Export-Import Bank help for American exports to South Africa until he can inform the Congress that South Africa is making "significant progress" toward majority rule.

For the past 14 years the Export-Import Bank has not made any loans to support U.S. exports to South Africa but it remains involved in insurance and short-term guarantees.

The proposed ban is an

awkward problem for the Carter Administration, which has yet to announce the results of its own lengthy review of U.S. economic policy toward South Africa. The ban, of course, would be a highly popular move in many respects. Its supporters say that its passage would be a strong message to South Africa that America's anti-apartheid policy has widespread public and Congressional support.

Sympathy

While expressing sympathy for the motives of the sponsors, a State Department official said privately that the proposal would set "a potentially harmful precedent" in that it would open the door for similar amendments to the Export-Import Bank legislation on a country-by-country basis.

In the weeks ahead Administration lobbyists may conclude they have little choice but to become more active to their opposition to a ban. "Frankly, there's more to be lost than gained," concluded a worried assistant to a liberal Senator.

If the proposed ban is diluted or defeated, he said, the South African Govern-



President Kaunda... will be in Washington on May 17 and 18... he will be arriving either shortly before or during the debate on aid to his country.

ment "certainly will hail that as a victory."

(Observer service)

Profits leak away RDM 10/5/78

LUSAKA. — The R120-million Zambia-Tanzania oil pipeline had developed 53 leaks which would cost R8-million to repair, a spokesman for the pipeline company said yesterday.

The general manager, Mr. Friday Ndhlovu, said the situation was "very critical" and his company was considering suing the Italian firm which constructed the pipeline, which brings crude oil to Zambia from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

Operating the pipeline was difficult because of the shortage of spare parts, transport and foreign exchange, Mr. Ndhlovu said. — Sapa

(360)

Kaunda threatens to invite Cubans in

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda is on the point of inviting the Cubans to send a military force to Zambia to assist the Patriotic Front's struggle against the Smith Government in Rhodesia.

Secret talks with the Cuban leaders are believed to have assured the Zambian leader of a positive result if he formally requests their military involvement.

Kaunda's final decision has been held up until after he makes one last effort to obtain satisfactory assurances that Britain and the United States intend to fulfil their pledge to remove Ian Smith from power.

Ultimatum

This is the blunt ultimatum which authoritative sources here say the Zambian leader will deliver to Prime Minister James Callaghan when he begins a three-day visit to London on Saturday (May 13) and to President Carter when he visits Washington a few days later.

The Zambian leader has been saying publicly for some time that it might be necessary to bring foreign troops into his country. He has in the past refused to identify the foreign countries he had in mind.

Hitherto, the assumption was that he intended to rely on foreign allies in a purely defensive capacity to help protect Zambia's borders against Rhodesian military incursions once the fighting escalates.

However, according to our sources, while it is partly the case that the Cubans would be asked to help Zam-

bia's defences, it now seems clear that Kaunda is also willing to allow his country to be used as a springboard for Cuban forces to be used in active support of Patriotic Front terrorists in their attacks against Rhodesia.

Our sources say that the Zambian leader sees his visits to London and Washington as the last opportunity to avert such a decision. He is expected to seek solid assurances from Callaghan and Carter that they have plans to remove Smith, and that he will insist on knowing how and when this will be done.

He is deeply suspicious of the Anglo-American tactics in trying to bridge the gap between the supporters of Rhodesia's "internal settlement" and the Patriotic Front.

Kaunda is expected to take the opportunity of his visits to make it clear that if he invites Cuban support it will not be because he has changed his long-standing political friendship with Britain and the United States.

His present initiative is being taken independently of his colleagues in the group of "front-line" African Presidents, who also include Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana. If he goes ahead with his plan it is likely to split their ranks completely.

Only Angola's President, Dr. Agostinho Neto — who relies heavily on Soviet and Cuban support — is likely to support him. The other three are strongly opposed to communist involvement in the area.

His move is also bound to upset one component of the Patriotic Front — Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union.

Zanu officials make it very plain that they are deeply against any foreign military intervention. "We must be our own liberators," they say. "We do not need foreign troops from anywhere."

Conflict

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, the chairman of the front-line group, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique recognise that Kaunda's move would dangerously internationalise the conflict in southern Africa.

Kaunda, on the other hand, appears to take the line that the military conflict in Rhodesia is already internationalised in that Rhodesia's forces rely largely on the arms they are getting from South Africa and on help from the considerable contingent of mercenaries recruited from Western countries.

He seems to have come to the conclusion that against this combination of forces, the Patriotic Front cannot hope to win militarily without the support of strong allies, and that it is wrong to continue to deny them the right to make use of allies willing to assist their cause.

Mugabe's Zanu forces (who still rely for their military training on the Chinese) are suspicious that

the involvement of Cubans would mainly strengthen the forces of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu terrorist force, whose bases are in Zambia.

It would be easy to dismiss Kaunda's threatened decision as a piece of heavy bluff aimed at galvanising Britain and the United States to act more resolutely in support of the Patriotic Front and to renounce the internal settlement unequivocally.

But given the acute strains upon him, economically and politically, it is probably unwise to treat his threat lightly. Zambia's economy is in desperate straits largely as a result of the strains of the closed border with Rhodesia.

Moreover, Kaunda faces a Presidential election campaign this year which has been made more difficult by the economic hardships imposed on Zambians. He desperately needs to see some light at the end of the tunnel after 12 years of confrontation with the Rhodesian regime.

When British and American envoys toured the front-line African States at the end of August 1976, they assured the leaders in the area that their intention was to remove Smith from power; but they gave no details about how this was to be done.

The Anglo-American proposals last September reiterated the commitment to remove Smith, but again without offering specific proposals.

(Observer service)

1 860 km Chinese built lifeline, the Tan-zam Railway (Tazara), is in serious trouble and the copper pile-up is only part of the result. In addition, Dar has a 90 000 t backlog of Zambian imports.

Since the closure of the Angolan port of Lobito in 1975, Zambia has depended on Dar to handle 90% of its trade — not without problems. Early in 1976 the port was in a mess. Some 60 000 t of Zambian goods were piled up at the harbour, and a further 72 000 t were on ships waiting to unload. At the same time some 100 000 t of copper was awaiting export.

But by April that year the bulk of the backlog had been cleared, thanks to Tazara, which began operations before its official opening in July 1976.

But the backlog has built up again over the past six months. Latest figures from a Zambian shipping agency show 32 000 t stored in the port area, 39 000 t of bulk cargo stored outside the port area, and some 20 000 t on ships.

Sixteen ships are at outer anchorage awaiting berths and berthing delay is three weeks — compared with a few days six months ago. And, as in 1976, copper has piled up on the docks — about 50 000 t of it. This was one reason for Zambia's announcement last month of a 15% *force majeure* on copper sales.

This time Tazara will be hard-pressed to come to the rescue. Between half and two-thirds of its 1 200-1 400 wagons are under repair and turnaround of the remaining wagons is at least 30 days, compared with the 15 days target on which the line's capacity was originally assessed.

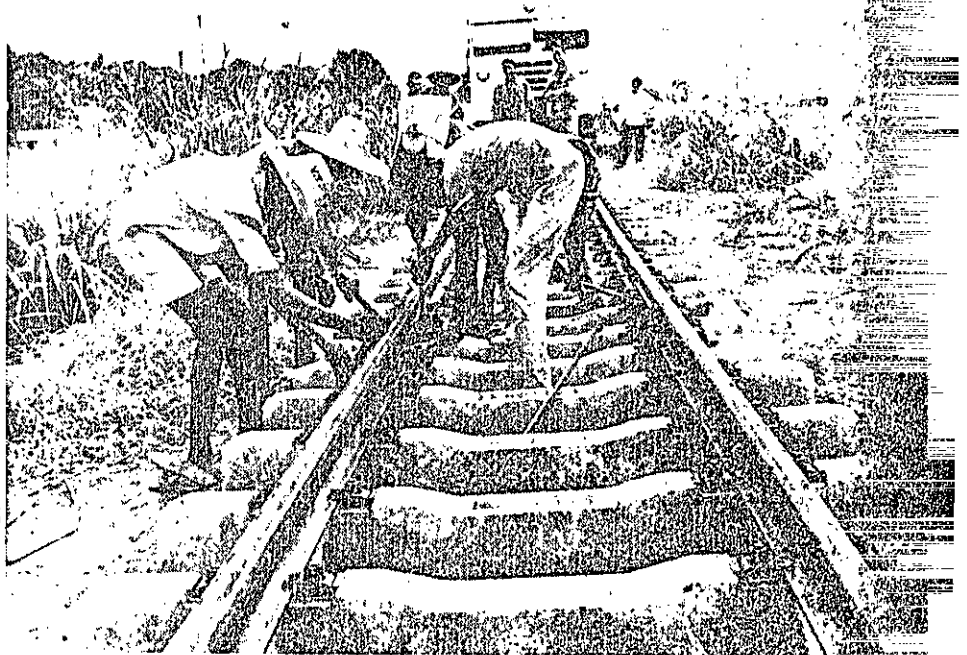
Some observers chart the decline against the reduced Chinese role in managing the line, and point to four major accidents in the past year.

Shipping agents say Zambia no plans to make greater use of the zambique ports of Nacala and Beira latter reached by road from eastern Zambia to the Mozambique coal centre of Moatise, and thence by shipping 20 000 t of copper per and bringing in 20 000 t of import mainly fertiliser. But Beira is in while Nacala, with only four berths, be carrying Malawi's tea, coffee, groundnuts and tobacco exports in the months.

No doubt essential Zambian imports will get through — but the backlog is a major problem if President Kaunda's promised mid-year "economic take-off" is to be fulfilled. There is also talk of Benguela railway, through Angola to Atlantic, being used, though whether Unita can be held down enough for line to operate is another story.

Routes to the south? The International Monetary Fund, which has agreed R306m credit over the next two years, did advise Zambia to consider reopening of the Rhodesian border to give access to supplies from the south.

Today that looks politically unpalatable for Kaunda. But if the Dar backlog is not resolved the months ahead may see a change. X



Tazara line . . . a crumbling link to prosperity

ZAMBIA (360)
X Looking for lines FM 12/5/78

Nearly 100 000 t of copper are stranded between the copperbelt and Dar es Salaam, Zambian Minister of Mines, General Kingsley Chinkuli, announced this week. That's hardly surprising. Zambia's

Zambian President's visit 'at the right time'

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's return visit to the U.S. next week comes at the right time, according to a communique released here yesterday.

There is a good understanding in the executive and the legislative branches of the American Government of Zambia's importance and of its needs.

There is a new reassuring climate in Zambia for potential private U.S. investors, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr.

Richard Moose, has said.

There is also the network of close personal ties among the top U.S. and Zambian officials which has been growing over the past year or so, the communique issued by the American Embassy here added.

Leadership

Mr. Moose says: "Because of its location, because of its leadership role among African States, Zambia is inevitably quite significant.

"In addition it obviously plays a key leadership role with regard to the settlement

of the Rhodesian issue and the attempts to arrive at a settlement of the Namibian question."

Secretary Moose, who has participated in several meetings with Zambian officials since he assumed his present office, speaks from personal experience when he says:

"One of the gratifying things to all of us — in the course of the last year and a half — has been our ability to work in constructive relationship with the Zambian Government and with President Kaunda, to build

what we hope and believe to be a relationship of some trust in our efforts."

Visited

It was three years ago — April, 1975 — that President Kaunda last visited Washington.

At that time he said he had come to America "with a clear purpose — to seek American understanding of Africa's objectives and support in the attainment of these objectives."

The key objective at that time was majority rule in southern Africa and it was significant that, a year later when he visited Africa, the then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger chose Lusaka to make his major statement announcing the U.S. commitment to majority rule.

Zambia's President Kaunda takes off for London and Washington this weekend on a vital double mission, reports The Star's Africa News Service from Lusaka.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda heads for London and Washington this weekend in a major quest for Western commitment and support to help him stave off mounting economic, political and diplomatic pressures.

Not only does the Zambian leader need a continuing flow of Western financial aid, but he is also anxiously seeking an improvement in living standards before this year's general elections and a settlement in Rhodesia that will spare him the agonising decision of whether or not to implement his threat to bring in the Cubans.

The President's aides have been forecasting that if the West fails Dr Kaunda then he has no option

Kaunda may play his Cuban card

but to move closer to Moscow and Havana.

As the argument goes, Western failure to deliver Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith under the Anglo-American settlement plan will lead to a sudden and drastic intensification of the war, automatically increasing Soviet and Cuban involvement in supplying and training the Patriotic Front guerillas, particularly those led by Joshua Nkomo.

The aides have argued that this will inevitably lead to a situation where Cuban troops will be in Zambia, South African forces will be supporting the Rhodesian Army and the situation will become an uncontrollable super-power conflict.

Much of this is clearly intended to create a sense of urgency and put pressure on the West to act before it is too late. The warnings are designed to demonstrate just how precarious Zambia's position in the East-West power struggle has become and to underline the need for Western economic aid to create a measure of stability to thwart Soviet designs.

But, at the same time, Western diplomats here are acutely aware of the fact that President Kaunda may actually perform a volte-face. Two years ago he called the Russians and Cubans in Angola a "plundering tiger with its deadly cubs coming in to Africa through the back door." While playing down the probability of the President's implementing his threats, the West is not keen to call the bluff and risk his inviting in Moscow and Havana through the front door.

Diplomatic sources indicated that the West was not likely to come up with the goods as dramatically as President Kaunda hopes and will continue to promote the Anglo-American plan in the belief that over the



Kenneth Kaunda . . . a volte face possible.

next six months both the bi-racial interim government and the Patriotic Front will find it in their interests to come to an all-party conference. It is doubtful whether this strategy will appease the Zambian leader.

The other side of his mission is economic. He is to meet leading businessmen and financiers in London to try to convince them that, with international monetary fund cash now flowing into the beleaguered economy, Zambia has turned the corner of the economic crisis that has come with the slump in the price of copper — source of 95 percent of Zambia's foreign exchange.

President Kaunda badly needs the economic takeoff he has promised. Shortages of such basics as maize meal, cooking oil and sugar have now become so prevalent that police are reported to have used tear gas to break up a stampede of shoppers fighting over cooking oil in a Kitwe supermarket.

The general and presidential elections due later this year are viewed as a straight confidence test for the Zambian leader.

President Kaunda thus wants promises of generosity within the Western consortium that is to meet next month under World Bank auspices to discuss support for the ailing economy, particularly in agriculture and secondary industries. But the Zambian leader has played a dangerous card with his warnings of Cuban involvement.

While it may underscore the urgency of his position, the prospect of Cuban troops in Zambia will also add to the lack of enthusiasm in the West about investing in a nation that needs cash pumping into a non-profitmaking infrastructure and whose investment policy offers no long-term guarantees.

(360) 12/5/78 00

Carter's African dilemma

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The principal vehicles for the debate will be a measure gingerly opposed by the Administration which would sever residual US Government involvement in American trade with South Africa and a conservative attempt to block assistance to Zambia.

It seems likely that Congress will ultimately approve at least some assistance for Zambia and, perhaps, take some form of legislative action on South Africa, but experienced Congressional aides believe that the language may be more symbolic than substantive.

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The proposed ban is an awkward problem for the Carter Administration, which has yet to announce the results of its own lengthy review of US economic policy towards South Africa.

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supporters say its passage would be a strong message to South Africa that America's anti-apartheid policy has widespread public and Congressional support.

In the weeks ahead Administration lobbyists may conclude they have little choice but to become more active in their opposition to ban.

"Frankly, there's more to be lost than gained," concluded a worried assistant to a liberal Senator. If the proposed ban is diluted or defeated, he said, the South African government "certainly will hail that as a victory."

— OFNS

— Bruce Oudes

Blackmail hint from Kaunda

15/5/78 (360)

(Mercury Correspondent)

LONDON — A hint of blackmail by threatening to let Cubans into Zambia to complicate the Rhodesian crisis, and a plea for unprecedented economic aid, will dominate talks in London today between Dr. Kenneth Kaunda and British Cabinet ministers.

Britain, more reliant on Dr. Kaunda than any of the front-line presidents if they are to get the Anglo-American proposals settled, is expected to make generous offers to the Zambian leader.

But they will urge him to keep a large force of Cuban "instructors" out at all costs.

Dr. Kaunda is not keen to have large numbers of Russians and Cubans in Zambia but observers say he signalled that he might have to unless there was a more "aggressive" attitude to Salisbury.

He feels his economic crisis, so much heightened by the lack of a settlement in Rhodesia, has become a threat to his regime.

When he meets Premier James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen today, they will assure him of British aid and British weight for the international community to support Zambia.

Dr. Kaunda will be asked to use all his influence to get Mr. Joshua Nkomo and his Zapu terror force to support the Anglo-American proposals.

It has been pointed out here that his problems have been added to sorely by his having to have a Zapu army of 20,000 terrorists and refugees.

Private

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Private

While Dr. Kaunda is being feted in London with a lunch at Buckingham Palace there were no plans in Whitehall to receive the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the moderate Rhodesian leaders who negotiated the internal settlement with Mr. Smith.

Mr. Sithole has said he is making a private visit to Britain, but would still be interested in having talks at the Foreign Office.

He told a Press conference at the weekend that threats by Bishop Abel Muzorewa to pull out of the agreement were "nothing more than political gimmickry."

He was not sympathetic to calls by Britain and the U.S. for another all-party conference on Rhodesia. "We do not see any reason why we should re-open the agreement because we are satisfied that it takes full account of the needs of Black and Whites," he said.



PRES KAUNDA . . . wants more aid.

Kaunda calls SA savage

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda of Zambia called South Africa and Rhodesia "savages" at the weekend.

At a cadet passing-out parade in Kabwe, he singled out South Africa for the recent Angola attack and castigated South Africa and Rhodesia for their "intransigence towards independence based on majority rule".

He said the Salisbury agreement was a cover to entrench white rule.

Pres Kaunda holds Zambian-British summit talks in London today.

He is expected to urge Prime Minister James Callaghan — and, later, in Washington, Pres Carter — to adopt more aggressive policies to implement last September's Anglo-American proposals calling for black majority rule in Rhodesia by the end of the year.

Pres Kaunda strongly supports the Patriotic Front leadership of Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.

In Lusaka at the weekend, he called on the Soviet Union to give more aid to the liberation movements and the frontline states to fight against Rhodesia and South Africa. — SAPA-RNS.

CT 16/5/78

Kaunda agrees with Callaghan over ceasefire⁽³⁶⁰⁾

LONDON. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the British Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, agreed in talks yesterday that it was essential to work urgently to bring about a negotiated ceasefire in Rhodesia.

Mr Callaghan told President Kaunda that it would be a long process if the armed struggle in Rhodesia continued till one side won a decisive victory, and it would be a disastrous political and economic background against which to establish an independent Zimbabwe.

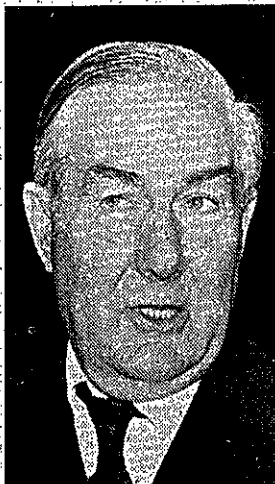
"The Prime Minister and President agreed that the consequences of further intensification of the armed struggle are such that it was essential to work urgently to bring about a negotiated ceasefire and transition to majority rule," an official British press statement said.

President Kaunda arrived here on Sunday for talks with Mr Callaghan, and will fly to Washington today for discussions with President Carter on the Rhodesia issue, other Africa disputes, and Zambia's economic difficulties.

The Zambian economy has been sliding steadily into crisis since the world price of copper slumped, and has also been hit by the guerilla war in neighbouring Rhodesia.

Dr Kaunda warned Western nations that time was running out if they wanted to avoid a conflagration in Southern Africa. "You have not got much time — by 'you' I mean Western countries," he said on BBC Television after a 150-minute meeting with Mr Callaghan.

"The people who are fighting for independence are getting their weapons from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries — including Cuba. Unless Western countries are able to remove the root cause, which is racialism in Southern Africa, we are going to have there a racial and ideological conflagration."



Mr Jim Callaghan



Dr Kenneth Kaunda

Struggling Kaunda calls for British aid

LONDON — Pres Kaunda of Zambia yesterday told the British Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, that his country expected Britain to acknowledge its financial responsibilities towards Zambia.

Zambia has been badly hit by the closure of its border with Rhodesia, the slump in copper prices and its support for the Patriotic Front.

Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, saw Dr Kaunda yesterday morning and was present at the talks with the Prime Minister.

Much of the time, it is understood, was spent discussing the Anglo-American proposal for getting all parties to the

Rhodesian conflict together for a roundtable conference.

Dr Kaunda is seen as an important force in reaching such an agreement.

Dr Kaunda has made it plain that if he cannot get what he needs to bolster his finances from the West, he could turn to Russia and Cuba for assistance.

Britain has announced it will provide loans to Zambia of about R13.8 million.

Dr Kaunda is likely to push for further aid during his talks in Britain.

He flies from here to the United States for talks with Pres Carter. — DDC.

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485-23

2-88
2-56
8-48
9-81
9-08
2-42

Leat. Savit
Cathedral
U.S.P.G./S
Stick & Age

Receipts 1977-SIKITI Per
SIKITI Pension
Leat. Savit
Amount in hand 1.1.1977

VARIOUS PURPOSES

Balance in hand 1.1.1977

1976 - not paid over
27 1977 - not paid over

EASTER OFFERING

1870-47 14676-20
117-02 900

Rev. D. Guma)
(Bishop Matolengwe
Sundries - Loans repaid 650600
Flower Fund
Sale of Religious Literature - 345-07
Hall Bookings 875-40
Other sources : Hall Bookings
Special collections 5477
General collections 726
Donations 1261
Pledge 103
Church Dues 1351
Balance in hand - January 1 - 1977 1277

GENERAL FUND 1976

RECEIPTS

1076-30
1602-60
6000
825-89
888-63
8352-31

Kaunda is desperate (360)

161 5/78
IN the ranks of African leaders, President Kenneth Kaunda has an enviable reputation. He has succeeded in maintaining a modicum of internal stability despite grievous economic setbacks. His courts are relatively independent and his commitment to social reform has been impressive.

It is true he has allowed Zambia to be used as a shelter and jumping-off point for Rhodesian guerilla movements, but he has taken a tough line with Rhodesia's unruly nationalists when they became involved in faction disputes inside Zambia. He has consistently identified himself with the search for negotiated settlement in Rhodesia.

It is against this background that President Kaunda's threats

to turn to Russia and Cuba if Britain does not give Zambia substantial economic aid need to be evaluated. The threats are a measure of his desperation. His country is on the verge of bankruptcy, partly due to the copper slump, but also because the Rhodesian crisis has locked his country into an economic siege. He is going to have to get help from wherever he can find it.

The West would be foolish to drive Mr Kaunda into the "arms" of the communists. Economic aid to Zambia from Britain and the US will not be charity — it will be an investment in the long-term stability of southern Africa. It is time the West overcame its seeming paralysis and took active steps in Africa to meet the Russian advance.

NIM 17/5/78
'No panic'

plea to ⁽³⁶⁰⁾ Zambia's Whites

LUSAKA — The Zambian Mines Minister, Gen. Kingsley Chinkuli, has appealed to White employees in the country's vital copper mines not to panic during Zambia's present economic crisis.

The 4 000 Whites in the copper industry are regarded as a crucial element in the labour force and the Minister said: "The party and Government are very concerned about the panic that has been demonstrated by expatriates."

"I appeal to their bosses to tell them not to panic and not to be with us only in our heydays."

The protracted slump in the world price of copper — which earns 95 percent of Zambia's foreign exchange — and transport problems in exporting the ore have produced Zambia's worst crisis in its 13 years of independence.

Problems

Gen. Chinkuli, speaking on the Copperbelt, said some 99 000 tons of copper worth R106 million were being held up on their way to world markets.

Problems with the Chinese-built Tazara railway to Dar-es-Salaam, landlocked Zambia's sole export route, and congestion in the Tanzanian port had created export difficulties.

General Chinkuli said although R106 million worth of copper was in the pipeline for export, transport problems had made its movement slower than expected.

It was also necessary to prune the mine labour force to increase efficiency.

"It will be through trimming off excess fat that the mines will be better again," he said. He was apparently referring to management positions and other senior posts. (Sapa/Reuters.)

UDI No. 2 on way, Kaunda predicts

17/5/78 (360)
Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia predicted in London yesterday that Mr. Ian Smith would declare UDI a second time.

This astonishing assertion was made during a Press conference after the Zambian President had talks with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Callaghan.

Describing the Rhodesian internal settlement as a recipe for civil war, he strongly criticised British Conservative opposition spokesman for pleading: "Give Smith a chance."

President Kaunda commented: "I find this attitude incredible."

He then accused Mr. Smith of rendering "tens of thousands of kids motherless" and added: "Smith is going to conduct a second coup if you allow him to carry on as he is."

Asked what he meant, President Kaunda replied: "He is going to declare UDI a second time."

No "Mister"

The President consistently refused to refer to the Rhodesian Prime Minister as "Mr." Smith. On Wednesday night on TV he asked an interviewer why he "dignified" Mr. Smith with the "Mr."

Yesterday he was asked what he would say to Mr. Smith if he met him face to face.

He replied: "I would say to Ian Smith: 'The Patriotic Front has agreed with the British Government, the U.S. Government, front-line countries and the entire international community through the UN, to go to a conference.'

"I would ask Ian Smith to go to that conference and end the sufferings of the people of Zimbabwe. It is not too late for him to do so. He has done enough harm as it is already.

"But he has one more chance to do one bright thing in his remaining days. That would be my message to him. It is not a message of hatred, it is a message of love for mankind."

Asked what he felt about Russian and Cuban involvement in Africa, President Kaunda said the West was already involved in Rhodesia where there were more than 5,000 American, British, French and German mercenaries.

Foreign involvement occurred whether one liked it or not.

Because it was unaccep-

believed Ethiopia had a legitimate right to ask anyone, Russia and Cuba included, for help against Somalia.

"We hope it won't be necessary to involve foreign troops south of the Zambesi," he said.

He regarded the fighting in the Shaba Province of Zaire as a "very sad development" but said his country was powerless to help the Government there.

President Kaunda, who has just been granted an additional R20-million loan by the British, making a total of R63 million from Britain over two years, vigorously denied reports that Zambia's economic ills were due to mismanagement.

He attributed his country's weak economy to the collapse of the copper market but emphasised that Zambia was self-sufficient in its production of maize, and in fact exported maize to Zaire and Angola. "We are also exporting power to the rebels in Rhodesia."

Carter gets

Tough

Crackdown planned on Reds in Africa

BY GEORGE!

Hugh Robertson

WASHINGTON —
The Zaire crisis has forced President Jimmy Carter into an urgent and major review of US policy in Africa.

At the same time the President has ordered crack military units to stand by for possible United States military intervention in Zaire as the communist-inspired rebel invasion of Shaba Province gains momentum.

As reports of intensified fighting flowed into Washington, the President told congressional leaders his hands were tied by congressional restraints.

He was unable, he said, to give adequate military aid to American allies in Africa.

He said he was alarmed by the spread of Soviet and Cuban intervention in Africa and expressed "grave concern" over his limited ability to go to the aid of the Zairean Government.

Congressional restraints on the powers of the President were introduced during the war in Vietnam, when Congress felt the powers of the White House to commit the US to foreign military actions were too wide and far-reaching.

The Senate leader, Senator Robert Byrd, today said Congress shared the President's growing concern over Cuban military action in Africa and was prepared to consider urgent proposals to give Mr. Carter wider powers to act swiftly and decisively in Africa.

A White House spokesman said the delivery of military equipment would be speeded up and urgent consideration given to any

Rhodesia, SA

The White House review of Africa policy is understood to have had its pointedly rejected US first stirrings last month after the Soviet Union warnings against further military adventures in Africa.

The review takes in the Rhodesian and South African situations and Administration officials give the overriding impression that it aims to step up pressure on these governments to accept swift and drastic changes to deflate what is seen as a dangerously explosive situation.

The US Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, said last night that insurgents had captured Kolwezi, the main mining

To Page 3, Col 3

Carter gets tough

360

centre in Shaba, Sapa-
Reuter reports.

And Zaire confirmed that four Europeans — three Belgians and an Italian — were killed in the town by rebels.

The official Azap news agency said one was a woman. She was killed with her husband when she tried to stop rebels taking her husband away to repair water pipes in the town, Azap said.

The agency said Government paratroops had been dropped into Kolwezi in a counter-attack launched against the 4000 rebels.

The group claiming to lead the rebellion in southern Zaire said today rebel forces had killed 300 paratroops who attacked Kolwezi airport.

A Brussels report says a company of Belgian paratroopers has been put on the alert if needed to move to Zaire to help liberate Europeans stuck in Shaba.

Azap said about 100 foreigners, mainly Americans, Belgians, French and British, were being held as hostages by the rebels.

A Lusaka report says the French Embassy is trying to secure the release of five French engineers serving with the Zairean army and captured by the rebels.

Kaunda warns of a second UDI

360

Own Correspondent
LONDON. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia predicted in London yesterday that Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, would declare UDI a second time.

Dr. Kaunda said this after talks with the British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan.

He described the Rhodesian internal settlement as a recipe for civil war, and criticised British Conservative Opposition spokesmen for pleading: "Give Smith a chance."

"I find this attitude incredible," President Kaunda said.

"Smith is going to conduct a second coup if you allow him to carry on as he is... He is going to declare UDI a second time."

Asked what he would say to the Rhodesian Prime Minister if he met him, President Kaunda replied: "I would say to Ian Smith: the Patriotic Front has agreed with the British Government, the United States Government, the Frontline countries and the entire international community through the United Nations to go to a conference."

"I would ask Ian Smith to go to that conference and end the sufferings of

the people of Zimbabwe. He has done enough harm as it is already."

"But he has one more chance to do one bright thing in his remaining days."

Asked what he felt about Russian and Cuban involvement in Africa, President Kaunda said the West was already involved in Rhodesia.

There were more than 5 000 US, British, French

and German mercenaries. Foreign involvement occurred whether one liked it or not.

"We hope it won't be necessary to involve foreign troops south of the Zambezi. The fighting in the Shaba Province of Zaïre was a very sad development, but his country was powerless to help the President of Zaïre, Mr. Mobutu Sese-Seko. He denied reports that

Zambia's economic problems were due to mismanagement.

Zambia's weak economy was due to the collapse of the copper market, but Zambia was self-sufficient in its production of its staple food, maize, and exported maize to Zaïre and Angola.

"We are also exporting power to the rebels in Rhodesia," President Kaunda said. The British Government

Muzorewa the man for Rhodesia, says paper

LONDON. — Bishop Abel Muzorewa's decision to stick with Mr. Ian Smith and the transitional government in Rhodesia was the best possible answer

"to all those who were rubbing their hands in glee at the prospect of the collapse of the internal settlement," the London Daily Express said yesterday.

"Certainly the dismissal of Byron Hove, former co-Minister of Justice, for his criticism of the Rhodesian police and judiciary placed a great political strain on the bishop and the United

African National Council," the newspaper said in an editorial.

"It would have been easy, indeed popular, for him to walk out. Instead he has chosen to stay. By doing so he has shown himself to be a politician of considerable acumen, patience and maturity."

When the time comes for Rhodesia to pass into black majority rule, "everybody with the interests of the country at heart must surely hope that Bishop Muzorewa takes command," the Daily Express, said.

Meanwhile, the four-man Executive Council which heads Rhodesia's multiracial transitional government met yesterday to consider proposals that envisage major constitutional changes.

The proposals, drawn up by the government's 18-strong Ministerial Council, include a recommendation on whether the country should adopt an executive presidency system practised in most black states. — UPI and Sapa.

Nkomo strengthens Angolan ties

LUANDA. — The Rhodesian Patriotic Front is cementing its relations with Angola.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Front, yesterday held talks in Luanda with Angola's ruling MPLA Central Committee member Mr. Pascoal Luvuvu.

He told newsmen that it was through armed struggle that Zimbabwe would achieve total liberation and independence.

Mr. Nkomo is expected to meet Angolan President Agostinho Neto before he leaves.

French on march towards fourth battlefield

Own Correspondent

PARIS — Where will the French be fighting next?

Zaire's appeal for French military support opens up the prospect of its taking on a fourth overseas front.

Its armed forces are currently engaged in three conflicts: in Lebanon as part of the UN buffer force, in Chad, and in the western Sahara.

The Lebanon is, of course, a case apart, but it is significant that France should be the only permanent member of the UN Security Council to have troops taking part in peace-keeping units.

With about 10 000 men at the ready and bases in Djibouti, Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Gabon, it has made it its business to intervene when the borders of its African friends are threatened.

"Whatever the sometimes difficult consequences might be," Mr Louis de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister, told a meeting of African foreign ministers, "France remains committed to come to the aid of those countries which, in trying circumstances request its aid to maintain their independence and sovereignty, in line with agreements that have been made."

France has just sold Morocco an unspecified number of sophisticated Croetale ground-to-air missiles. French instructors will be sent with them.

Fifty Mirage F-1 fighters are about to be delivered, 24 Alpha jet support aircraft are on order.

and the Moroccan air force has French-made Fouga fighters and Puma combat helicopters.

The other focus of French involvement — as it has been on and off for a number of years — is Chad, that vast divided, under-populated region that occupies a pivotal position between north, west and east Africa.

And at what cost?

Involvement in Chad and the western Sahara is severely damaging to French relations with Libya and Algeria, which are far more important economically to France than the countries being defended.

Giscard Africanus is making enemies almost as quickly as friends.

Placid Kolwezi now war-torn

LUSAKA — Kolwezi, the copper-mining town being contested by rebels and government forces in Zaire's southern Itaba province, is normally a placid spot fringed with neat, colonial-style bungalows of white foreigners.

But it also holds the strategic key to one of the most important rail and road junctions in the huge province, where mainly open-cast copper mines earn 65 percent of Zaire's much-needed foreign exchange.

About 70 km to the east lies the Tenke junction, which controls Zaire's main internal trade artery — the Voie Nationale rail-river route. The route also carries 35 to 40 percent of its copper exports north on the Kasai and Congo rivers to the Atlantic port of Matadi.

ROUTES

At Tenke the Voie Nationale meets the railway spur running west to join the closed Benguela line in Angola, where Zaire

said the rebels organised their invasion.

The junction also controls the land routes to Shaba's provincial capital, Lubumbashi, and the so-called southern route which carries 50 percent of Zaire's copper through Zambia and Rhodesia to South African ports.

Were Tenke to fall, it would isolate the city of Lubumbashi and effectively place Zaire's most crucial trade route in rebel hands, military analysts said. But there has been no indication so far what rebel objectives are.

Their strategy has been to launch a two-pronged surprise attack on Zairean Government forces in their main supply bases for Shaba at Kolwezi and the railway town of Mutshatsha.

DISRUPTED

Indications were mounting here that communication with Kolwezi, the regional command centre in Shaba, has been disrupted. — Sapa-Reuter.

UK to give R72m aid to Zambia

17/8/78
360
10

LONDON — Britain has promised Zambia R72 million in aid over the next two years.

British Government sources report the offer came during talks here between Pres Kaunda of Zambia and the British Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan.

He denied reports, before leaving for Washington yesterday, that Zambia's economic difficulty had been caused by mismanagement.

Zambia was in financial trouble because of the fallen copper price, world-wide price increases and its geo-political position.

Zambia was suffering because it strictly implemented economic sanctions against Rhodesia. It would continue to do this because its cause of anti-racism was right, he said.

Dr Kaunda also said his Government had not yet decided whether to

provide bases should the Cubans and Russians become militarily involved in Rhodesia.

They would have to consider this only if the Patriotic Front exercised their right to invite outside assistance in the war against the present Rhodesian Government.

But he hoped the international community would bring the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith and "his co-operators" to their senses before then.

The internal settlement signatories should attend the all-party peace conference agreed to under the Anglo-American plan, by the Patriotic Front and the Frontline states.

The Zambian leader said that for the first time, Zambia and Britain had a common approach on Rhodesia.

Both sides had agreed to pursue progress made at last month's Dar-es-

Salaam conference of United Kingdom, United States and Frontline foreign ministers, he said.

He repeated his attack on the internal settlement in Rhodesia, calling it "a recipe for civil war" and "a recipe for the internationalisation of the war in Zimbabwe."

He rejected claims of popular support by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Dr Kaunda left with a message to Mr Smith: "The Patriotic Front has agreed with the British Government, the United States Government, the Frontline countries and the entire international community, through the United Nations, to go to an all-party conference.

"I will now ask Ian Smith to go to that conference and end the sufferings of the people of Zimbabwe. — SAPA-AP.

Hugh Robertson

WASHINGTON — President Kenneth Kaunda emerged from his second meeting with President Carter yesterday having secured an extra R34-million in aid for Zambia's precarious economy.

But, judging from his strident denunciation of the Rhodesian and South African governments after the meeting, there has been no change in either United States or Zambian thinking on the region.

If anything, the two Presidents appear to have reinforced one another's well-known views, and a White House spokesman said it was a source of satisfaction to President Carter that he and President Kaunda shared "so many common concerns and objectives" in southern Africa.

It is widely believed, however, that President Carter urged President Kaunda to try to persuade Mr Joshua Nkomo to adopt a more conciliatory attitude to internal leaders in Rhodesia and to work towards an early all-parties settlement conference.

President Carter is also believed to have asked the Zambian leader to convene a summit meeting on SWA/Namibia — something which was proposed last week by the Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance.

Administration sources say that President Kaunda appeared "enthusiastic" about the two proposals and gave Mr Carter an assurance that he would "do everything he possibly can do" to bring about the settlement talks.

Later in the day, President Kaunda told a National Press Club luncheon that he had urged President Carter to "abandon" Mr Ian Smith, describing him as an obstacle to peace in Rhodesia who

would "have to go" before a settlement could be reached.

President Kaunda added: "Ian Smith is a stumbling block to peace. His oil supplies must be stopped. Sanctions must be tightened."

If the Zambian leader made the same point to President Carter — which most observers believe he did — there is a strong possibility that the US will again urge Pretoria to

put pressure on the Rhodesian leaders to abandon their internal settlement and join an all-parties settlement conference.

On South Africa, President Kaunda said: "Apartheid in South Africa is a time bomb whose final explosion cannot be far off. Time is not waiting. No one can turn the clock back."

It is generally accepted that the US failed to get

Zambian support for a public campaign against Cuban military operations on the continent.

President Kaunda yesterday repeated earlier statements that the Cubans were in Africa at the invitation of African leaders and that this could thus not be condemned.

The two presidents meet again today for a final discussion on southern Africa.

R34-m US aid for Zambia

Star 19/5/78

360



President Carter talks with Zambia's Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Kaunda warns of 'racial war'

Mercury Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Kaunda of Zambia spoke pragmatically of Cubans in Africa after talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance in Washington yesterday.

"I am not sure there is a single Cuban on the continent of Africa who has not been invited by leaders on the continent," Kaunda told

reporters.

"As long as this is the case, it is not easy for any one of us to condemn the Cuban presence on the continent."

In recent speeches President Carter has assailed Cuban involvement in Africa, calling it "contrary to the peaceful settlement of disputes that are inevitable in Africa."

Effects

The Zambian President agrees readily that there are problems on the African continent and believes in "dealing with the cause rather than the effects."

He said he found Mr. Vance's line of approach much the same — "not so

much the Cuban presence as dealing with the root cause of the problems that make it possible for Cubans or the other people like mercenaries, or indeed White mercenaries in Rhodesia, to be there," President Kaunda explained.

The Zambian President said in an ABC television interview yesterday morning that he envisions a racial and ideological "conflagration" in southern Africa if problems are not quickly solved.

Problem

"I issue no threats about such serious matters as the problems of southern Africa," President Kaunda said.

He went on to warn, however, that "we are likely

to face a racial and ideological conflagration which naturally and inevitably will involve the East and the West," if disputes are not resolved.

Asked if he was concerned that the communists might impose their brand of colonialism on Africa, Kaunda replied: "Africans want to be free. Africans are going to be free and Africans will not allow a new type of colonialism in their countries at all."

A White House Press spokesman from the National Security Council said that the Zambian and American leaders spent much of their time together discussing how best to go ahead with the Anglo-American proposals for the future Zimbabwe.

Africa called the Cubans — Kaunda

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said in Washington this week it was "not easy" to condemn Cuban intervention in Africa under present circumstances.

President Kaunda was on a two-day visit to Washington.

"I'm not sure there is a single Cuban on the continent of Africa who has not been invited by some leader on the continent," he said after a meeting with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance.

The root cause had to be dealt with. "Let us deal with the cause rather than the effects," President Kaunda said.

A US spokesman said the first day of President Kaunda's visit had been taken up with Southern African human rights questions and an exchange of ideas on how to get negotiations going between Rhodesia's internal forces and the Patriotic Front.

He also indicated further US economic support for Zambia.

Zambia has received about R30-million in US aid in the past year.

Arabs offer ³⁶⁰ N.M. 20/5/78 Zambia 'millions'

Mercury Correspondent

WASHINGTON — An Arab consortium of financiers has offered Zambia a "gigantic loan" which should enable the country to recover completely from its current economic crisis.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Mwanakatwe, accompanying President Kenneth Kaunda on his visit to the United States said here that the loan offer was far in excess of R332.6 million obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

He said he was directed while in London by President Kaunda to meet representatives of this consortium who had decided to extend credit to Zambia on "very favourable terms."

The minister said here: "We have decided to consider the offer and study the details in Lusaka from where we shall let the financiers know whether we accept the loan or not."

Mr. Mwanakatwe said the Arabs had offered an undisclosed "but large sum of money."

"If we get this loan we shall be on the road to economic recovery and we shall be able to pay our arrears and have things coming into the country and thus achieve President Kaunda's promise to the nation that the country would be back to normal by June," the minister said.

On the loan extended to Zambia by Britain while Dr. Kaunda was in London, Mr. Mwanakatwe said that although it was appreciated, it was very inadequate.

He said: "The loan is far from helping us solve the problems we have encountered as a result of observing sanctions against Rhodesia, but we hope Britain will give further assistance."

Huge Arab loan offer

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — An Arab consortium of financiers has offered Zambia a gigantic loan which should enable the country to recover completely from its current economic crisis.

The Zambian Minister of Finance Mr John Mwanakatwe said the loan offer was far in excess of the R322 600 000 obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In London he met representatives of the consortium who had decided to extend credit to Zambia on very favourable terms, he said.

"If we get this loan we shall be on the road to economic recovery and we shall be able to pay our arrears and have things coming into the country," Mr Mwanakatwe said.

Kaunda warns US of a world war

RDM 20/5/78

(360)

WASHINGTON. — The Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, ended his State visit to Washington with a blunt warning that the United States must abandon Rhodesia's racially mixed government completely or expect war in Africa.

He told the National Press Club in Washington: "The choice is not between Ian Smith's interim Government and the Anglo-American peace proposals for Rhodesia. The choice is simply between the Anglo-American agreement and war."

A world war could result, Dr Kaunda said, adding: "America may find

itself on the wrong side, fighting Africa."

President Kaunda urged the US to halt oil now being supplied to Rhodesia by American oil companies based in South Africa and to tighten an international economic embargo against Rhodesia.

He also attacked South Africa's apartheid policy, calling it "a time bomb whose final explosion cannot be far off".

"Time is not waiting. No one can turn the clock back. Tension is rising. There is only an armed peace in South Africa now. No matter how much South Africa arms itself, the

enemy is not outside.

"It is internal — inside the backyard and the kitchen."

Dr Kaunda also minimised the importance of the estimated 42 000 Cuban troops in Africa.

"I would plead with my American audience to look at this Cuban presence very carefully.

"There is not a single Cuban in Africa who has not been invited by someone, somehow."

Throughout his State visit President Kaunda praised Mr Carter's human rights policy, urging him "to continue to sound the moral drums even louder."
—UPI.

Police watch loot-laden

Zambian police watch helplessly as loot-laden Katangese rebels stream back to Angola through this north-western tip of Zambia from their bloody raid which has turned Zaire's southern-most Shaba Province into a human desert.

They can do nothing against this armed tide except count the passing vehicles and men on foot,

not even demand passports, for there are only two or three policemen in Ikelenge.

But the local Lunda tribespeople can do something — since early today they have been lining the dusty, rutted roadsides at every village waving and cheering as cars pass by.

They are clearly completely on the side of the

rebels, who are kins folk of the same Lunda tribe, which is divided into thirds spread between Angola, Zambia and Zaire.

The hundreds of rebels who have crossed through this isolated part of Zambia, which projects north into Zaire above the small town of Mwinilunga, have got sustenance from their Lunda cousins here, have overnighted with them in

bush villages once out of Zaire and thus out of reach of the French legionnaires chasing them, and have traded loot for food.

In a part of Zambia where radio batteries are virtually unobtainable, suddenly every little roadside goup waiting to egg their heroes on has one or two people holding transistor radios belting out

Wilf Nussey
The Star's Africa
reports from

music or news.

This tribal kinship, which overrides borders and governments, is obviously what the Cubans and their Russian directors in Angola are using to sow economic disaster in Zaire's copper-rich and

THE WEST HAS NATO—WE HAVE FRANCE...

(360)

The Star Wednesday May 24 1978

25

Katanga rebels pass by

Editor of
News Service,
Ikelenge

financially vital Shaba province and to undermine pro-Western President Mobutu.

Indications are strong that the latest raid which led to French and Belgian intervention in Zaire and the killing of some two

hundred foreigners was never intended to capture Shaba and to fulfil the Lunda people's long desire for unity, or even to achieve the dream of the late Tshombe and make Shaba, formerly Katanga, independent.

The first such raid was last year and denuded a large part of Zaire of people, who fled elsewhere. The next could come later this year, or

next, with more after that.

Last year some 5 000 refugees settled around Ikelenge and the nearby mission school centre of Sakeji and near the Kale-ni mission hospital 16 km away. In the adjacent parts of Zaire the countryside is deserted.

As long ago as last Christmas the word was spread among local Lundas by "Camaradas" from

Angola, their Lunda fellows there, that they had better not go back to Zaire.

If they were there when the next raid came, they were told, they would be regarded as Mobutu's people and shot on sight.

Apparently the rebels wanted the country clear so that they could regard anyone they found as enemy, without bothering to check.

So good is the Lunda grapevine that last week local missionaries and other whites heard that a column of rebel vehicles was approaching. It came through early yesterday.

The whites in Ikelenge, some of whom were born here and others who have worked among the Lunda for decades, are unconcerned about the rebel exodus over Zambian soil.

Zambian troops rallying to control Katanga rebels

A handful of Zambian troops has moved into the north-west corner of the country in an attempt to impose some kind of control over the Katangese rebels blatantly streaming through there back to Angola from their bloody raid into Zaire's southern province of Shaba.

Yesterday the few Zambian troops — some sources say as few as a dozen — were setting up road blocks to halt the rebels' free movement. There was a minor incident yesterday in which Zambians shot and wounded a rebel near the Zaire border.

Unconfirmed reports from various sources in the far north-west, where a piece of Zambia projects north between Zaire and Angola, say that on Tuesday night Zambian forces were involved in a skirmish with rebels near the border village of Sachibundu, the main entry point for the rebels which has no customs or immigration office.

Tensions in the tiny Zambian area are rising, according to a number of foreign correspondents and others who have just returned from there. The area is populated entirely by members of the Lunda tribe, the same one from which the Katangese rebels are drawn, apart from a few missionaries.

The tension rose sharply

Wif Nussey, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Lusaka

Yesterday after a military jet fighter-bomber, which could have belonged only to Zaire's air force, swept in slowly at about 500 m over the Zambian territory from the north-east, circling

ground southwards and out again back towards Zaire.

When the Katangese rebels were in retreat after their raid last year, jet planes bombed around the Kaleni mission hospital in the Zambian area about 20 km from the Angola border. There is

nothing in this region to show where borders begin and end.

The Zambian Government has again angrily denied that it is hosting the rebels although from its own observation and those of other correspondents the rebels are going through there with civilian help, and correspondents visiting the region have been grilled by local police, army and ruling party officials.

But there is nothing to stop the withdrawal of an army much bigger, in that area, than its own army and police forces combined. There is no doubt that the Katangese are cruising through freely. I myself saw them on foot and saw several light Peugeot delivery trucks, loaded with armed men, some of them uniformed.

Kaunda: world on trial in Southern Africa

DD 26/5/78

(360)

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda of Zambia said here yesterday that the entire human race was on "trial" over the Southern African situation.

He warned that there would be a racial and ideological holocaust in Southern Africa unless the Western world — led by the United States — did something to "diffuse the tension in the area likely to erupt anytime from now."

The Zambian leader

said this to a visiting parliamentary delegation from West Germany.

President Kaunda told his guests: "In Southern Africa, we are nations divided on colour because some people have decided to look down on their friends because of the colour of their skin, as in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe."

In Luanda on Wednesday night, Pres Kaunda said that Zambia favoured a meeting of the Southern

African frontline states to examine the South West African situation, following the South African attack into Angola.

Pres Kaunda was speaking on his way back from visits to Britain, the United States and Guyana.

The Zambian leader also said that the Western powers must immediately halt their backing for South Africa in the political, economic and defence fields. — DDC. AFP.

RDM 291578

Idi Amin (310) attacks

LONDON. — President Idi Amin of Uganda has described Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda as a traitor and a disgrace to Africa.

The attack on the Zambian leader, who last week visited Britain and the United States in search of economic aid, was contained in a message to President Bongo of Gabon, the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

President Amin accused Dr Kaunda of being constantly in touch with the Rhodesian Premier, Mr Ian Smith, and the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. — Sapa-Reuters.

^{Nm}
Now patients
³⁶⁰
get pin-pricks

LUSAKA — More than half of the Indian doctors who practised in Zambia in 1976 had since left the country because of insults the Indian High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr. Natwar Singh, said here yesterday.

He said: "The impact of accusations, among which were that they were not qualified or had bought their degrees, had been so severe as to cause an exodus of the doctors."

Of the 560 in Zambia in 1976, more than 280 had left and of the 121 recruited abroad last year only 20 arrived in Zambia, Mr. Singh said.

Meanwhile, Zambians were flocking to an 18-man Chinese medical team which last year started acupuncture treatment. — (Sapa.)

Swapo chief slams Kaunda

NM

30/5/78

360

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Mr. Andreas Shipanga, recently released Swapo dissident, yesterday accused President Kaunda of Zambia of continuing to hold a number of his compatriots inside Zambia.

He claimed that in June 1976, President Kaunda had detained 1 800 South West African nationalists who were in a camp in Zambia.

"Have they now all been

released, one wonders? Letters to their families suggest that numbers are still being held inside Zambia," Mr. Shipanga said.

The 1 800 Swapo dissidents he claimed, had been arrested after protests about his detention.

In June last year President Kaunda, speaking from the airport in Lusaka, was reported as saying there were no concentration

camps in Zambia. It was claimed that 200 South West Africans had been sent to refugee camps and that 400 had been sent across the border into Angola.

But that did not account for the rest who, he claimed, had been detained.

Mr. Shipanga was released last Thursday from detention in Tanzania where he had been held after he was arrested in Zambia two

years ago.

He disclosed here yesterday that four South African Blacks had been freed at the same time as him and his 18 fellow Swapo dissidents.

They were members of the Pan Africanist Congress, he claimed, and they had been held in jail in Dar-es-Salaam at the wish of PAC. Five Rhodesian detainees, members of Zanu, were also released.

Instructions for terror— youth jailed

Staff Reporter

A YOUTH aged 17 was yesterday sentenced to five years' jail for writing letters from jail telling friends where to get military training.

He told the Johannesburg Regional Court: "I wanted to free my black brothers."

In one letter, accompanied by a roughly drawn map of the Botswana border, his instructions read: "If you want to leave the country you must go this way. I've drawn the map for you . . . you must jump on that mountain cal-

led Tshukudutshujwe. The guard are afraid of the mountain.

"They say there is wild animals there. I use to jump there you must have a spray to protect yourself.

"In fact there's nough-thing on that mountain."

In the other letter he wrote: "You must take the mulity train . . . you know what to do They will give transfer to other countries like Zire, Zambia, Moputu, Angola."

One letter contained rough drawings of a machinegun, a rifle, an armoured car and a hand-

grenade. The accompanying instructions read: "Scorpion. Made Russia. You can't get it in SA. You put magazine in here. You just pull treage once 20 bullets gos out sometime . . .

"Grenade. You pull the safetee pin and you thro it away."

The youth pleaded guilty before Mr G Steyn to two charges under the Terrorism Act. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment on each charge.

The magistrate ordered that the sentences be served concurrently.

According to the charge sheet the letters were written on March 12 and March 22 to unknown people, asking them to go to Botswana and Zambia for military training.

It was alleged that one of the letters contained instructions on the use of a machine gun and other weapons.

The letters, both headed Johannesburg Fort, were handed in at the court. The prosecutor, Mr F J Stassen said they were confiscated before being sent off.

Asked by the magistrate if he had wanted to overthrow law and order in South Africa the youth said: "No, but I wanted to free my black brothers."

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3/17/84

Political unknown challenges Kaunda

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — The leadership of President Kenneth Kaunda is to be challenged by a Zambian businessman in the presidential election scheduled for later this year.

In a shocking statement announcing his intention to stand against the President, Mr. Robert Chilwe said the Zambian people were disillusioned with the country's socialist policies and wanted a return to the free enterprise system.

The United National Independence Party, the only legal political organisation in Zambia, had nominated President Kaunda as the sole candidate in the election and the news that Mr. Chilwe is to stand has been completely ignored by the State and party-controlled media.

Mr. Chilwe, despite being a prominent businessman, is a political unknown in Zambia and observers in the Zambian capital feel that he is representing a group of economists and businessmen long critical of Dr. Kaunda's leadership.

Mr. Chilwe is the former managing director of several State-owned corporations. He was dismissed by President Kaunda in 1974 for unspecified reasons.

350 ① 6/6/78 AD

Zambia, Angola trade pact

LUSAKA — Zambia and Angola have signed two important agreements — one for the creation of a joint permanent commission of co-operation and the other for facilitating and developing trade relations between the two countries.

The agreements were signed at the end of Pres Kaunda's two-day official visit to Saurimo, capital of Angola's Lunda province.

Details of the agreements were worked out during two days of hectic discussions between high-level ministerial delegations of the two governments.

The objectives of the joint permanent commission of co-operation, which will be composed of ministers from the two governments, will be to identify areas of immediate co-operation in the fields of development planning, economic and technical co-operation, foreign affairs, commerce and foreign trade, mines, industry, finance, agriculture, power, transport and communications, works, information and education.

It will also define ways and means of exchanging information and experience in all areas of co-operation. — DDC

Presidents face up in hot spot

LUBUMBASHI. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Lubumbashi yesterday for talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire as the withdrawal began of 650 French legionairs who have been defending southern Shaba.

The first 600 of the 1 500-man Moroccan force taking on the security role — along with several hundred other troops to come from other African coun-

tries — has already arrived.

The French withdrawal was expected to take two or three days at least, reports Sapa-Itenter.

President Kaunda was given a formal welcome but ceremony was kept to a minimum to prevent hostile demonstrations.

Zaire has persistently claimed that the Angola-based rebels crossed Zambian territory to launch their invasion and to

retreat when driven out by the legionnaires.

Zaire's official news agency, Azap, predicted that the Lubumbashi meeting would be difficult.

In Lusaka, a Zaire Embassy official said President Kaunda was accompanied to Lubumbashi by Zaire's Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Mwenda M'siri Mkandabanty.

He expected both to return to Lusaka last night.

Political observers in Lusaka said President Kaunda also discussed the Shaba problem with President Agostinho Neto in Angola last week, reports the "Mail" Africa Bureau.

President Mobutu has been touring Shaba since returning last week from France, Morocco and Senegal, where he began arranging for the inter-African security force for the mineral-rich southern province.

He has also visited areas in upper Zaire which other opposition elements in Brussels claim were the scene of unrest and clashes between rebel groups and government forces.

Ex-Zaire Minister's 'jail death'

In a communique released in Brussels yesterday the Association for the Protection of the Lunda culture said: "The former Zaire Foreign Minister is reported to have died a month ago at Katakali Prison. He suffered from diabetes and the authorities in Kinshasa refused to provide medical treatment in jail." — S. P.

BRUSSELS. — Mr Nguza Karl 1 Bond, a former Foreign Minister of Zaire sentenced to death for his alleged backing of the first Shaba invasion in 1977, has reportedly died in jail through lack of medical treatment.

In a communique released in Brussels yesterday the Association for the Protection of the Lunda culture said: "The former

360 7/16/78
**Kaunda patches
things up**

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has apparently patched up his differences with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko over the use of Zambian territory by anti-Mobutu rebels.

In a lightning visit to Lubumbashi for a meeting President Kaunda reportedly assured his Zairean counterpart that Zambia was not involved in the invasion of Zaire's Shaba province by Angolan-based rebels last month.

Zambia is ready 'for any role'

U. Mercury 13/6/78 (360)

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday warned free Africa not to allow the continent to become what he called "an international football pitch on which any nation can practise the art of war."

Officially opening the five-day National Council conference here yesterday he said Africa must not be at the receiving end of the consequences of the arms race and ideological conflict and called on Africa to "de-internationalise" its problems.

And in reference to the recent invasion of Zaire by ex-Katangese rebel troops, the Zambian leader said his country "is ready to play any role if this should suit Zaire" to finding a lasting solution to the problems of the neighbouring State.

Strong

Dr. Kaunda said: "We want strong, peaceful and prosperous neighbours. Their political, economic and military strength in freedom and justice provide a base for a lasting friendship which gives us the peace we need to build a free and prosperous society."

He noted that central and southern Africa were passing through "the worst of crises in our history. The wars of liberation raging in the region have reached a decisive phase in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (South West Africa) while South Africa sits on a deadly time bomb."

These events, Dr. Kaunda said, had produced a new situation in the region and that the new situation was more critical and dangerous than at any time before.

Visible

For the first time, Africa was becoming visibly a battle field for international forces.

The twist in the conflict in the region was increasingly producing an atmosphere reminiscent of the cold war and the weapons of East and West "are starting to play a key role in determining security in the central and southern African region."

He said: "We must concentrate Africa's major effort on the total liberation of southern Africa. Our immediate focus is the attainment of independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia as a matter of priority," he told the National Council.

President Kaunda said that in the event of an attack by a South African-backed force, "we, as a sovereign State reserve the right to call in our friends to assist us in the defence of our country."

560 13/6/78 R.D.M.

'Africa — it's a battlefield'

Own Correspondent
LUSAKA. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday he would not hesitate to call friendly countries to his rescue in the event of an attack by a South African-backed force.

But he warned free Africa not to allow the continent to become "an international football pitch on which any nations can practise the art of war."

Officially opening the five-day conference of his ruling Unip party, President Kaunda said central and southern Africa were passing through "the

worst crises in our history."

Liberation struggles in Rhodesia and South West Africa had reached a decisive phase, "while South Africa sits on a deadly time bomb."

"We must concentrate Africa's major effort on the total liberation of Southern Africa. Our immediate focus is the attainment of independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia as a matter of priority," he told the meeting.

In the event of an attack by a South African-backed force, "we, as a

sovereign state, reserve the right to call in our friends to assist us in the defence of our country."

On Rhodesia, he urged the parties concerned to move speedily towards an all-party conference for an internationally acceptable agreement.

The internal Salisbury accord would not work, and "current events in Zimbabwe are sure to lead to civil war," President Kaunda said.

"We appeal to leaders inside and outside Zimbabwe not to concentrate on saving their faces. Let

them take bold decisions and save life and property. We are ready to work with them in the reconstruction of Zimbabwe."

Referring to the recent rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province, he said Zambia "is prepared to play any role" acceptable to Zaire in finding a lasting solution to its problems.

He warned that events in central and southern Africa were escalating the threat to international peace and security. For the first time, Africa is becoming visibly a battlefield for international forces."

TABLE 13 ACCOMMODATION FIGURES FOR EMPLOYERS DORMITORIES IN SECTION 2 GUGULETU & KEY TO STATISTICAL DATA

Key to employers' dormitories overleaf	ALLOCATED		COMPLETED		NOT BUILT	
	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of
	dormitories	beds	hostels	beds	hostels	beds
1. Cementat						30
2. Clifford						-
3. Fred Pi						30
4. G.H. Bur						-
5. Gorrie						60
6. Industri						30
7. Kara Con						-
8. Lupini B						-
9. prebuilt						-
10. Cementat						-
11. N.J.J. I						-
12. Murray &						-
13. Transfe						120
14. Product						60
15. National						30
16. Railway						30
17. Reinforc						60
18. R.H. Har						-
19. R.J. Sou						-
20. R.H. Mor						-
21. S.A. Woc						-
22. Sincor						450
TOTAL						

Mobutu lashes out at Zambia

KINSHASA — President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday delivered a sweeping defence of his Government against a "poisonous campaign" by enemies who he said were determined to portray Zaire as the "sick man of Africa."

In a 40-minute address to a special session of the National Assembly, he also defended his Government's human rights record and denounced those who claimed that an international aid package for the Zairean economy meant recolonisation of the country.

His speech, the first since last month's invasion of Shaba by Angola-based rebels, also praised the role played by the Zaire armed forces in defending the mineral-rich province.

The address appeared in part to be an attempt to reassure countries involved in trying to help Zaire that their multi-million dollar aid package would not be wasted.

President Mobutu blasted in turn the Soviet Union and Cuba for their alleged support of the Shaba rebellion, and Angola — which he described as "our eternal aggressor." He also criticised Zambia, commenting that the invasion was a surprise because "we had no reason to expect

trouble from the Zambian side."

"To tell the truth," he said, "these recent events could have been avoided if all the assurances of security given us by Zambian authorities had corresponded to the reality of the situation."

He also accused Libya and Algeria of helping the invaders.

President Mobutu said Cuba should be drummed out of the non-aligned movement.

"We know very well there are States which have become the spearhead of a certain imperialism, transformed themselves into champions of interventionism and destabilisation, crushing underfoot the sacred principles of the movement," he said.

Referring to French and Belgian military help in driving out the invaders, the Zaire leader said "punctual and limited" intervention was justified in a country whose security was menaced from outside.

"Since the Shaba war," he went on, "Zaire is more and

more presented as a unique case of confusion, disorganisation, incompetence and instability never before known in the history of nations, States and peoples.

"One speaks of Zaire as the sick man of Africa, recolonised or under tutelage, of a Zaire disorganised and anarchic, of Zaire corrupt and irremediably condemned."

"This poisonous campaign, if one does not take care, can cost us dearly. Not only will it discourage those who are our partners in helping us as much as they can, but more seriously still, it risks creating within our country a feeling of permanent doubt, a false sense of inability and despair with regard to the authorities and the institutions of the State and country."

The president also defended his Government against charges of corruption by referring to other countries which had been hit by bribery scandals and to heads of State who had been forced to resign. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

2/6/78
Nim
360

'Klein Pretoria' toe ná

Dit krap maar tussen witen swart in Zambie

'N VURWARM debat het hier ontbrand oor die summiere sluiting van die veelrassige Lusaka Social Club, een van die oudstes in die land, ná 'n vuisgeveg tussen wit en swart lede.

Die klub, wat ook „Klein Pretoria” genoem word, is toegemaak nadat die wit bestuurder, wat ook appels „little black muntu bastards”.

Maar dit onthou hy nou nie meer nie.

Die geskiedenis het nou so wyd uitgesprei dat voor-aanstaande swartes mekaar daarvoor in die hare vlieg en daar word verwag dat pres. Kenneth Kaunda persoonlik gaan ingryp om die land verdere verleenheid te bespaar. Hy is nog by die OAE-beraad in Khartoum.

Zambië se ope tenniskampioenskapsbyeenkoms is as gevolg van die sluiting gekanselleer.

Dis alles baie ongeleë want dit val saam met besoeke van mededingende Russiese en Rooi Chinese atleetings wat hegger vriendskapsbande met die Zambiese volk wil snoer. Aan hulle word daar altyd 'n gesig van veelrassige harmonie en wellevendheid voorgelê as deel van die uitlewing van pres. Kaunda se filosofie van

humanisme: dat een mens nie beter as 'n ander is nie.

Meer as 2 000 wit en swart lede en hul gesinne sit ná die klubsluiting sonder sportgeriewe en meer as honderd werkers het geen heenkome nie. Sommige van die

wat 'n ernstige bedreiging inhou vir Zambië se droofoor 'n vreedsame veelrassige gemeenskap, word gesê.

Energys is daar kri-tiek omdat werkloosheid nie bekostig kan word nie terwyl die land nog steeds op die rand van

CHRIS VERMAAK doen verslag uit ZAMBIE

swart werkers is al die afgelope twintig jaar in diens van die ou koloniale klub, wat jare gelede die simbool van Britse imperialisme in die land was.

Die sluiting, die eerste van sy soort in Afrika waarby wit en swart betrokke is, word alhierweë as oorhaastige oorreaksie veroordeel. 'n Tipliese voorbeeld van swart magsugtigheid,

bankrotskap huier en andersyds omdat dit Zambië se beeld na buite reeds baie skade berokken het. Omdat wek so skaars is, weet klubwerkers nie waar-van hulle nou gaan leef nie en baie van die bejaardes vra vrae oor hul pensioene.

Die man wat die ergste en veral deur swart sake- en sportlui uitge-

kryt word, is mnr. Samuel Wamui, Lusaka se stedelike distrikswaarnemer, wat die klub gesluit het nadat 'n swart superintendant van die Zambiese lugdiens glo erg in die kroeg deur blanke lede aangerand was. Hy het ook by die polisie gaan kla. Mnr. Wamui sê hy gaan die klub tot drie maande lank gesluit hou

toddat die saak uitgepluis is en die skuldiges aan die pen gery het. „Ek wil van die klubbestuur weet hoekom ons (die swartes) ná 1964 (onafhanklikheid) nog soos in 1963 behandel word. Geen diskriminasie van enige aard sal geduld word nie.”

In weerwil van al die walgoolery — soos die

stelling van die regeringsgesinde Zambia Daily Mail dat dit 'n geïsoleerde voorval en 'n bakleiery tussen besopenes was — is dit g'n geheim nie dat dit glo al lank tussen wit en swart klublede krap.

Dit beaam mnr. Vernon Mwaanga, geslene sakeman en 'n voormalige minister van buitelandse sake en lid van

'N GROOT getuig het van terroristeleiers opgegaan oor mnr. Ian Smith se erkenning dat swart binelandse skikkingeleiers nie juis daarin slaag om 'n beduidende skietstaking te bewerkstellig nie.

Hulle sê dat daar tans 'n uitbreiding van propagandaveldtog in Rhodesië is om die bevolking te oortuig dat die stikking 'n klug is. Volgens hulle be-heer die „vryheidsvegters” reeds die meeste van die plattelandse gebiede.

Die oorlog sal verskerp word totdat mnr. Smith tot 'n beraad met die Patriotic Front toestem of totdat hy en sy „swart lakei” uit die land verjaag of vermoor is. Die terroristeleiers sê dat al vier op hul „vergeldingslys” is.

Indien hulle uitgewis kan word, sal die oorlog met „baie maande” verkort word. Die terroristes, veral dié van mnr. Joshua Nkomo se Zapu, wat hier en verder

suid saamgetrek is, is so oortuig dat hulle reeds die oorwinning behaal het, dat hulle die kroeg oral vol lê en teenoor Zambiese vroue en ieder en elk spog oor hul heldedade.

Gisteraand het ek die „doodsveragende” verhaal gehoor van een kommandeur wat sy pad „oorgeveg” het nadat hy deur Rhodesiese veiligheidsmagte om-singel was. Soos hy vertel, het hy deur en oor die krokodille na Zambië geswem nadat hy die Rhodesiërs uitoorlê het.

Die plaaslike koerante sê ook dat die stryd om Suider-Afrika nou 'n kri-tieke stadium bereik. In 'n klaarblyklike verwysing na Suid-Afrika word daar gesê dat baie opofferings nog voor die deur lê omdat 'n uitgerekte stryd verwag word.

Daar is tekens dat die vyand verswak en vrye lande in Oos- en Suider-Afrika (die frontliniesstate)

moet op hul hoede wees vir gerugte en leuens deur die vyand wat daarop uit is om Afrika-eenheid te verswak en „vryheidsoorloë” te veroorsaak. Daar sal veral ge-poop word om die ekonomiese ruggraat van die onafhanklike Suider-Afrika-groep te vernietig en hulle impotent te maak in die vryheidstryd, word gesê.

Die Rhodesiese terroristes lag as 'n mens praat oor 'n skietstaking. Hulle beweerd dat die terroristes wat wel die wapen neerlê, dit onder bevel van die Patriotic Front doen om die plaaslike bevolking vir die uiteindelelike militêre oorname voor te berei. Volgens hulle is daar reeds duisende ongewapende terroristes in Rhodesië wat met die „politieke proses” help.

As dit so is, is dit 'n hefhaling van die Mosambiese patroon toe die Portugees die Frelimo-terroriste begin terugverwelkom het.

'n. Str. se stelling dat

Unip se sentrale komitee. As 'n ou voor-aanstaande lid van die klub sê hy dat rassistiese voorvalle met „stielke eentonigheid” voorkom. „Moet ons wag totdat iemand in 'n rassistiese bakleiery doodgeslaan word voordat ons ondersoek instel? Die jellike gesig van die klub is aan my bekend en baie swartes is al op allerlei

Rhodesiërs nou meer bekommend as ooit te vore is, val so reg in die mense se kraal en hulle sien visioene van onsiglike rykdomme en wit besittings wat sonder stamp of stoot in hul hande sal val nadat die blanke soos verskrikte hoenders gevlug het. Pres. Kaunda het die menseslagings wat nou plaasvind, verlede jaar voorspel en gesê dat blanke al hul besittings sal prysgee om met hul lewens daarvan af te kom.)

Hy is natuurlik dik bevriend met Nkomo en het saam met hom na die OAE-beraad in Khartoum vertrek. Robert Mugabe woon in Mosambiek tussen sy Marxistiese vriende omdat hy dikke is vir Kaunda. Hy trek Nkomo voor en sien hom as die eerste leier van 'n onafhanklike Zimbabwe, reken Mugabe. As Suid-Afrikaner rys jou hare be-hoorlik as jy sien wat die oorgewig Nkomo alles hier om hom vergader het. 'n Leër van oor die 8 000

Nkomo sit net en wag op

Court martial the killers — Zambia

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — The Sunday Times of Zambia yesterday condemned guerrillas of the Patriotic Front for the "mindless slaughter of missionaries and a child" at the Elim mission in Rhodesia last week.

"If freedom fighters were responsible, then the Patriotic Front should put them on trial at a court martial," The Times said.

Sapa reports that the chairman of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr John Deary, said the massacre

was "past explanation and understanding".

And the Rt Rev Paul Burrough, Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, said in Salisbury yesterday that Britain should revert to gunboat diplomacy and send in troops to deal with the terrorists who murdered the 12 whites.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, deplored the killings and advocated negotiations among "all parties," including the PF, to settle the Rhodesian conflict.

28/6/78 M

Cash crisis faces Zambian copper mines

LUSAKA. — Zambia's mines face a critical cash shortage because of a backlog of 130 000 tons of copper awaiting shipment, says the Minister of Finance, Mr John Mwanakatwe.

The backlog comprises 42 600 tons on the Copperbelt, 28 800 tons in transit to Dar es Salaam and 58 300 tons held up at the Tanzanian port capital.

Consequently, the State-owned Roan Consolidated Mines and Nchanga Consolidated "find themselves in critical liquidity problems," says Mr Mwanakatwe.

Dar es Salaam, terminal of the Tazara railway, between Zambia and Tanzania, handles 90% of Zambia's trade.

Mining and shipping sources say inadequate handling facilities at Dar es Salaam, shortage of trucks on the Chinese-built line and a slow turnaround for trucks in Zambia, as well as poor management, are responsible for the backlog.

The sources are gloomy about Zambia's chances of being able to divert traffic

through Mozambican ports because of inefficiency at Beira and limited facilities at Nacala.

Discussions sponsored by the World Bank open in Paris today on the state of the Zambian economy.

Mr Mwanakatwe says the delay in the exports — worth about 90-million could prove a setback in Zambian efforts to revive its copper-dependent economy following the 1974/75 price slump.

Financial sources say Zambia may be seeking up to \$400-million more aid over coming months to add to the \$600-million promised so far this year from the International Monetary Fund, the United States, Britain and West Germany.

Zambian experts estimated total aid needs at between \$800-million and \$1 000-million.

At the Paris meeting, Zambian officials are likely to sketch plans for agriculture-based development. They will say Zambia is trying to fulfil IMF credit terms through its tough 1978 budget and other measures. — Reuter.

Te stadig na Zambië

Van Ons Korrespondent

360

LUSAKA.

ALTERNATIEWE hawens vir in- en uitvoer moet gevind word, het die Zambiese minister van finansies, John Mwanakatwe, vandeeweek sy regering gepra. Hy het bekend gemaak dat 120.000 ton vrag wat vir Zambië bestem is in die hawe van Dar-es-Salaam gestrand lê.

Vrag word teen 'n slakke-pas vanuit die hawe vervoer en die situasie het 'n krisis-punt bereik. Zambië se ekonomie, wat reeds 'n gevaarstadium bereik het, kan verder geknou word, het die minister gesê. Ander hawens is die enigste antwoord.

Zambia is deeply in debt

360
30/6/78

'Mail' Africa Bureau
LUSAKA. — Zambia needs R960-million to meet its balance of payments debts by the end of next year, the Minister of Finance, Mr John Mwanakatwe, said.

Addressing the International Monetary Fund consultative group in Paris last night, the Minister said the collapse of copper prices had a disastrous effect on Zambia's economy.

Mr Mwanakatwe also

said his country's balance of payments position had deteriorated from a current account surplus of R93-million in 1973 to a massive deficit of nearly R400-million in 1975.

He said the United States had announced a programme of R93 800 000 over three years and Britain had granted a further soft loan of R27-million dollars in addition to the R14 400 000 signed earlier this year.

Mr Mwanakatwe said even after taking these loans into consideration, the resources gap remained daunting.

"Zambia's immediate need is for assistance concentrating on providing some form of balance of payments support.

"The object will not only be import substitution, but also the development of crops such as coffee, tea and sugar in quantities sufficient to develop sub-

stantial export markets," Mr Mwanakatwe said.

Unless considerable help was given, it would be necessary to impose further reductions on the already low level of capital spending, he said.

The talks in Paris are being attended by President Kenneth Kaunda's special assistant for economic affairs, Mr Dominic Mulaisho, and the Bank of Zambia governor, Mr Luke Mwananshiku.

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Zambia downs mystery plane

By DAVID FORRETT
'Mail' Africa Bureau

South African civil aviation authorities had been approached and they had no knowledge of any South African or South West African civilian flights in that area, he said.

"The plane was definitely not fired on from our side," Gen Geldenhuys said. And South Africans did not cross the border to investigate.

Two trucks with troops, apparently Zambian, were seen driving in the direction of the crashed aircraft.

He ruled out the possibility that the plane might have been a strayed South African or SWA aircraft.

At the Press conference in Lusaka, the Zapu president released the names of the Rhodesian soldiers who attacked the Zapu base as Peterson, Smyth, van Virvuran, Spies, Lynch, Mindry, Claasen, Catex, Kewr, Minicias, Falzoi (suspected commander), Panncioham and Tombe (an African).

But Rhodesia's defence command last night described as "absolute rubbish" Mr Nkomo's claim that eight Rhodesian soldiers were killed on Zambian soil last Sunday.

A TWIN-ENGINE light aircraft was shot down in Zambian air space near the South West African border yesterday, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding the South West African Command, said last night.

A South African security force patrol near Katima Mulilo in the eastern Caprivi saw the aircraft flying from north to south about 2 km inside Zambia, but the identity and make of the aircraft were still a mystery.

And in Lusaka yesterday Mr Joshua Nkomo, President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) wing of the Patriotic Front, said eight Rhodesian soldiers were killed by the Zimbabwe People's Army (Zipa) when they attacked a Zapu base in Zambia on Sunday.

Mr Nkomo told newsmen the Zipa freedom fighters captured 10 FN 30 Belgian rifles, maps of areas of Zambia and other documents which the Rhodesian soldiers were carrying. He also released the names of the eight.

He produced landmines, rifles and a bloodstained map which he said his guerrillas captured after killing the Rhodesian troops.

In Windhoek, Gen Geldenhuys said the security forces heard a single shot or explosion yesterday and the aircraft was seen crashing on the Zambian side of the border.

He said very few details were available and it was not known how many people were in the aircraft.

It had, however, been established that it had not been a South African Air Force plane.

Plane shot down in Zambia

WINDHOEK — A twin-engined light aircraft was shot down over Zambia near the Caprivi border yesterday, Maj-Gen J. Geldenhuys, officer commanding South West Africa Command, said last night.

But the identity and make of the aircraft was a mystery.

A South African security force patrol near Katima Mulilo in Eastern Caprivi saw the aircraft flying from north to south about 2 km inside Zambia.

They heard a single shot or explosion and the aircraft was seen crashing in Zambian territory.

Gen. Geldenhuys said few details were available.

It was not known how many people were in the aircraft.

It had, however, been established that it was not a South African Air Force plane.

He said South African civil aviation authorities had been approached and they had no knowledge of any South African or South West African civilian flights in that area.

"The plane was definitely not fired on from our side," Gen. Geldenhuys said.

"It was shot down in Zambia, presumably by elements of the Zambian army."

The South Africans did not cross the border to investigate the crash shortly after midday yesterday.

Gen. Geldenhuys said two trucks with troops, apparently Zambian, were seen driving in the direction of the aircraft shortly after it crashed.

He ruled out the possibility that the plane might have been a South African or South West African aircraft that had strayed across the border.

— DDC

Zambian plea for millions

NM 30/6/78

(360)

see

LUSAKA Zambia needs R1000 million if she is to meet her balance of payments arrears by the end of next year. Minister of Finance Mr. John Mwanakatwe has said.

Addressing the International Monetary Fund consultative group in Paris, the minister said the collapse of copper prices had had a disastrous effect on Zambia's economy.

Mr. Mwanakatwe also told the group in a major

speech that his country's balance of payments position had deteriorated from a current account surplus of R100 million in 1973 to a massive deficit of nearly R400 million in 1975.

Last year's deficit was estimated to have been about R240 million and these consecutive deficits had been financed by the utilisation of foreign reserves in the first instance and since 1975 by the accumulation of arrears of external payments.

He said the United States had announced a programme of R100 million over three years and the United Kingdom had granted a further soft loan of R26 million in addition to the R14 million signed earlier this year.

He said in a statement released in Lusaka: "However, even after taking these loans into consideration, the resources gap remains daunting.

"Zambia's immediate

need is for assistance concentrating on providing some form of balance of payments support."

Mr. Mwanakatwe added: "The object will not only be import substitution, but also the development of crops such as coffee, tea and sugar in quantities sufficient to develop substantial export markets."

Unless considerable assistance was forthcoming it would be necessary to impose further real reductions on the deplorably low level of capital expenditure, he said.

The talks in Paris are being attended by President Kaunda's special assistant for economic affairs, Mr. Dominic Mulaisho and Bank of Zambia governor Mr. Luke Mwananshiku. (Sapa.)

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in Leeuven geplaas is.

ZAIRE

20 January 1978 - 31 May 1978

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37. For a lucid discussion on the distinguishing features see Maurice Dobb, Theories of Value and Distribution Since Adam Smith, Cambridge University Press, 1973, pp. 151-154.
38. For example see Michael Williams, An Analysis of South African Capitalism: Neo-Ricardianism or Neo-Marxism? Bulletin of the Conference of Socialist Economists, IV, 1, February, 1975.

PRIVATE ROCKET RANGE IN ZAIRE

STUTTGART — The West German designer of a satellite-launching rocket says his aerospace company is paying Zaire up to R17 million a year for a private testing range in central Africa.

Mr. Lutz Kayser, who is masterminding the world's first privately financed space venture, emphatically denied reports that he was operating a front to test U.S. cruise missiles.

"What we are doing now in Zaire is just the development and flight testing of our modular rocket system that will lead in steps toward a large launch vehicle by early 1980s," Mr. Kayser said.

Interviewed in Stuttgart, Mr. Kayser, president of Orbital Transport and Raketen AG (Otrag), described the aerospace company and its use of the 161,000km test range.

Cheap rocket

He said Otrag was developed as a cheap rocket so that the Third World and industry could improve communications and exploit resources without depending on the United States, the Soviet Union or European nations.

About 900 West Germans had invested in the project, which was expected to cost more than R400 million. Investors could expect dividends only after the firm started launches on contract.

Otrag had no plans to develop attack missiles or killer satellites. The company's launchers would have "no military application in the sense of being able to make an attack mission." Satellites could, however, be used for spying.

Brazil, Indonesia, India and several Pacific islands were being considered for other private testing ranges planned by Otrag, Mr. Kayser said.

Missiles claim

A Penthouse magazine story, released ahead of publication in March, asserted four or five cruise missiles designed to carry nuclear warheads had been fired over the range.

The United States and West German Governments denied the magazine's assertions they were backing the Otrag operation.

Mr. Kayser said the Penthouse report was nonsense and was written "without contacting us."

The West German Government said the only money it had paid Otrag was about R2 800 000 for a feasibility study and in 1974 it had rejected Mr. Kayser's approach as impractical.

Otrag had made its first test launching on May 17 last year in remote, sparsely-populated Shaba Province of eastern Zaire, Mr. Kayser said. The first test launching of a small satellite was planned for late next year. — (Sapa-AP.)

STAR ^{2/2/78} Zaire ready 358

LUSAKA — Zaire has airlifted at least one battalion of commandos to its Shaba province to counter a build-up of Katangese rebels on the Angolan side of the border, say informed sources in Zambia.

Western intelligence sources estimate the rebels have received enough arms and ammunition to mount a one to three-week offensive by 2,000 to 3,000 men.

The President of Zaire has indulged in some fancy political footwork of late. The Star's Africa News Service reports.

MOBUTU DOES A TURNABOUT

STAR 9/3/78
(358)



PRESIDENT MOBUTU



AGOSTINHO NETO



JONAS SAVIMBI



HOLDEN ROBERTO

LUSAKA — The fledgling detente between marxist Angola and pro-West Zaire appears to have collapsed amid reports of fresh conflict between the Cuban-backed MPLA government and opponents supported by President Mobutu Sese Seko from Kinshasa.

The reports coincide with a continuing campaign by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita to challenge MPLA control of the centre and south of the vast nation with its potential mineral and agricultural riches.

Travellers who have recently visited central Angolan towns including Huambo — former Nova Lisboa where Unita and the FNLA once declared a short lived rival government — have returned with tales of continued Unita activity.

Hazardous

They say that FAPLA, the MPLA's army, is present in force in the town, although few Cubans are visible. MPLA officials apparently regard travel after dark without a military escort as hazardous and have been unable to knock down convincingly reports circulating in Luanda that Unita is still hitting the Benguela Railway — very much the barometer of Angola's stability.

In any event, travellers say, the MPLA makes no secret of what they call "banditry" by Unita.

In the north, Holden

Roberto's FNLA has emerged from a period of uncharacteristic silence to claim that it has invaded the town of Ambriz, a bare 160 km north of Luanda. Whether this is true or not, it certainly indicates that Mobutu has made no attempt to restrain the FNLA. His reasons for withdrawing the tentative offers of detente he made last November are manifold.

Simple

The deal offered by President Agostinho Neto was simple: withdraw support from the FNLA and Unita and we can discuss the reopening of the Benguela Railway.

At the time, this was an attractive offer for Zaire. It raised the prospect of a cheap route to the sea that avoided the dangers and high costs of Zaire's present import and copper export route through Zambia and Rhodesia to East London.

Detente would have given Mobutu a respite from high tension with his neighbour to turn to the pressing economic problems that beset his one-man rule.

But since then, Zaire appears to have made a sharp about face, turning away from the marxist

regime in Luanda whose ideology threatens Mobutu's political future, and stepping back into line with the West.

Given Mobutu's reputation for wily politicking, it is possible he made friendly noises towards Angola only to accelerate Western offers of economic support.

The Kinshasa government now feels more confident of fresh Western loans totalling R217-million following its acceptance of tough International Monetary Fund measures, including the appointment of an IMF representative as number two in the Zairean Central Bank. It is likely, too, that Mobutu has heeded South African, US and, ironically enough, Chinese advice to rely on his traditional backers rather than chance his arm with the MPLA.

Mobutu's about face may also have been prompted by the course events have taken in Rhodesia, where Zaire has long supported the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole to the extent of training pro-Sithole guerillas who have defected from Zania camps in Mozambique to Malawi and thence to Kinshasa.

Zaire is working hard to seek African backing of the internal agreement of which Mr Sithole is one of

German rocket factory in Zaire

KINSHASA — An unusual contract in which Zaire has given a West German rocket company sweeping rights and almost exclusive dominion over a vast region of remote bushland has aroused a storm of speculation in southern Africa.

The company, known as

Otrag, the acronym of its name in German, says that it wants to use the territory in Northern Shaba Province — an area a tenth the size of Zaire — to test and deploy a low-cost launching system for commercial satellites.

That the project may be of a military nature. There is no evidence that the rocket range, a sparsely inhabited zone of undulating plateaus, thick growth and river valleys in the south-eastern corner, is being used for anything other than what the company says it is. Nonetheless, because the area is among the most inaccessible on the Con-

tinent, because space technology often blends into military activities like reconnaissance and because the Otrag zone stands at the strategic centre of Central Africa, rumours about its purpose persist.

The Soviet Union has begun a major propaganda campaign against "the German spear in the heart of Africa" suggesting that it is part of a Nato plot to feed the West Germans with sophisticated modern weapons or to establish a missile base against the "progressive nations" ringing South Africa.

The speculation was heightened by an article in Penthouse magazine that maintained that the West German Government, with the connivance of the Central Intelligence Agency and its

has Africa a - flutter

Monday May 1 1978

counterpart in Bonn, the Bundes Nachrichtenendienst, was using the range to test the cruise missile and intermediate-range ballistic missiles in contravention of the spirit of the 1954 treaty that placed restrictions on West German armament.

The writer, Tad Szulc, said his information came from "private discussions

with high reliable sources" in Washington and Western Europe. CIA, State Department and West German officials in Washington have denied that cruise missiles or IRBMs are in any way involved.

They said it was a private venture, in which the Bonn Government played no role, to launch inexpensive rockets to carry

satellites into orbit for use in telecommunications, meteorology and reconnaissance surveys.

The West German Foreign Minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher, has written to the Angolans, although the countries do not have diplomatic relations, assuring them that the project is non-military. — New York Times News Services.

ZAIRE COPPER FM 24/3/78

No blisters at EL (358)

Zambia is having plenty of problems shipping its copper through Dar es Salaam, but Zaire's material still flows smoothly through East London and to a limited extent Durban.

"It's running better than ever and

there's plenty of co-operation among all the countries involved," says a shipping man. Tonnages this year are expected to match those sent out in 1977, ie about 10 000 t of concentrates and 12 000 t of cathodes and ingots a month.

Though a substantial portion of the latter was intended for containerisation (and thus routing via Durban — as is now happening to Palabora Mining Co's copper), for the time being almost all the solid copper from Zaire is being sent out unboxed from East London. Belgian customers are apparently not yet ready to accept containers.

Star 9/3/78

358

A moderate and stable government in a new Zimbabwe would work in Zaire's interests, cynics argue, since it would free his main export route from the risk of guerilla sabotage.

Economy

At the same time, Mobutu would be helping enlarge the moderate bloc in black Africa, part of the pay-off for South African and Western support to offset the impact of the closure of the Benguela Railway and to rebuild an economy that collapsed through neglect and through the frequent purges of talented personnel Mobutu regards as a threat.

For the MPLA, Neto had nothing to lose by offering a relaxation of tension with Zaire and a lot to gain. Gradual erosion of the FNLA's and Unita's outside support would have hastened the advent of stability in Angola and assisted economic revival.

Cynics point out that the more Unita and FNLA support was reduced, the less Neto would need Soviet and Cuban help. It was therefore in the Kremlin's interests to sabotage the detente and the possible threat it represented. Just as it was in South Africa's interest to prevent a rapprochement that gave the marxists in Angola more room for manoeuvre.

There is no doubt that China, too, counselled Mobutu against any easing of tensions with Angola in pursuit of Peking's policy of preventing Soviet expansion wherever possible.

Confrontation

It seems certain that in the near future at least the strategic chunk of West and Central Africa formed by Zaire and Angola will be a theatre of ideological confrontation pitting the Russians and their allies against the strange bedfellows of South Africa, China and the West.

President Mobutu has played effectively on the fear of many Zaireans of reliving the chaos and violence of the immediate post-independence period. For many the thought of his demise is still equated with deep anxieties about a resurgence of the bloodshed of the 1960-65 era. (358) Star

B14/78

Holding down the lid

LUBUMBASHI — Last month's execution of 13 officers and civilians convicted of plotting his overthrow has given a further clear indication that President Mobutu Sese Seko has no intention of liberalising the one-man rule he has exercised in Zaire for over 12 years.

There are signs, too, that he is matching his firm regime at home by keeping exceedingly close tabs on the myriad opposition groups in exile, mainly in Belgium, one of which was said to have intimate links with the alleged leader of the conspiracy, Major Kalume Amba.

The Zairean leader is a man facing a lot of problems. The country's economic crisis is deepening, the situation here in the southern copper-

producing province of Shaba is far from settled after last year's insurrection and, as the executions demonstrated, he still feels it necessary to purge not only the body politic but also the army.

Personalised

Over the years President Mobutu has developed an intensely personalised style of rule, surrounded by a privileged elite characterised mainly by its loyalty. He has been known to call himself "we" and terms himself the "guarantor of Zaire's future." Official posters describe him as the "guide" and salvation of the vast, ramshackle nation.

President Mobutu has played effectively on the fear of many Zaireans of reliving the chaos and violence of the immediate post-independence period. For many the thought of Mobutu's de-

mise is still equated with deep anxieties about a resurgence of the bloodshed of the 1960-65 era, before he came to power and introduced a measure of unity and relative stability.

But a new element of doubt is creeping in with the emergence of a youthful largely urban generation with no first hand memory of President Mobutu days to offset its complaints about shortages, corruption and the widening gulf between the privileged elite and the rest of Zaire's 25-million population — twice the 1969 figure.

Volatile

A survey conducted by Western diplomats in Kinshasa last year revealed that in the volatile 15 to 24 age group in the shanties surrounding the capital, unemployment was running at 48 percent.

All this paints a picture of potential unrest that prompts the question: can Mobutu survive?

Many believe he can, and, indeed, must. The white and Zairean elite of private and state business are deeply concerned that the Zairean leader stay on, guaranteeing a freewheeling economy where the entrepreneur flourishes and, despite the parlous state of the economy, money can be made and exported.

President Mobutu's system of patronage and his harsh reaction to opposition, real or imagined, have ensured over the years that there is a loyal body of supporters in the army and in the administration as well as in the private business sector. He is, as a result, one of the few African leaders who travels frequently abroad, often to his villa in Switzerland.

Effective

The highly effective secret police of the CND (National Documentation Centre) has ensured that there is no politician of any stature who provides a viable rallying point for opposition. The well-trained and well-paid presidential guard drawn mainly from President Mobutu's native Equateur

province, represents the elite of the army with a personal stake in his survival.

As the Shaba crisis last year demonstrated, such opposition as there is is disorganised and fragmented, split along tribal and ideological lines and apparently incapable of creating a unified front inside Zaire to stand against the President.

When the insurgents of the Front National pour la Liberation du Congo (FNLC) made their move in Shaba, there was no corresponding upsurge of opposition in the capital, 1200 miles north of here, and many of the groups that bubbled to the surface at that time have since sunk quietly out of sight.

According to Western intelligence sources the secret police is extremely active in Zairean exile circles in Brussels and Paris, keeping a careful watch on any

ties they try to establish with figures in the army or in government at home.

Juggled

Meanwhile, President Mobutu has carefully juggled the various constituencies that abound in Zaire, Africa's third largest nation populated by over 250 tribes, bringing in or neutralising potential threats and ensuring that his power is undiluted.

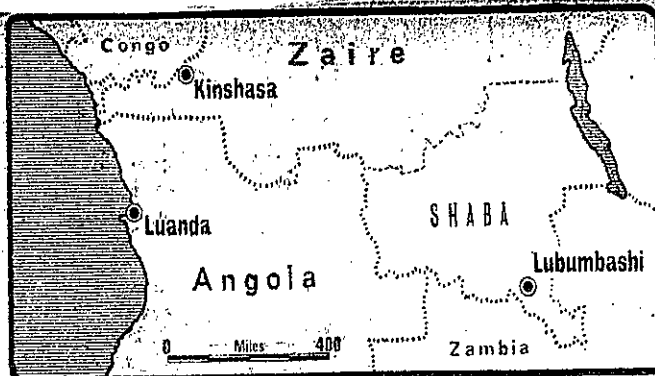
There is said to be a parallel command in the army alongside the formal hierarchy, created on a system of fealty that runs directly to the President himself. At last month's tribunal, most of the 80 soldiers and civilians sentenced to death or imprisonment came from the central Kasai region or the southern Shaba area — an indication of President Mobutu's persistent efforts to minimise

the threat from the Lunda and Baluba tribes of these areas.

But there is Western diplomats believe, a limit to how long the president's system can survive in the face of deepening economic crisis.

"So far the system has been to ensure that all the people who matter are at the President's table to get their slice of the pie," one diplomat analyst said. "The problem now is that the number of people who should be there is getting bigger and because of the economic crisis, the pie is getting smaller."

In addition there is the risk of growing resentment against the President's rule in the central and southern areas of the country. The fact that most of the 50 000 to 75 000 Zaireans who fled to Angola during the Shaba crisis have yet to return appears to



be an indictment of both the President and the Zairean armed forces, 8 000 to 9 000 of whom are now garrisoned in Shaba province.

Ragged

The army itself is far from trouble-free. On the road leading here from the Zambian border 60 miles from here, ragged soldiers manned six makeshift roadblocks, apologetically explaining to those that asked that they had to exact "tolls" because they had not been paid for two months.

Similar roadblocks are reported on the main Matadi-Kinshasa road where lorries carrying the capital's imported food supplies now proceed in convoy to minimise the "tolls" the army exacts. Unlike the Presidential guard, the North Korean-trained Kamanyola brigade which is garrisoned in Shaba, experiences the same food and pay problems as the rest of the army.

At the same time, the FNLC of Col Nathaniel M'Bumba continues to strike across the border in Shaba, raising fears that a second insurgency may be in preparation. Landmine-laying and harassment raids have been enough so far to keep the Kamanyola brigades tied down in the province and there has been no indication that Angola-Zaire detente is anywhere near the stage where these two bitter enemies will reign in their respective surrogates.

Appeal

President Mobutu's response to this will almost certainly involve an urgent appeal to the West to bail him out in return for his stand against Communism following Cuban and Soviet victories in Angola and the Horn. President Mobutu appears to be placing less hope in the administration of President Jimmy Carter than in conservative Arab countries, France and Belgium.

Unpalatable as President Mobutu's human rights record may be, he will certainly present himself as the only viable alternative to expanded Communist influence in Africa and to Soviet control of an area stretching halfway across the continent with some of the world's major resources of copper, cobalt and industrial diamonds.

If recent indications

are anything to go by, his rule at home will be harsh. Last January at least 700 people were reported killed when the Presidential guard put down a local wave of discontent in the central and traditionally

troublesome Bandundu area.

What started the unrest appears to have been shortages of food and other supplies. President Mobutu badly needs the economic revival he has promised if

outbreaks of the same kind are to be prevented in the largely neglected hinterland of Zaire and, more importantly, in the slums and shanties that surround his capital. — Financial Times News Service.



NM 26/4/78

(358)

Zaire purge after coup bid

KINSHASA — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has confirmed that a purge was taking place in the ranks of the army, but denied that any tribal rivalries were involved.

Pres. Mobutu said the purge was a normal process following the abortive coup to overthrow his regime earlier this year by members of the armed forces.

The plot ended in 113 executions by firing squad on March 11.

The President said only officers and soldiers of "doubtful character" were being prosecuted.

He maintained that no particular tribe was being persecuted by the authorities and said it was coincidence that most of the soldiers already sentenced or under investigation came from the same area.

He gave no indication of the numbers affected by the purge. — (Sapa-AP)

The Star

Thursday May 11 1978

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

PARIS — France's decision to send troops to Chad to help the government against Libyan-backed rebels is part of a "forward policy" that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has pursued in Africa for the last two years to bolster French influence in former colonies as well as in other African countries.

The 180 French soldiers who have just arrived in Chad, a former French colony, brought the French force there to more than 1 000 men, according to members of Parliament briefed by Yvon Bourges, the Defence Minister. Mr Bourges insisted that the French soldiers were not taking part in combat.

Offensive

For the last 12 years the Chad government has faced a leftist rebel force, the National Liberation Front, that is in control of most of the country's northern desert region. The rebels, supplied by Libya with Soviet-made arms, have mounted a strong offensive that has shaken the government and aroused French concern.

The French have carried out two other important military interventions in Africa in the last two years.

Early in 1977, French transport planes flew a Moroccan force to Zaire, a former Belgian colony, to help turn back an invasion of rebels backed by Angola.

Vacuum

French fighter-bombers have carried out strikes in support of Mauritanian and Moroccan forces in Western Sahara battling Polisario guerrillas, backed by Algeria, for the control of the former Spanish Sahara.

France felt it was necessary to deepen her involvement in Africa after Soviet-supported forces won the civil war in Angola. It seemed to Paris that neither Britain nor the United States were paying attention to a power vacuum developing in the region.



President Giscard

According to French officials, President Giscard d'Estaing felt it was necessary to deepen his country's involvement in Africa after Soviet-supported forces won the civil war in Angola. It seemed to Paris that neither Britain nor the United States were paying attention to a power vacuum developing in the region.

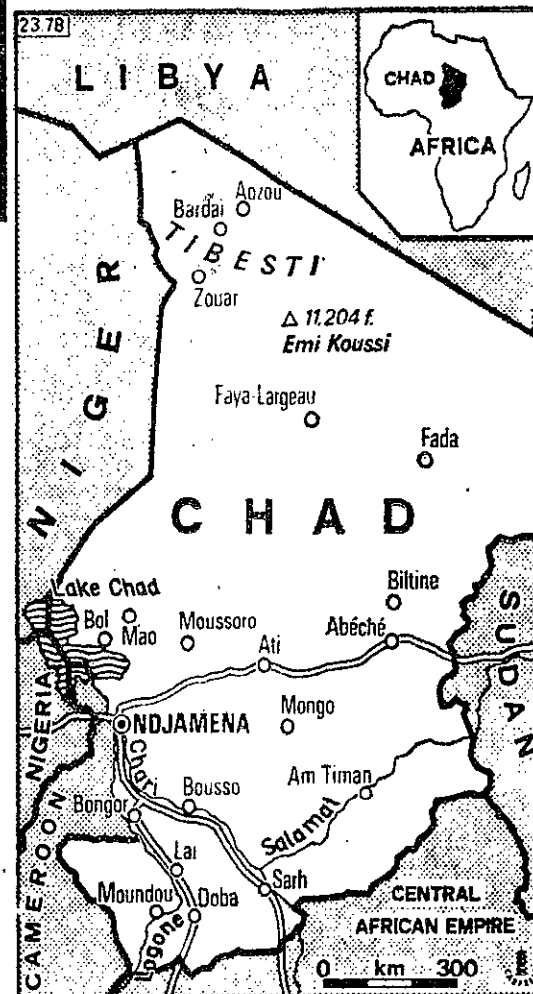
The French also seemed concerned that friendly former colonies, such as Senegal and the Ivory Coast, would drift

France moves in

toward a pro-Soviet position if they saw that the Soviet Union and leftist governments like Algeria and Libya were making inroads on the continent.

Criticism

In their interventions, the French have been able to count on support from friendly African governments by asserting their support of the principle of territorial integrity proclaimed by the Organisation of African Unity.



with the French military reinforcements indicate that this limited support might be broadened to include air action.

"The French soldiers now present in Chad are accomplishing tasks of cooperation, excluding all military operations," said Jean Franco's-Poncet, the French President's spokesman. But he added, "We cannot foresee all situations that could develop."

Shot down

The decision to send additional troops came after the beating of French citizens by demonstrators and the death of two French soldiers and a pilot, whose transport plane was shot down by a Soviet-made SAM-7 missile.

The situation seems to have deteriorated for the government in recent weeks. A cease-fire signed last month broke down in a few days. A rebel offensive has reportedly reached within 200 miles of the capital, N'djamena, and there have been violent pro-rebel demonstrations in eastern and southern Chad, where the government is ostensibly in firm control.

Some of 200 French citizens, mostly women and children, who have arrived in Paris from Chad, said in television interviews that there was "a climate of panic" and "real tension" in the capital. About 1 300 French citizens remain in Chad, most engaged in aid programmes. — New York Times News Service.

colony that has very close relations with Paris.

But the French Government does not appear to have support at home for any long and costly military operation in Chad. Two years ago, the French withdrew a substantial part of its garrison in Chad because of criticism at home.

According to French officials, the troops in Chad have provided only "logistical support" to the Government's forces, transporting Chadian soldiers around the country and supplying them with ammunition, vehicles and spare parts.

The 10 Jaguar fighter-bombers sent this week

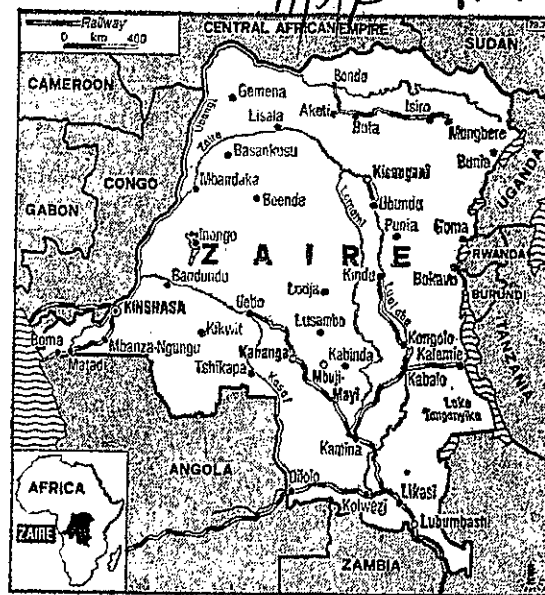
For example, the acting president of the OAU, Albert Bernard Bongo, who is on a diplomatic visit here, turned aside criticism of the French operation in Chad, asserting: "It is an error to consider Chad a French colony." Mr Bongo is President of Gabon, a former French

Tremors in Zaire

11/5/78 STAI 358

KINSHASA — A revolt earlier this year in Bandundu Province that is said to have been brutally suppressed by paratroopers and a recent treason trial here in the capital involving 84 defendants are viewed by diplomats and other informed sources as ominous signs of increasing dissatisfaction with the Government of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The only official information was provided by the President, who, in an interview last month with Azap, the national news agency, confirmed that the army had intervened. He said the problem began with pockets of rebels who were left from the war in Shaba Province last year and who infiltrated hundreds of miles to the north in December and early January and presented themselves as Kimbanguists, a Christian cult that is one of three officially sanctioned religions.



Pockets

Because Zaire is so large and disorganised and has such poor communications, information on precisely what occurred in Bandundu, 300 miles to the east, is difficult to come by, but an apparently reliable version has been pieced together from many sources, including missionaries who serve in the area.

The sources, who include missionaries and Western diplomats, said that after local army units had effectively quelled the insurrection, paratroopers were brought in and went on a rampage, burning villages and killing as many as 500 people.

Those involved in the revolt, the sources maintained, were not affiliated with the Katangese insurgents in Shaba but were in-

digenous villagers sympathetic to the teachings of Pierre Mulele, a populist leader who led a revolt in the former Belgian Congo in 1964 and 1965 and has remained a powerful cult figure since his death.

Gesture

"The significant thing," a Western diplomat commented, "is that this was not just a

crazy religious uprising or a handful of Shaba rebels. It was a political gesture against the Government, however primitive."

In contrast, the eight-day treason trial that ended last month in the execution of 13 people received wide publicity, suggesting that the Government wanted to convey the impression

that the human rights of the 84 defendants were not being trampled upon.

"All that trial showed," another source commented, "is that a lot of people are talking openly against the Government, and the Government is prepared to go out and round them up and build a plot out of it to stop others from talking." — New York Times News Service.

NM 157578

(358)

Rebel strike

FROM PAGE 1

This conflicts with the AFP report.

But the Belgian foreign Ministry says that part of Kolwezi was in the hands of rebels invading from Angola.

None of the more than 1000 Belgians working in Kolwezi was harmed so far.

The consulate, which was in regular radio contact with the foreign ministry in Brussels, reported violent fighting took place in Kolwezi yesterday but seemed to have subsided last night.

A second attack on Mutshatsha yesterday was repelled.

Azap added that the attack, called "Operation Colombe" — Operation Dove — was supported by Cuba, the Soviet Union, Lybia and Algeria.

It said it had been conceived in Havana and organised by Zaire rebels in Brussels.

Azap added the attack had first been planned for June 10 but had been advanced for unknown reasons.

Katanga gendarmes attacking Mutshatsha were helped by Whites, identified as Cubans. The attack took place at 10 a.m. and was pushed back after two-and-

a-half hours says Azap.

President Mobutu of Zaire had called an urgent meeting of the army general staff while the Foreign Affairs secretary had called ambassadors from the United States, France, Belgium, Morocco and China to ask for their help in defeating the invasion.

A roving Zaire ambassador was immediately sent to Paris and other Western capitals.

Agence France Presse says that the attack on Kolwezi was carried out by rebels who arrived from Angola and were identified as former Katangese gendarmes who invaded the Shaba region in March last year.

Four Zairese Mirage fighter planes were at present operating in the Shaba region.

According to unofficial sources in Kinshasa, the former gendarmes were at present in control of certain strategic points within Kolwezi, where several thousand Europeans live.

Kolwezi airport, several kilometres from the town, had also been attacked and several planes, including Macchi jets, destroyed by the rebels, said the reports.



Rebels claim major

Star 15/5/78

358

towns in Zaire

KINSHASA — The key copper town of Kolwezi in Zaire's Shaba Province is reported from Brussels to have fallen to Katangan rebels.

The rebels claim too that Mutshatsha has fallen to them.

An attack last year by the Katangans failed in part because their supply lines were overstretched by the time they reached Kolwezi.

Reports of their arrival there so early this time could indicate the logistic problem has been overcome.

"It took the Katangans 80 days last year to fail to reach Kolwezi," a senior US State Department official said. "Now they've captured it in two."

The official Zaire news agency Azap said yesterday that about 4,000 men in civilian clothes slipped into the copper mining province on Thursday night.

The agency charged the insurgents had backing from the Soviet Union.

US concern over fall of Kolwezi

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — Carter Administration officials have expressed concern over reports that Kolwezi had fallen.

Although the situation was not being described as a crisis, it was clear that the Administration was worried, particularly at the reports — still unconfirmed — that Cubans based in Angola are helping the invading force.

President Carter, in an interview released at the weekend, severely castigated the Cubans for their

military involvement in Africa.

If the Cuban role in Zaire is confirmed, it will put heavy pressure on the Administration to come to Zaire's aid more substantially than it did last year when it gave only marginal assistance during a similar invasion, while Morocco and France gave the most support.

There are about 80 Americans in the Kolwezi region, most of them working for Morrison-Knudsen, a US construction firm. There are also about 10 peace corps workers in the area.

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— Page 15.

Late Flash

Expatriates held in Shaba

LUSAKA — Rebels in Zaire's troubled southern province of Shaba have taken prisoner a number of European expatriates, informed sources said today.

The sources also spoke of continuing fighting around the key copper mining town of Kolwezi.
— Sapa-Reuter.

Cuba, and the northern Africa countries, Algeria and Libya.

The Angola-based National Liberation Front of the Congo (FNLC) claimed responsibility for the attack. The Front is made up of former Katangan bandits.

Last year they were pushed back after Moroccan troops, flown to the area by French Air Force transport planes, joined President Mobutu Sese Seko's Zaire forces.
Azap gave few details of the clashes but said President Mobutu had called in Western envoys to stress the need for aid.

REPULSED

The Zaire news agency said Cuban troops were among attackers repulsed from Mutshatsha, in south-east Shaba in a 24-hour battle yesterday morning.

The agency said the rebel forces came from Angola but had entered Zaire over the frontier with Zambia "so as not to involve Angola in the operation."

In Brussels, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said the Zaire Government had told it part of the town of Kolwezi had fallen to the rebels.

Rebels strike into Zaire on 2 fronts

NM 15/5/78

(358)

BRUSSELS — The Belgian Foreign Minister last night reported that a new invasion of Zaire by Katanga gendarmes had broken out and fighting was taking place in Kolwezi, more than 500km from Angola where the attack started.

And a report from Agence France Presse says that there was another assault on Mutshatsha yesterday.

Some 4 000 rebels are reported to be engaged in the Kolwezi attack.

A Belgian Foreign Ministry official said the Foreign Department was in regular contact with the Belgian Consulate in Lubumbashi, capital of the south-eastern province of Shaba, where the invasion took place.

Asked whether the invasion was more serious than the last one in March last year, the official said: "It looks at least as serious."

Last year, from 2 000 to 5 000 Katanga gendarmes attacked from Angola on March 7 and took nearly a month before reaching Kolwezi when they were forced to retreat, says Sapa-AP.

The Zaire news Agency Azap, reported from Kinshasa that about 4 000 rebels had attacked Kolwezi from Zambia, and not from Angola as earlier reported.

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

RDM 15/3/78

Cubans in rebel raid on Zaire

358

KINSHASA. — About 4 000 rebels have attacked the big mining town of Kolwezi in Zaire's south-eastern region Shaba — formerly Katanga — it was officially announced in Kinshasa yesterday.

Thursday's attack was followed by an assault yesterday on the town of Mutshasa, in the south-east of Shaba, by rebels including "whites identified as Cubans," the Zaire News Agency, AZAP, said.

After two-and-a-half hours of fighting the rebels were repulsed towards the Zambian border, the agency said.

The attack on Kolwezi was carried out by rebels who arrived from Zambia and were identified as former Katanga gendarmes who invaded the Shaba region in March last year, the agency said.

According to unofficial sources in Kinshasa the former gendarmes were in control of certain strategic points within Kolwezi, where several thousand Europeans live.

Kolwezi Airport, several km from the town, had also been attacked, and several planes, including Macchi jets, had been destroyed, according to these reports.

The rebel attack on the Shaba region last March was repulsed after several weeks by Zairean troops backed by a strong Moroccan

expedition force which received logistic support from French military planes.

According to the Zaire News Agency, the new invasion had again been supported by the Soviet Union, Cuba and two North African countries, Libya and Algeria.

The attack, called "Operation Dove", had been devised in Havana during a visit there by the "Monguya gang" — a reference to a Brussels-based opponent of Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko — and completed in Algiers.

AZAP said Algeria had formed commandos for the former Katangese gendarmes. The rebels had come to Shaba from Angola, but taken care to arrive via Zambia so that Angola would not be mixed up in the affair. — AFP.

(Copyright Agence France-Presse).

Tornado havoc

NEW YORK. — At least 27 people were injured at the weekend as tornados struck communities in Kentucky, Mississippi and Missouri, while high wind, hail and heavy rain lashed other parts of the southern and midwestern United States. The twisters also caused damage in towns in Illinois, Alabama, Texas, Indiana and Arkansas. — Sapa-AP.

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Katanga 'rebels' launch new invasion of Zaire

Cape Times
15/5/78

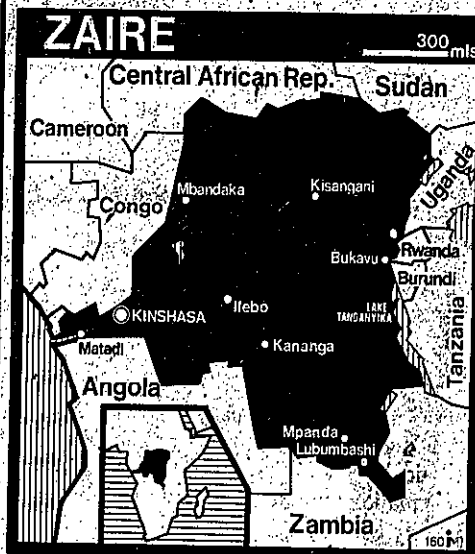
(358)

BRUSSELS. — The Belgian Foreign Minister last night reported that a new invasion of Zaire by Katanga gendarmes started on Saturday and fighting was taking place in Kolwezi.

A Foreign Ministry official said the foreign department was in regular contact with the Belgian consulate in Lubumbashi, capital of the south-eastern province of Shaba where the invasion took place.

The Belgian consulate was in regular contact with Belgians in Kolwezi. None of them was reported injured. The fate of other foreigners possibly living there was not known.

Last year, from 2 000 to 5 000 Katanga gendarmes attacked from Angola on March



7 and took nearly a month before reaching Kolwezi when they were forced to retreat.

The Zaire News Agency, Azap, reported from Kinshasa that about 4 000 rebels had attacked Kolwezi from Zambia, and not from Angola as earlier reported.

A second attack on Mutshatsha yesterday was repelled, Azap added. It said the rebels who infiltrated into Kolwezi wore civilian clothes. Azap added that the attack, called "Operation Colombe" — Operation Dove — was supported by Cuba, the Soviet Union, Libya and Algeria.

It said it had been conceived in Havana and organized by Zaire rebels in Brussels. Azap added the attack had first been planned for June 10 but had been advanced for unknown reasons.

Katanga gendarmes attacking Mutshatsha were helped by whites, identified as Cubans. The attack took place at 10am and was pushed back after two and a half hours.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire called an urgent meeting of the army general staff while the foreign affairs secretary called ambassadors from the United States, France, Belgium, Morocco and China to ask for their help in defeating the invasion, it added.

A roving Zaire ambassador was sent to Paris and other Western capitals. — Sapa-AP

Zaire losses heavy — rebels

ARGUS
15/5/78
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KINSHASHA. — Fighting is raging in Zaire's southern province of Shaba — formerly Katanga — where a similar rebellion last year was put down with foreign military aid.

The official Azap news agency said yesterday about 4000 men, dressed in civilian clothes, slipped into the copper-mining province on Thursday night.

The agency charged the insurgents had backing from the Soviet Union, Cuba, Algeria and Libya.

The Angola-based National Liberation Front of the Congo (FNLC) claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement issued in Brussels. It said its forces had inflicted heavy losses on Government troops.

Last year, former Katangan gendarmes fought Government troops in the province. They were pushed back only after Moroccan troops, flown to the area by French air force transport planes, joined President Mobutu Sese Seko's forces.

NEED FOR AID

Azap gave few details of the clashes but said President Mobutu had called in Western envoys in the capital to stress the need for aid.

In last year's fighting, the Zaire Government said the insurgents were Cuban and Soviet-trained and had come from bases in Angola. All three countries denied the charges.

Azap said Cuban troops were among attackers repulsed from Mutshatsha, in south-east Shaba, in a 24-hour battle yesterday morning.

It said the rebel forces had also come from Angola this time but had entered Zaire over the frontier with Zambia 'so as not to involve Angola in the operation.'

forces had taken seven French soldiers prisoner in the latest fighting in Shaba.

Officially, there are no French forces in Zaire.

The FNLC statement said its troops had also

destroyed 13 military aircraft and helicopters and 'inflicted heavy losses in manpower' on the Mobutu forces. — Sapa-Reuter.

● Zaire — tribal and cold war Page 13.

FALLEN

In Brussels, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said the Zaire Government had told it part of the town of Kolwezi had fallen to the rebels.

Last year's rebellion failed in part because the insurgents' supply lines were overstretched by the time they reached the town. The reports of their arrival there this time could indicate the problem has been overcome.

The FNLC statement issued in Brussels said its

Zaire faces new invasion

358
15/5/73

KINSHASA — About 4 000 rebels attacked the big mining town of Kolwezi in Zaire's south-eastern Shaba province on Thursday night, it was officially announced yesterday.

The attack was followed by an assault yesterday on the town of Mutshasa in south-east Shaba by rebels, including whites identified as Cubans, the Zaire news agency, Azap, said.

After 2½ hours of fighting yesterday, the rebels were repulsed towards the Zambian border, the agency said.

The attack on Kolwezi was carried out by rebels who arrived from Angola and were identified as former Katangese gendarmes who invaded the Shaba region in March last year.

The agency said four Zairese Mirage fighters were operating in Shaba.

According to unofficial

sources here, the rebels were yesterday in control of certain strategic points within Kolwezi, where several thousand Europeans live.

Kolwezi airport had also been attacked and several planes, including Macchi jets, were destroyed according to the reports.

Pres Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, quoted by the agency, said a Zairese ambassador-at-large left here yesterday for London to meet the Zambian President, Dr Kaunda, at present on an official visit to Britain.

Pres Mobutu was presiding over a meeting of the general staff and expected to make an official statement today or tomorrow.

The rebel attack had originally been scheduled for June 10, but things, in fact, began to move last Thursday night, Azap said. — DDC.

Fall of key town denied by Zaire

C.T. 16/5/78
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PARIS. — Congo rebels yesterday said they had captured two important towns in Zaire's Shaba (formerly Katanga) province at the weekend, in their second uprising against President Mobutu Sese Seko's government in 14 months.

A spokesman for the battles on Saturday and outlawed Congo National Sunday. liberation Front (FNLC) said Yesterday Mr E B 'Fighting Tigers' of the Bokonga, Zaire's Ambassador movement seized control of to France, said Mutshatsha Kolwezi and Mutshatsha in had fallen to the rebels,

quoting reports he had received from the Zaire capital, Kinshasa. This was also confirmed by reliable sources in Brussels.

However, Zaire's Paris envoy denied that Kolwezi was in rebel hands. "According to latest information from Kinshasa, fighting is still going on and President Mobutu's forces are in control of the situation."

Zaire sources have also denied the fall of Mutshatsha.

Official Belgian sources in contact with their consulate in Lubumbashi, the capital of Shaba province, have stopped giving details on the advance of the rebels, partly because they said information was sketchy and the situation confused.

"The situation remains very serious," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The Belgian Government was anxious to rescue the more than 1 000 Belgians living in Kolwezi. Another Belgian official said their situation was becoming increasingly serious.

According to a late report last night, President Mobutu yesterday made urgent appeals for military aid to the United States, China, France, Belgium and Morocco to help counter the rebel attack.

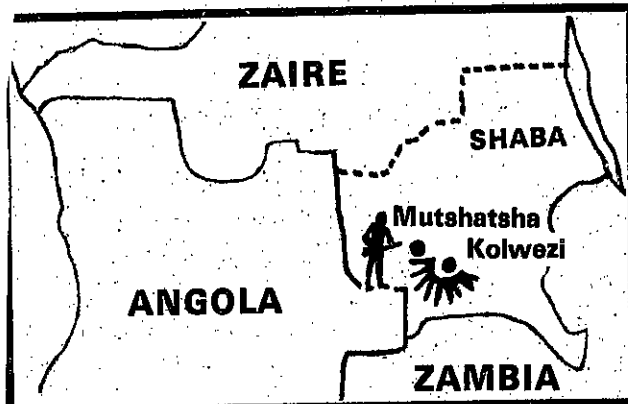
In May last year Zaire Government troops, reinforced by Moroccan soldiers and French transport aircraft, put down a similar uprising. President Mobutu said the rebels were backed by neighbouring Angola and supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union. President Mobutu has accused Algeria, Libya, the Soviet Union and Cuba of masterminding the latest rebellion.

The official Zaire news agency, Azap, said the rebels slipped into Zaire from Zambia at the weekend, wearing civilian clothes for an attack code-named "Operation Dove".

A plot to capture the province, whose copper mines provide 60 percent of the nation's exports, was hatched by political opponents in Havana and perfected in Algiers, President Mobutu said.

● The French Foreign Ministry yesterday said five French military advisers were in Kolwezi, but it denied FNLC charges that they were soldiers.

● About six European expatriates have been taken prisoner by the rebels.



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Mobutu claims invaders held

KINSHASA — Zaire Government troops controlled most of the southern copper mining town of Kolwezi after gaining the upper hand yesterday against an invading force of about 4 000 Angola-based rebels, an Army spokesman said.

The spokesman, quoted by the official Zaire news agency Azap, made the statement after a rebel spokesman in Paris said Kolwezi and Mutshatsha, 100km to the west, had both fallen to rebel forces.

"Kolwezi has not fallen into the hands of the rebels who first attacked this town on the night of May 11/12," the Zaire military spokesman was quoted as saying.

All the shops in Kolwezi, 1 040km south-east of Kinshasa, were looted by the insurgents, the agency said.

The Paris spokesman for the outlawed Congo National Liberation Front (FNLC) said "fighting tigers" of the movement seized control of both towns in battles on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. E. B. Bokonga, Zaire's Ambassador to France, said yesterday that Mutshatsha had fallen to the rebels, quoting reports he had received from the Zaire capital, Kinshasa.

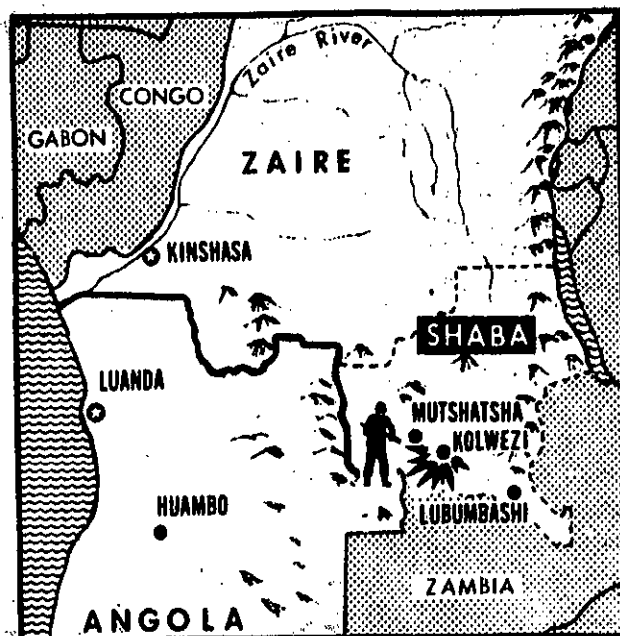
But Zaire's Paris envoy denied Kolwezi was in rebel hands. "According to latest information from Kinshasa, fighting is still going on and President Mobutu's forces are in control of the situation."

Official Belgian sources in permanent contact with their consulate in Lubumbashi, capital of Shaba Province where the fighting is taking place, have refrained from giving details on the advance of the rebels, partly, they said, because information was sketchy and the situation confused.

"This invasion is an attempt at taking political power," one Belgian official said in Brussels yesterday.

In May last year Zaire Government troops, reinforced with Moroccan soldiers and French transport aircraft, put down a similar uprising.

President Mobutu, who has ruled the vast, economically troubled African nation since 1965, has accused Algeria, Libya, the Soviet Union and Cuba of masterminding the latest rebellion.



KINSHASA — This is where the action is, with both the Zaire Government and the rebels claiming the upper hand in the battle for the mineral-rich province. (Cablecast.)

Azap said the rebels slipped into Zaire at the weekend wearing civilian clothes for an attack code-named "Operation Dove."

A plot to capture the Province, whose copper mines provide 60 percent of the nation's exports, was hatched by political opponents in Havana and perfected in Algiers, President Mobutu told the agency.

In Brussels an emergency meeting of leading Belgian Government members under chairmanship of the Premier, Mr. Leo Tindemans, was being held to study the situation and measures to help the 1 000 Belgians in Shaba, as well as a request for help from President Mobutu. — (Sapa-Reuter-AP.)

Europeans reported

dead in fighting

Britain may

evacuate

(358)

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ARGUS 16/5/78

ZAIRE - General

in Zaire

LONDON. — The British Foreign Office was today preparing plans to contact and possibly evacuate more than 100 Britons in southern Zaire — now under invasion by a 4 000-strong rebel force.

Most of the Britons are thought to work for Western companies around the rich mining belt near Kolwezi — the scene of fierce fighting at the weekend.

Communications with the battle-torn region from Zaire's capital, Kinshasa, 1 600 km away, are sporadic.

More than 1 000 Belgians and about 100 Americans also work in the area. The companies they work for are thought to be trying to arrange evacuation.

It was reported in Brussels today that Europeans have been killed in the fighting in Shaba.

Kolwezi is reported to be under rebel control.

Rounded up

Earlier it was reported from Lusaka that rebels rounded up able-bodied European men in one town and held them in 'protective custody.'

In South Africa there is serious concern in Government and Opposition circles over the long-term implications of this week's second communist-backed invasion of Zaire in a year.

Government sources are disturbed by several aspects of this new strife in Africa, particularly the:

- 'Arrogant' confidence of the communists in making yet another strike at an African state in the belief that the Western powers will not intervene, and
- Sinister implications to be read into the fact that the invasion force struck into Zaire through Zambian territory, possibly with the connivance or acquiescence of the Zambian Government.

No question

There are Government fears that the communists will soon ready themselves for attacks on Malawi and Rhodesia before turning their attention to South Africa's immediate neighbours and finally South Africa itself.

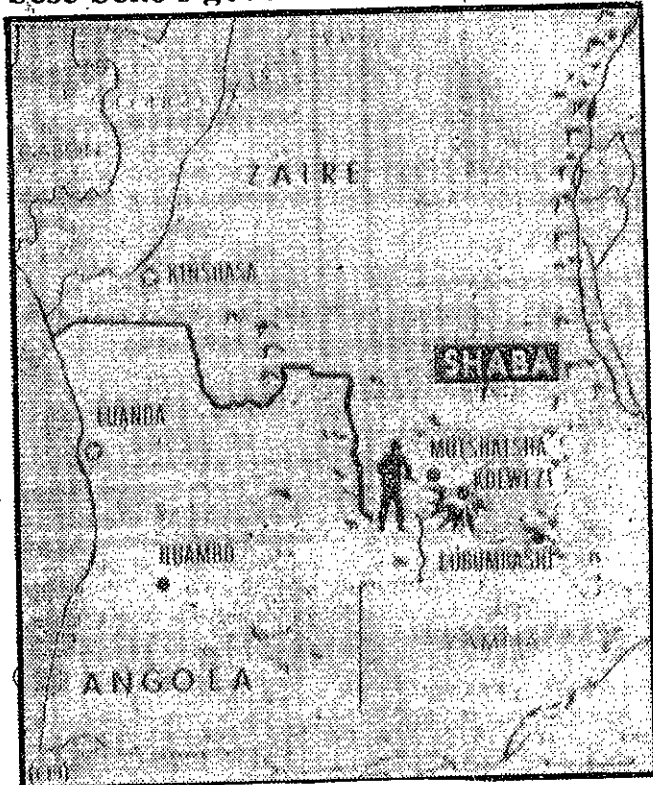
The official Opposition Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Japie Basson, said today there was no question the communists were seeking to throw a belt across the centre of Africa.

The attack on Zaire was part of that effort. It was part of a pattern of which South Africa knew the end target was itself — The Argus Bureau in London, Sapa-Reuters-A and The Argus Political Staff.

Rebels score in Zaire fighting

358
16/5/78

PARIS — Congo rebels said yesterday they captured two important towns in Zaire's southern Shaba province in their second uprising against Pres Mobutu Sese Seko's government in 14 months.



A spokesman for the outlawed Congo National Liberation Front (FNL) said "Fighting Tigers" of the movement seized control of Kolwezi and Mutshatsha in battles on Saturday and Sunday.

Zaire's ambassador to France confirmed yesterday that Mutshatsha had fallen to the rebels, but denied Kolwezi was in rebel hands.

Western sources in Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, say, however, that the rebels have seized control of a large part of Kolwezi and that fighting is still raging there.

Zairese troops continued to hold some points of Kolwezi, including the military command post, they said.

Reports reaching Lusaka say the rebels have taken prisoner a number of European expatriates.

The identity and nationality of the prisoners was not known, but most of the expatriates in Shaba province are Belgians. There are also about 100 United States missionaries and construction workers and about two dozen Britons.

The sources said the rebels scored early successes against Kolwezi, taking the airfield, a hospital and military installations.

But the Zairese army launched a counter-attack, apparently backed by Mirage fighter-bombers, that strafed rebel positions at Kolwezi airport.

Eyewitnesses in the area said the control tower and hangars at Kolwezi airport had been set ablaze and about five Italian-built Macchi jets of the Zaire Air Force were destroyed.

The insurgents are believed by some sources to be ex-Katangese gendarmes who retired into Angola after the unsuccessful invasion of Shaba last year.

But the FNL yesterday denied its forces included

ex-gendarmes, or that the fighters were externally based.

An FNL spokesman maintained the insurgents were Congolese who had been living in the area since independence.

Meanwhile, in Brussels, an emergency meeting of leading Belgian Government members under the chairmanship of the Premier, Mr. Leo Tindemans, was held yesterday to study the Zaire situation and a request for help from Pres Mobutu.

One Belgian official described the rebels fighting as "an attempt at taking political power."

The Belgians are anxious to rescue the more than 1 000 Belgians living in Kolwezi. One official said their situation was becoming increasingly serious. They had been reported unharmed on Sunday, but could not confirm this yesterday.

The official Zaire news agency, Azap, said the rebels slipped into Zaire from Zambia at the weekend, wearing civilian clothes.

Zambia has refused all comment.

It is understood, however, that Pres Mobutu is to send an official delegation to Zambia to protest against the invasion.

In Washington, officials said the incursion was clearly cause for concern, and a special State Department task force had been set up to deal with it.

The Angolan ambassador in Brussels, Mr. Luis J. de Almeida, yesterday protested against the way he said the news media were presenting the attack on Shaba as "an invasion from Angola."

"The Government of the People's Republic of Angola states that Angola has nothing whatever, directly or indirectly, to do with such events, which are taking place hundreds of kilometres from its frontiers and which concern only the people of Zaire," he said. — DDC

SAPA-RNS-AP

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16/5/78

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Wai

Zaire war red alert in France

Own Correspondent



President Mobutu

Brussels

Europeans have been killed in fighting between Government forces and rebels in the Zaire province of Shaba, Belgian sources reported today. They could not yet give the number, but thousands of Europeans and Americans were working in the area.

Paratroopers were dropped today to bolster Zaire forces seeking to recapture the southern copper-mining town of Kolwezi from rebels, the official Zaire news agency, Azap, reported from Kinshasa.

And from Paris came reports that French military transport crews were on red alert today as President Giscard d'Estaing considered intervening in the war.

In London the British Foreign Office was preparing plans to contact and possibly evacuate more than 100 Britons in Shaba Province, where a 4,000-strong rebel force is in action against government troops.

But the Britons, who are thought to work for Western companies around the rich copper mining town of Kolwezi, may already be in rebel custody.

According to informed sources in Lusaka, the invading rebels have rounded up all able-bodied white men in the Kolwezi and Mutshatsha areas and placed them in protective custody.

If the rebels have taken the towns, as claimed by the Congo National Liberation Front (FNLC), the fate of white men in the area might stop the West — anxious to counter communist countries' influence in Africa — from helping the Zaire Government.

Besides the Britons there are several thousand Belgians, 400 Frenchmen and 100 Americans in the area.

Western diplomats in Brussels and Paris say rebel forces control Kolwezi and the railway town of Mutshatsha.

Used earlier

In Paris normally well informed sources said pilots of the 61st Cotam Transport Squadron, equipped with twin-engined Transalls, were on a four-hour alert at Orleans air base south-west of Paris.

These Transalls were used in an airlift by France during the first Shaba war last April.

But a definite response to Zaire's dramatic appeal for military aid from Paris was still awaited.

Reports in Paris today spoke of plans for an African expeditionary force — including forces from Senegal and Ivory Coast — to help President Mobutu.

This plan, the reports said, could be discussed at

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Rebels score, page 11.

	GENERAL FUND - 1976	10-6-76
	Balance in hand - January 1 - 1977.	10-6-76
	Church dues	10-6-76
	Pledge	10-6-76
	Donations	10-6-76
	General collections	10-6-76
	Special efforts	10-6-76
	Hall bookings	10-6-76
	Sale of Religious Literature	10-6-76
	Flower fund	10-6-76
	(B) Bandages & Loans repaid	10-6-76
	Bishop Matolenzwe	10-6-76
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Rebels mount White manhunt

'Unthinkable' for West to ignore Zaire

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No African State was safe if the invasion of Zaire was Marxist-inspired and the country became its victim, Mr. John Vorster, the Prime Minister, said yesterday.

Replying to queries about the situation in the Shaba Province, Mr. Vorster said

that if the invasion had been planned by Marxists, it would be "unthinkable" for the West to stand aside with folded arms.

"It is not possible to establish precisely what is happening in Zaire or the extent of the invasion," he said.

"It is also not clear if the Cubans are playing any role at present, and, if they are,

how big the role is.

"However, the Western countries, among whom the United States and France have representation in Zaire, should unquestionably have a clear picture of the matter and would be able to reply conclusively on these questions.

"If it is true that the invasion is Marxist-inspired and

planned, it is unthinkable that the Western countries could stand aside with folded arms.

"For the sake of Africa, its future existence and security, one trusts that these matters will be cleared up speedily and that action will be taken just as quickly."

Mercury Correspondent

BRUSSELS — Whites were being hunted down in the southern Zaire mining town of Kolwezi, Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet said yesterday.

Quoting reports from the town he said the manhunt against the estimated 3 500 Whites in the rebel-held town "showed the hostility of a part of the (local) population against them."

The worst eventually, he said, would be a "protected evacuation of all our nationals, but this must not be part of military intervention."

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A crisis committee, set up by Premier Leo Tindemans, met yesterday to study the situation.

News also reached Brussels of 100 Whites — mostly Belgian schoolteachers and their families — who are trapped in the premises of a Catholic college, the John XXIII Institute in the heart of the confused fighting zone, with food supplies rapidly drying up.

Belgium is sending food and medicines, hoping they will reach the group.

The latest semi-official death roll among Kolwezi's Whites still stood at nine last night.

The Belgian Government confirmed the death of three Belgians and one Italian. The Belgian victims included a couple. The wife was shot dead by the rebels when she opposed the abduction of her husband, who was later shot and killed himself.

The Italian was battered and shot dead when he refused to surrender the key of his car to rebels.

The Mercury's Lusaka correspondent reported last night that all systems are go for a massive evacuation of the entire White population of Shaba province, estimated to be about 10 000.

Lusaka-based embassies have made arrangements with the Zambia Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a giant airlift from the embattled area.

One diplomatic source said: "We have already made the evacuation plans with the Zambian Government and they are just standing by. But there is reluctance on the part of the Zaire authorities for us to go ahead."

Fear for the safety of the White population is growing in Lusaka. Hundreds are being held hostage according to reports.

The French Government was still making desperate efforts for the release of five Frenchmen captured by the rebels, a French embassy spokesman said.

Rescue

A convoy of trucks and helicopters was reported to have rescued most of the Americans endangered by the fighting, the State Department said in Washington. But 11 Americans were left in the combat area.

The department said the rescue operation was mounted by Morrison-Knudsen, the Boise, Idaho, firm which employed most of the Americans.

A spokesman said the trucks and helicopters encountered no opposition as they made their way to a compound 12km from Kolwezi where the Americans were staying. They picked up approximately 65 Americans there and drove them 96km north to Misonoi.

At the Pentagon a Defence Department spokesman said it was now "highly unlikely" that the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division, placed on alert on Wednesday, would be sent to Africa since "the situation seems to be sorting itself out."

Zaire paratroops troops join the battle

RABAT

HUNDREDS of Zairean paratroopers were dropped near the embattled Shaba mining town of Kolwezi yesterday, the Zaire News Agency (Azap) reported.

Azap said the paratroopers were waiting to join other forces to strengthen units being put together to recapture the town and its airport, which has been under pressure from rebel troops since last Thursday.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire was holding top level meetings with his staff to prepare a full-scale counter-offensive to repel the rebels, Azap said.

And in Paris, informed sources said yesterday France is expected to deliver three mirage fighter-bombers to Zaire shortly. This is to implement a long-standing contract signed by the two countries.

Delivery of the jets is being speeded up in view of the Shaba attack, the sources said.

A report from Lusaka, quoting military reports from Shaba, said there were signs that the rebels were now operating farther to the west near the Angolan border.

Belgium and the United States said yesterday contingency plans were being studied to evacuate whites living in Kolwezi.

There are several thousand Belgians, 400 Frenchmen, 100 Americans and about 20 Britons based in the area.

The fate of Whites in the area might stop the West — already anxious to counter Red influence in Africa — helping Kinshasa.

In Brussels, the Belgian Foreign Ministry yesterday refused to confirm reports from Kinshasa that three Belgians and one Italian had been killed during fighting between rebels and government troops in Kolwezi last Friday.

Meanwhile, GUY BERNARD reports from Washington that President Jimmy Carter had a meeting with congressional leaders

The House Republican leader, Mr John Rhodes, said afterwards the US War Powers Act, which blocks the commitment of US troops to a foreign nation for more than 60 days without congressional approval, had been discussed.

Mr Rhodes said it was possible there might be some attempt in congress to remove bans on the US President "providing arms to other nations in order to support nations like Zaire".

In Brussels, a meeting was scheduled last night between the Belgian Prime Minister Mr Leon Tindemans, the Foreign Minister Mr Henri Simonet, and the Defence Minister Mr Paul van den Boeynants.

They were expected to discuss what response to give to President Mobutu's call for assistance.

And in London, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr David Owen, yesterday called the rebel invasion "a very serious development in Africa." But he said there was no evidence that Cuban troops were involved in the uprising. — Own Correspondents, Sapa-Reuters, UPI and Agence France Press.

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Amin offers to be a peacemaker in Zaire

RMM 17/5/78

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GENERAL FUND

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NAIROBI. — President Idi Amin of Uganda has offered to mediate between the Zaire President, Mr Mobutu Sese Seko, and Katangan rebels who have invaded Zaire's Shaba province.

An announcement on Uganda Radio, monitored in Nairobi yesterday quoted presidential sources as saying President Amin was willing to "intervene in the Shaba fighting."

Meanwhile the Belgian Foreign Minister Mr Henri Simonet said in Brussels on Monday night there was "no question of any Belgian military intervention" in Zaire.

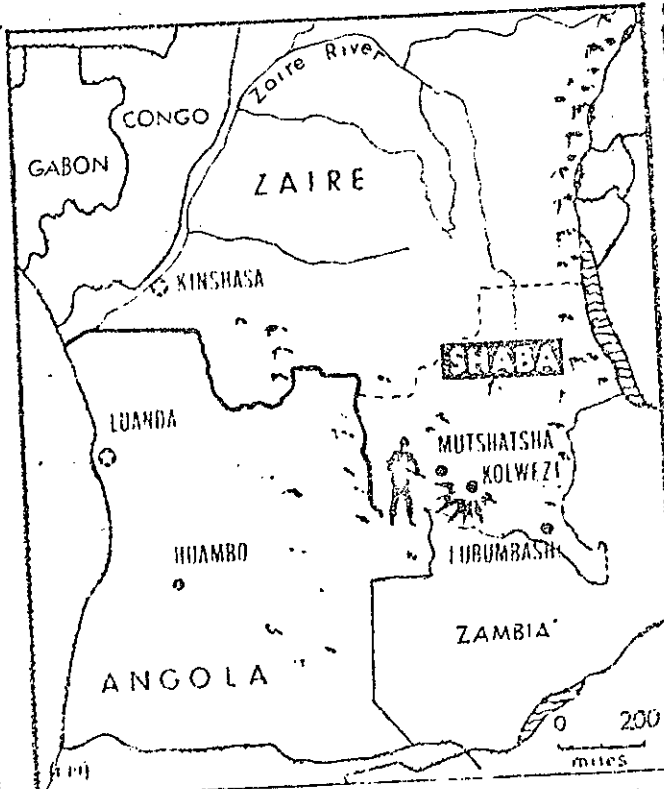
None of the Belgian advisers, now helping the Zairean Army with training and technical projects, would be authorised to intervene, he said.

In Washington a State Department spokesman said the United States was considering evacuation plans with Belgium and France. Over 3000 whites live in Kolwezi, Zaire's main copper and cobalt mining centre, attacked by invading rebels on Thursday night.

In Lusaka diplomatic sources reported the rebel forces held the strategically important Kolwezi airfield, 10 km from the town centre.

During a similar invasion by Angola-based rebels 14 months ago, Moroccan troops landed at the airfield, a Zairean air force base, to help the Zairean Army beat the invaders back after an 80-day war.

Savings 1977



Rebels attacking Zaire's secession-prone Shaba province have made Kolwezi, an important mining and military centre, their prime target.

The Zairean ambassador in Brussels said President Mobutu's troops had twice recaptured the railway centre of Mutshatsha after it had been invaded by the rebels.

On the Zairean Government's charge that Cuban soldiers had been seen among the attackers, he said:

"It has been possible to identify at the frontier a concentration of Spanish-speaking elements. At that place those can only be Cubans."

Shaba, previously Katanga, has been a trouble

area since Zaire was granted independence by Belgium in 1960. A secession by the province was put down in 1963 when the Katangan leader, Mr Moise Tshombe, surrendered to United Nations troops.

But many of his guerrillas fled with their families across the border to live in refugee camps in Angola. They became the nucleus for the rebel forces, which by now included thousands of opponents to the Mobutu regime who have fled the country.

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Rebels seize 3500 Whites



MOBUTU... counter-attack.



CARTER frustrated.

BRUSSELS — Paratroopers were dropped around Kolwezi yesterday for a counter-offensive aimed at regaining the copper-mining centre from rebel forces, Zaire's Kinshasa Radio said.

Four Whites have been killed in Kolwezi by the rebels, according to reports reaching diplomatic sources in Lusaka.

The Whites were gunned down on Sunday.

The sources also said the white population of Kolwezi, estimated at nearly 3500, mainly Belgians, had been rounded up and placed in protective custody.

Concern

Last night concern for them mounted after diplomatic sources outside Zaire said the rebels executed three of the four hundred foreigners and then dumped their bodies outside

Kolwezi post office.

Foreign businessmen have opened negotiations with the rebel commander to try to arrange the evacuation of the foreigners.

But the rebels were reluctant to allow them to leave and the businessmen thought they perhaps wished to hold them to deter government air raids.

Kolwezi and surrounding areas have a White population which includes 2800 Belgians, 400 French nationals, 100 Americans and about 20 Britons.

Most foreigners work in the copper mining industry although 75 of the Americans are employed by a construction firm building a power line.

Informed sources said the dead foreigners were three Belgians and one Italian.

Second

The insurgents are attempting for the second time in 14 months to take over copper-rich Shaba, the southernmost province in

the former Belgian colony, and separate it from central Zairean rule.

The Zaire Government radio report, monitored by the BBC in London, said the paratroop drop was part of "large-scale air operations" around Kolwezi to reinforce government ground forces near the embattled town. It was ordered by President

Mobutu Sese Seko.

The counter-offensive was mounted to "retake the town and the airport," indicating the rebels still had control. Informed sources here said the fighting in Kolwezi was serious.

Cubans

In London, the Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, said there was no hard evidence to suggest Cuba or the Soviet Union were involved.

In Bonn, Zaire's Foreign

Minister claimed government troops had retaken the town of Mutshatsha and halted the invaders at Kolwezi.

Mr. Umba di Lutete also said: "This is not a rebellion. It is an act of aggression."

Mr. Lutete said the invasion was launched in Angola and conducted through Zambian territory. The attackers were trained by Cubans, armed with Soviet and East German weapons, and supported by Algeria and Libya.

Denial

In Lusaka the Zambian Government categorically denied the allegations that Zambia was used as a launching pad for the invasion.

The acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Paul Lusaka, also denied Zambia "is harbouring ex-Katangese infiltrators."

Algeria also denied the claim by President Mobutu of Algerian involvement in the latest rebellion. The Algerian Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdeleziz Bouteflika, said the Zairean charges were totally groundless and were an attempt to camouflage internal difficulties in Zaire.

And from Washington it was reported that President Carter was "frustrated" at not being able to rush military aid to Zaire.

The Republican leader in the House of Representatives, Mr. John Rhodes, told reporters after calling on the president: "I gather he feels a lot of frustration at having his hands tied in supporting friendly nations like Zaire." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1978

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ANOTHER RED PROBE

JUST A YEAR AGO President Mobutu was making a flamboyant victory tour of Zaire's troubled Shaba province (formerly Katanga) to celebrate the expulsion of invading rebels based in Angola. Today the rebels are back in force after a lightning strike northwards, and the situation looks as serious, if not worse, than it was last April.

While President Mobutu is again sending out urgent appeals for military aid to the United States, China, France, Belgium and Morocco, the rebels have warned all foreign States approached by the Kinshasa government to stay out of the war.

And it seems that the Americans, whose influence in Zaire is probably greater than anywhere else in Black Africa, are likely to heed the warning and stay out — as they did last time, when it was left to France and Morocco to rescue the Mobutu regime. The Carter Administration kept a low profile with deliveries of non-lethal equipment and dollar aid.

Though it may suit Washington's policy of non-involvement to remain sceptical about Mobutu's claims that Cubans and other communist countries are behind the Shaba invasions, the facts on both occasions have led others to take a less wishful view of these probes into this mineral-rich key State in the strategic jigsaw of Africa.

Tribal tensions are no doubt a factor, but the rebels have been armed and trained in Marxist Angola and

there is little doubt either in Zaire itself or among foreign observers that the exercise is part of the general Soviet strategy of imperialism in Africa.

The 1977 invasion was not intended to be much more than an experimental prod to test Zaire's defences and reaction in Africa and the West. But the latest thrust is much more swift and purposeful, and although it seems to have caught Zaire and the West by surprise, there was ample warning of it. As long ago as November the two Angolan guerilla movements, Unita and the FNLA, reported independently that a force of some 25 000 former Katangan gendarmes was being trained by Cubans in new military bases in eastern Angola and supplied with weapons from East Germany.

If that is in fact the scale of the build-up for the present incursion into Shaba, then the West is clearly facing another major communist challenge in Africa.

In the past year Russia and Cuba have flexed their muscles with spectacular success in Ethiopia, gaining valuable experience in the tactical use of Soviet long-range air power and boosting their swaggering self-confidence.

The many African countries that expressed either sympathy or support for Zaire a year ago, and are apprehensive of Soviet ambitions, will be watching closely to see how the West handles the situation.

US places troops on Zaire alert

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NEW YORK — United States paratroopers and air force units have been placed on alert for possible deployment in Zaire.

Defence Department officials said they might be used for the evacuation of American citizens threatened by the assault into Shaba province.

The alert order went to the 82nd Airborne Division and the Military Airlift Command.

It followed a day of great activity at the White House, where officials warned that Pres Carter planned to adopt a new "get tough policy" in response to Cuba's widespread military interventions.

At least nine foreigners — eight Belgians and one Italian — are believed to have been shot dead, probably on Sunday, by rebel Congolese National Liberation Front forces sweeping through Shaba province.

The sources said foreign businessmen had opened negotiations with the rebel commander to try to arrange an evacuation but the rebels were reluctant and will perhaps hold them to deter Zaire air raids.

Kolwezi and surrounding areas have a white population which includes 2 800 Belgians, 400 French nationals, 100 Americans and about 20 Britons.

A Zaire Government radio report said a paratroop drop around Kolwezi was mounted to "retake the town and the airport," indicating the rebels still had control.

An FNLC statement in Brussels denied the rebels were responsible for Sunday's deaths.

The FNLC said that Mutshasha and Kolwezi were occupied by the rebels on Saturday and Sunday, and that government forces, "mainly composed of European mercenaries," suffered heavy losses.

The statement gave assurances "particularly to Belgium, Britain and the United States" that the lives of European and American civilians would not be endangered "in no circumstances and under no pretext." — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

17/5/78 US division on standby

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Cape Times 17/5/78

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9 foreigners reported dead.

NEW YORK. — Military Airlift Command American paratroopers and air force units have been placed on alert for possible deployment in Zaire, according to our Washington correspondent.

United States Defence Department officials said they might be used for the evacuation of American citizens threatened by the assault into Shaba province.

The alert order went to the 82nd Airborne Division and the Military Airlift Command.

It followed a day of great activity at the White House, where officials warned that President Carter planned to adopt a new "get tough policy" in response to Cuba's widespread military interventions.

The announcement came as concern rose for European expatriates in Zaire amid reports from Lusaka that nine white civilians had died in fighting between Zaire Government troops and insurgents around Kolwezi.

Diplomats reported from Zambia that eight Belgians and an Italian died in the continuing seesaw fight for possession of the key mining town in Zaire's Shaba province.

In Brussels last night informed sources said measures had been taken to ensure the repatriation of all Belgian nationals in Kolwezi.

The decision was apparently taken during a top-level meeting presided by the Prime Minister, Mr. Leo Tindemans.

Spreading

Sources in Lusaka with access to military information from Zaire said the government...

Nine foreigners reported dead

Continued from page 1

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since last Sunday."

The communique stated: "The FLNC assures all states whose citizens live in the regions now under its control, specially Belgium, Britain and the United States, that in no way and under no circumstances, will the lives of Europeans and American civilians be endangered."

Negotiations

Sources said yesterday that foreign businessmen had opened negotiations with the rebel commander to try to arrange for foreigners to get out.

But the rebels were reluctant to allow them to leave and the businessmen thought they perhaps wished to hold them to deter air raids.

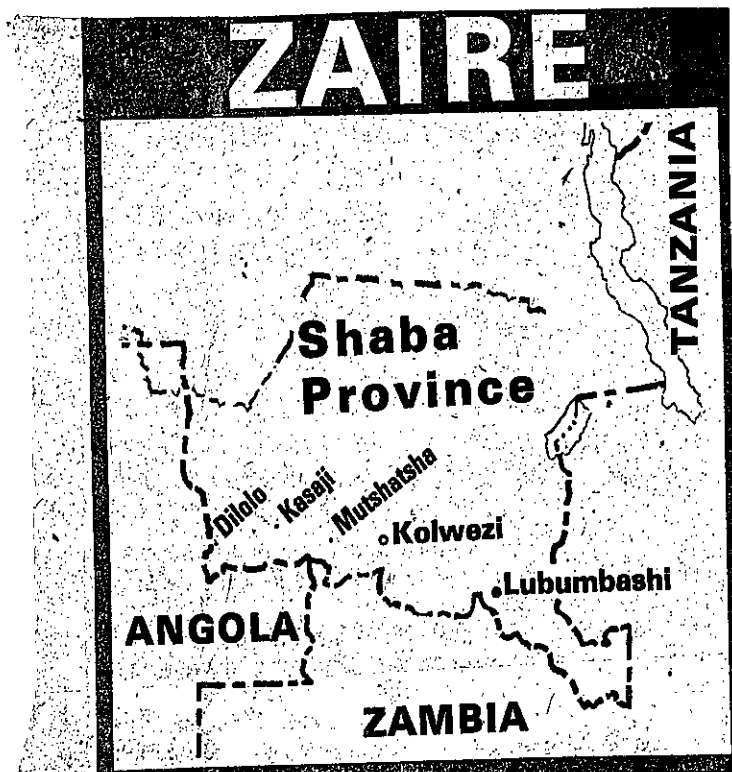
Kolwezi and surrounding areas have a white population which includes 2 800 Belgians, 400 French nationals, 100 Americans and about 20 Britons.

President Kenneth Kaunda told a press conference in London yesterday he was unable to say whether the insurgents had entered Shaba province from Zambian territory. But he said before leaving for the United States, Zambia would play no part in any plan to overthrow President Mobutu of Zaire.

Dr Kaunda said he regretted that his country was powerless to help Zaire in what he called "a very sad development".

Dr Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State, said although there had been no official confirmation that Cuban Marxists were involved in the fighting, he felt compelled to warn President Carter of the communist threat in Africa.

Dr Kissinger saw the rebellion as Soviet-inspired and urged Mr Carter to "draw the line". — Sapa-Reuter-OC



rushing reinforcements overland and by air to the embattled troops in Shaba.

Meanwhile, the rebel offensive appeared to be spreading, the sources said, reporting clashes in Dilolo, on the Angolan border, and at the strategic crossroads town of Kasaji, 250 km west of Kolwezi.

The acting Foreign Minister of Zambia, Mr Paul Lusaka, issued a statement yesterday saying his government would not give succour to the enemies of President Mobutu as Zaire had suggested.

Zambia was making preparations to feed refugees expected from the battle zone in Shaba. The fighting there has brought another war to the country's borders, in addition to armed conflicts in Rhodesia and Angola.

The rebels said in a communique issued in Brussels they had not killed any Europeans, but that President Mobutu's forces had been bombing Kolwezi since Sunday.

The Congo National Liberation Front communique said: "The FLNC categorically denies being responsible for the death of European civilians. The responsibility for it falls entirely upon Mobutu's forces whose air force has been bombing the town of Kolwezi

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Zaire explodes again

RDM 17/5/78

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WHEN King Leopold II of Belgium handed the Congo Free State, which he had ruled as his personal kingdom for 20 years, over

OWN CORRESPONDENT: Kinshasa

to the Belgian state in 1908, the Congolese had only just

become acquainted with the wheel.

When the Belgian Congo became independent 52 years later, it was exporting a rich array of minerals and farm products, had a road and railway network, schools and hospitals. Sleeping sickness was under control, witchcraft and cannibalism had been checked.

This potentially rich country lacked only one thing — people capable of running it.

The Belgians had planned a system of government copied on the traditional Western democracies, and helped along by a white population of about 90 000, running the businesses, plantations and mines, and guiding the administration as developments experts.

But within a week of independence, the Congo exploded in the first of the long series of uprisings, tribal wars, secessions, plots, corruptions and mismanagements which have bankrupted it.

Zaire, as president Mobutu Sese Seko renamed it in 1971, covers an area in Western Africa equivalent to about one-quarter of the United States. It has a population estimated now at about 25-million, divided among some 200 tribes.

With the advent in 1965 of Mobutu, a former colonial army sergeant who rose to the rank of colonel and army chief of staff after independence, Belgian and the West hoped that an era of stability would set in.

Mobutu launched many reforms. In his campaign for African "authenticity" he not only renamed the country, but gave rivers and towns ancient African names, ordered people to change their Christian names into African ones.

He also nationalised the mines and in 1974 ordered most foreign businesses to be sold to Zaireans. It became a failure and two years later the government offered the former owners to take back 60% of their previous businesses. But most white businessmen had left the country, the economy was in ruins, and two-third of roads and transport had become unusable.

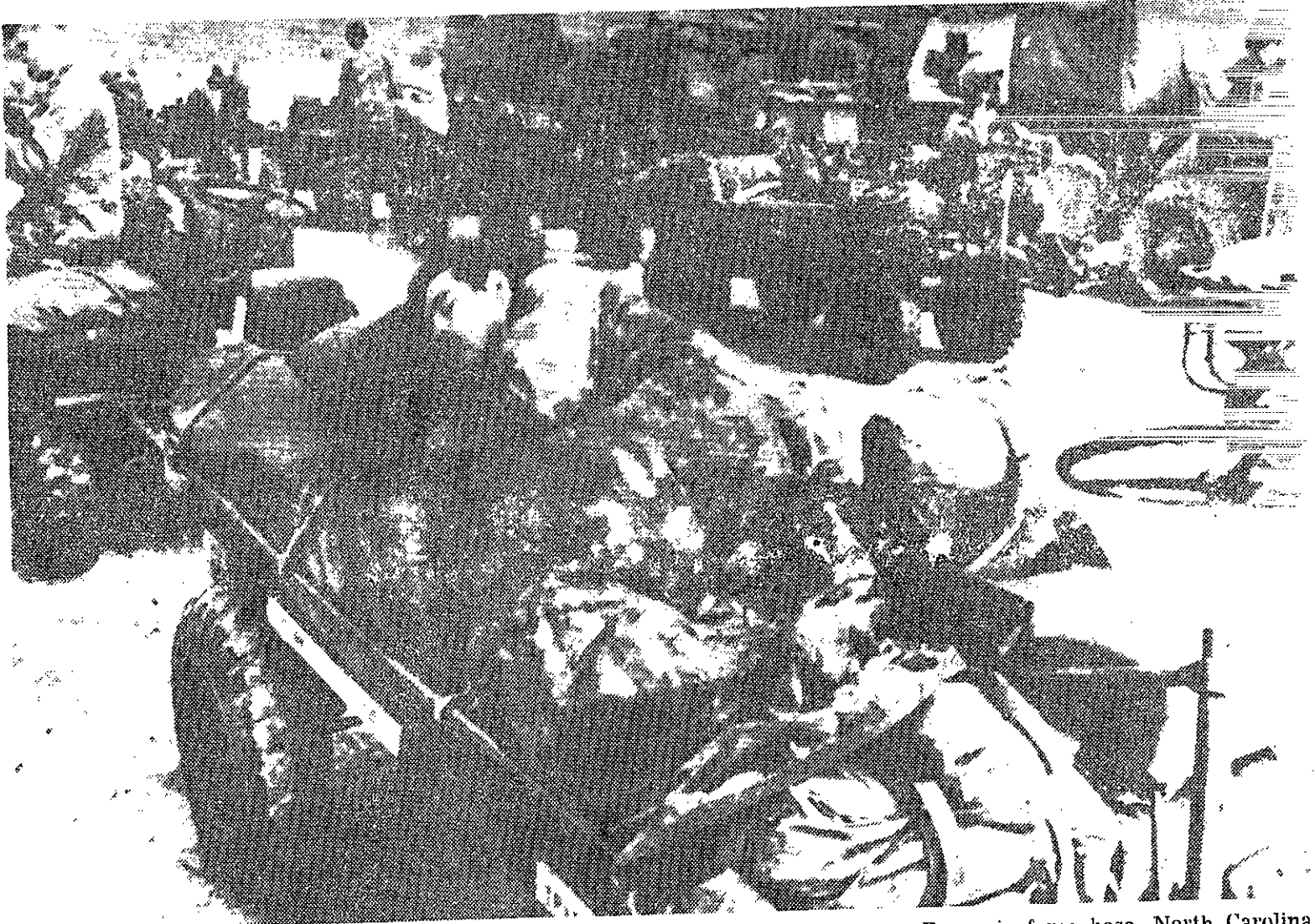
Once an exporter of timber and agricultural produce such as seed oil, bananas, coffee, cotton, tea and cocoa, and providing its own population with vegetables and meat from the farm areas in Eastern Kivu province, Zaire has become the net importer of foodstuffs, much of it from South Africa.

The political stability which marked the early years of Mobutu's reign has turned into a sleeping volcano.

Internationally, Mobutu's strength is continued support from the West. The West is convinced nobody is available to take over and do better, and that with Mobutu it has an ally in West Africa, where the communists have built a bridgehead in Angola since Cuban soldiers helped the Marxist regime of Agostinho Neto to power. — UPI

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Hordes ram



A paratrooper of the US 82nd Airborne Division gets a little rest at a staging post near Pope air force base, North Carolina yesterday. About 1 500 battle-trained men are in full readiness for possible airlift into Zaire to rescue stranded Americans and prop up Government forces.

Zaire rebels on rampage

►► From page 1

the decision for an air rescue operation would be taken jointly by US president Jimmy Carter, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Mr Tindemans.

The sources said the rescue operation was in an advanced stage of planning.

The Americans and Belgians are playing the primary role, presumably because they have more citizens involved.

Among the big problems that need to be settled are:

- Clearance from neighbouring countries for overflying rights;

- Arrangements for concentrating the whites in Shaba from their scattered posts covering thousands of square kilometres. The whites include mining engineers, technicians, missionaries, teachers and their families.

In Libreville, President Bongo of Gabon, speaking as this year's OAU chairman, today called on member states to "provide appropriate aid to Zaire and to the legal authorities of that country" in their fight against what he called the invaders of Shaba Province.

"When it comes to the very existence of our states and the life of our peoples attacked by obscure forces from outside, we should display solidarity and act in concert," President Bongo said. — Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuters-AP.

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West braced for Zaire air rescue

Paris

Rebels in the embattled Zaire town of Kolwezi have gone on the rampage against foreign citizens living there.

At the same time London sources said a four-power air rescue mission was imminent, only awaiting the all-clear from heads of the United States, Belgium, France and Britain.

Radio No 1 reported in Paris this morning that French Foreign Legion paratroopers had left their base in Corsica for Zaire.

There has been no official confirmation.

The reports of savagery in Kolwezi came from Mr Paul Bazin, a French Embassy counsellor in Kinshasa, the Zaire capital. He said "hordes of rebels" had taken over the town.

"We have been getting some very alarming reports that the insurgents have no restraint or discipline," Mr Bazin said. "They are making demands and anything out some fairly savage acts against the entire foreign population there, irrespective of nationality, sex or occupation."

It was impossible to evacuate the town because it was in rebel hands. The population was their hostage, he said.

Drink blamed

Mr Bazin told a Paris radio station by telephone — he thought there were about 2,500 foreigners in Kolwezi, including French, Belgian, American, Italian and possibly Dutch citizens.

"We think that at first the insurgents were relatively calm. Suddenly they abandoned the calm and restraint of the first days," he said.

"They were tired by the long march, they had no food. They came into the town and found a lot of drink. Perhaps all this is the effect of drink."

"These are hordes, I tell you. It has nothing to do with regular troops. These are rebels of a very low level, full of hate and very savage. They must be taking it out on the Europeans."

Western sources said

To Page 3, Col 2

Brutality claims as Americans are saved

BRUSSELS — Zaire was incapable of beating off the organised invasion of Shaba province by guerillas of the Congo National Liberation Front (FNLC), the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Henri Simonet, said yesterday.

But last night Zaire said its forces had recaptured Kolwezi airport from the FNLC, who took it last Thursday.

Zaire's official Azap news agency said the third parachute battalion, a new French-trained unit, staged the counter-attack.

As western diplomats in Zambia yesterday made plans to evacuate their nationals, Mr Simonet said the rebels were conducting a manhunt among the estimated 2 500-strong white colony in Kolwezi and had killed four people.

In Kinshasa, Zaire government sources said the rebels had gone on a rampage of looting and were mortaring houses.

Azap said the rebels had seized American, Belgian, French and British hostages in Kolwezi.

Despite these reports, the United States State Department said in Washington yesterday a convoy of trucks and helicopters had been able to evacuate most of the Americans in Shaba province.

"We haven't seen anything to add to our concern that the rebels are going on a rampage," a spokesman said.

He said the truck convoy met no resistance as it picked up the approximately 65 Americans in the Kolwezi area and drove them about 100 km north of the area.

It was "highly unlikely" that United States troops alerted earlier would fly to Zaire now that most of the Americans had been evacuated from Kolwezi.

An FNLC statement in Brussels said yesterday its forces had killed 300 French paratroops trying to retake Kolwezi airport.

In Paris, a government spokesman denied the report as "utterly baseless."

The FNLC said the soldiers belonged to a force of 2 000 paratroops who were dropped on the airport on Tuesday.

The statement also said European and American mercenaries were fighting in the government army.

The FNLC said it would protect all foreign and local civilians in Kolwezi, and denied that its fighters had vandalised the town.

"Despite the participation of foreign troops alongside the Mobutist forces — already composed of European and American mercenaries — the FNLC continues and will continue to protect the whole civilian population, Congolese and foreign," the statement said.

Military sources at Melsbroek military airport near Brussels said last night the crews of nine Belgian air force C130 Hercules transport planes had been put on standby and could be used to carry troops to Zaire if ordered there by the government.

The FNLC has accused Zaire of shifting the blame for civilian deaths in the Shaba fighting to provoke European military intervention. — SAPA-RNS-AP

Vorster: No state safe if Zaire falls

Cape Times 18/5/78

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Mr Vorster

Political Staff

NO AFRICAN state was safe if the invasion of Zaire was Marxist-inspired and the country became its victim, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said yesterday.

Commenting on the situation in Shaba province, Mr Vorster said that if the invasion had been planned by Marxists, it would be "unthinkable" for the West to stand aside with folded arms.

"It is not possible to establish precisely what is happening in Zaire or the extent of the invasion," he said.

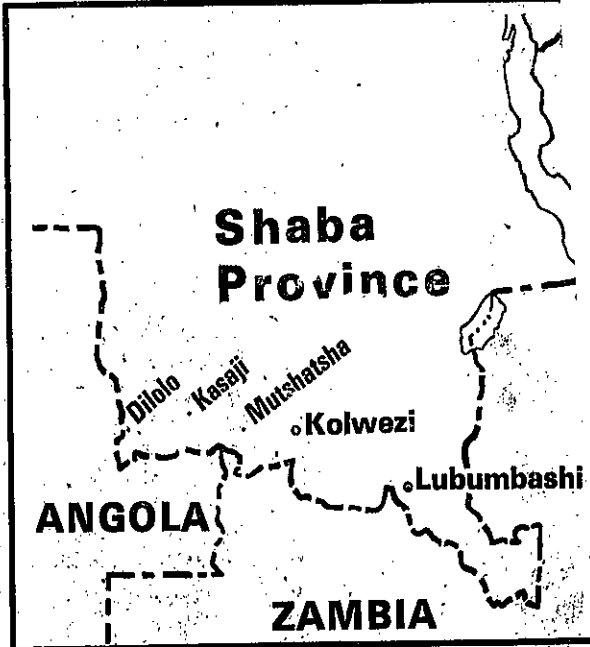
"It is also not clear if the Cubans are playing any role at present, and, if they are, how big the role is.

Responsibility

"However, the Western countries, among whom the United States and France have representatives in Zaire, should unquestionably have a clear picture of the matter and would be able to reply conclusively on these questions."

He continued: "If Zaire becomes the victim of the Marxists no African state would be safe and if this happens, the West would have to take full responsibility.

"For the sake of Africa, its future existence and security one trusts that these matters will be cleared up speedily and that action will be taken just as quickly."



Earlier yesterday the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said that the current invasion was more serious than last year's and that the conflict could spread across Africa.

He said that the situation had deteriorated for President Mobutu since last year with revolt in his own party and the arrest of his Foreign Minister and senior officials.

● Zaire said its forces had recaptured Kolwezi airport last night from the Shaba province rebels who took it last Thursday.

Zaire's official Azap news agency said the third parachute battalion, a new French-trained unit, staged

the counter-attack.

It also claimed that invaders in southern Z were holding about foreigners hostage. Ri forces counter-charged "barbaric" government troops were killing foreign civilian the battle zone.

Azap said the rebels had seized American, Belgian, French and British hostages in Kolwezi. It also said the invaders had killed three Belgians and an Italian. One of them, a woman, is said to have died trying to keep the rebels from taking her husband.

In Washington, the US State Department said a

Continued on page 2

Zaire

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Continued from page 1

convoy of trucks and helicopters rescued most of the Americans endangered by the fighting. But 11 Americans were left in the combat area.

In Brussels the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Henri Simonet, said rebels in Kolwezi had been hunting down French people there.

He said the fighting in Shaba province was sporadic. It consisted of battles between poorly-organized groups and Zaire forces which he said were not as well organized as people believed.

● In Washington the United States promised yesterday to try to meet requests from Zaire for equipment and petrol to help it fight the rebels.

The Americans continued to hold elements of the 17 000-strong 82nd Airborne Division on alert for a possible rescue of foreigners from the war zone.

It confirmed that 77 Americans had been evacuated from the embattled mining town of Kolwezi by the US firm which employed them there. Eleven Americans

remained in Kolwezi, among more than 2 500 other foreigners.

A State Department spokesman, Mr Hodding Carter, said Zaire had asked for items including spares, medical supplies, communications equipment and gasoline.

"We intend to meet the needs as we can," he said.

The new Zaire request was in addition to supplies in the pipeline under a 17.5 million dollar (R14.8 million) military credit.

Mr Carter said the administration was studying legislation to find ways to speed up military support to trouble spots short of military intervention. — Sapa-Reuter-Political Staff

Rescue in Zaire under way

BRUSSELS — Belgian Air Force planes yesterday began airlifting the first of 1 750 troops to Zaire in an attempt to rescue an estimated 2 500 foreigners held by rebels in the Shaba mining town of Kolwezi, informed sources announced here.

In Paris, it was reliably confirmed that some 250 Foreign Legionnaires were being flown from their base at Calvi in Corsica, for an unknown destination, believed to be Zaire.

Western governments were being cagey about the expected international rescue operation. Sources close to the French Government said the evacuation operation could not be announced in advance because this would risk the lives of the foreigners in Kolwezi, most of them Belgians.

The Shaba invasion by forces of the Congo National Liberation Front (FNL) was first reported last Sunday. It was a virtual copy of another incursion a year back, which was defeated by a Moroccan expeditionary force with French logistic aid.

The Belgian sources said the Hercules C-130 transport planes, which were to take 23 hours to reach Zaire with an undisclosed stop-over, were headed for the railhead town of Kamina, about 200 km north-west of Kolwezi.

Kamina is the only town in the area with a military airstrip capable of handling the operation.

The Calvi source said the two companies of French Foreign Legion

paratroopers left aboard three Transall transport aircraft with full equipment. Their commander would say only, "the paratroops are on manoeuvres." Leave for the 1 200 legionnaires based at Calvi has been cancelled since yesterday.

Co-ordination of the rescue operation was discussed at a meeting held secretly somewhere in Europe, Nato sources said in Brussels yesterday.

Informed French sources said two co-ordinated operations might take place, a brief evacuation of the whites by the Western powers, followed by a purely African operation aimed at helping Zaire forces to restore its control over mineral-rich Shaba.

Zaire's Pres Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday landed at Kolwezi where he inspected Zaire forces who had recaptured the airstrip.

Pres Mobutu, who was accompanied by 30 foreign journalists, later returned to Kinshasa.

Pres Carter announced yesterday he had ordered an airlift of up to \$15 million in non-lethal military and other equipment to Zaire and said more would be sent later.

The White House said the aid, requested by Zaire, consisted of medical supplies, communications equipment, petroleum and spare parts for C-130 transport planes. It would be flown to Zaire within the next week.

The chairman of the organisation of African Unity, Pres Omar Bongo of Gabon, has appealed to OAU members to aid Zaire — DDC.

Zaire: Now the West steps in

RDM

19/5/78

358

~~17/5/78~~

BRUSSELS
BELGIAN Air Force planes yesterday began airlifting the first of 1 750 troops to Zaire in a bid to rescue an estimated 2 500 whites held by rebels in the Shaba mining town of Kolwezi, informed sources in Brussels announced.

In Paris it was reliably confirmed that about 250 Foreign Legionnaires were flown from their base at Calvi, Corsica, for an unknown destination, believed to be Zaire.

And in London the British Defence Ministry said Britain has been asked to take part "in a humanitarian role to assist in providing medical aid and evacuation from Zaire".

Western governments were being cagey about the international rescue operation.

Sources close to the French Government said the evacuation operation could not be announced in advance because this would risk the lives of the whites in Kolwezi, most of them Belgians but who include 400 French nationals.

Belgium last intervened militarily in Zaire on November 24, 1964, to rescue 1 500 whites trapped in Stanleyville (now Kisan-gani), in the process of bringing the downfall of Christophe Gbenye's "Peoples' Republic of the Congo."

Reports last night indicated that fighting has stopped at present in the southern mining town of

RDM

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But the situation is confused. Example: A Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that from "latest reports received, we can conclude that the airport is in fact in the hands of the Zaire armed forces, or else that they have been driven out of the town."

In other developments:

- About 10 whites were among dozens of civilians killed in street fighting in Kolwezi, the Belgian Prime Minister, Mr. Leo Tindemans, said. The nationalities of the white dead were not known.

- A FLNC spokesman said in Brussels the rebels had set up a revolutionary council in Kolwezi to protect civilians.

- About 1500 US Army paratroopers will remain on alert "because we are not sure a rescue mission will not be needed," a senior US Defence official said.

In Paris, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing discussed the situation in Zaire with his Defence and Foreign Ministers and armed forces chiefs of staff.

Informed French sources said two coordinated operations might take place, a brief evacuation of the whites by the Western powers, followed by a purely African operation aimed at helping Zaire forces to restore control.

— AFP, UPI, Sapa-Reuter.

● Editorial comment

— Page 8

A poor ally

RDM 19/5/28

358

ZAIRE has one of the biggest and most expensively equipped armies in Africa — 40 000 regulars and 20 000 national guardsmen — yet whenever a few rebels invade its southern Shaba province, a cry goes up for the West to come to its aid. This time from South Africa, among others.

Zaire is supposed to be a Western ally, and it is said we can't afford to let this huge country, strategically situated in the centre

of the continent, fall into communist hands.

During last year's invasion, the Shaba rebels numbered about 4 000. When the Zairean army couldn't cope, Morocco sent in half a brigade at France's behest and cleared the place in a few days.

The truth is that Zaire is so pathetically vulnerable because, from its President down, it is riddled with corruption, nepotism and divisiveness. With allies like that, who needs enemies?

Belgian rescuers near—but split develops

358

ARGUS 19/5/78
9/5/78

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ARGUS

French paratroops drop into rebels' war

KOLWEZI (Zaire). — Six hundred French paratroops today dropped into Kolwezi to protect an evacuation of foreigners, the Belgian news agency Belga reported.

The agency said the first Belgian paratroopers sent to Zaire had arrived in Kamina, about 200 km north of Kolwezi.

But Belga added that no official decision had been taken on a Belgian intervention in Kolwezi, centre of the fighting between Zaire Government forces and the rebels since last week.

Belga also quoted informed sources as saying that a split had emerged between France and Belgium over how to deal with the problem of evacuating civilians from Kolwezi.

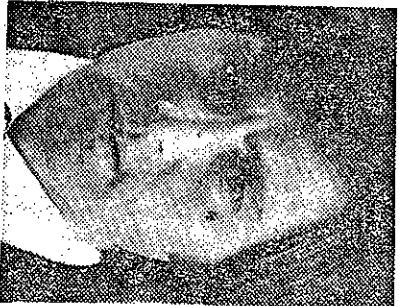
France said its troops had gone into action to protect French and other foreigners.

Informed sources said an important announcement was expected from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

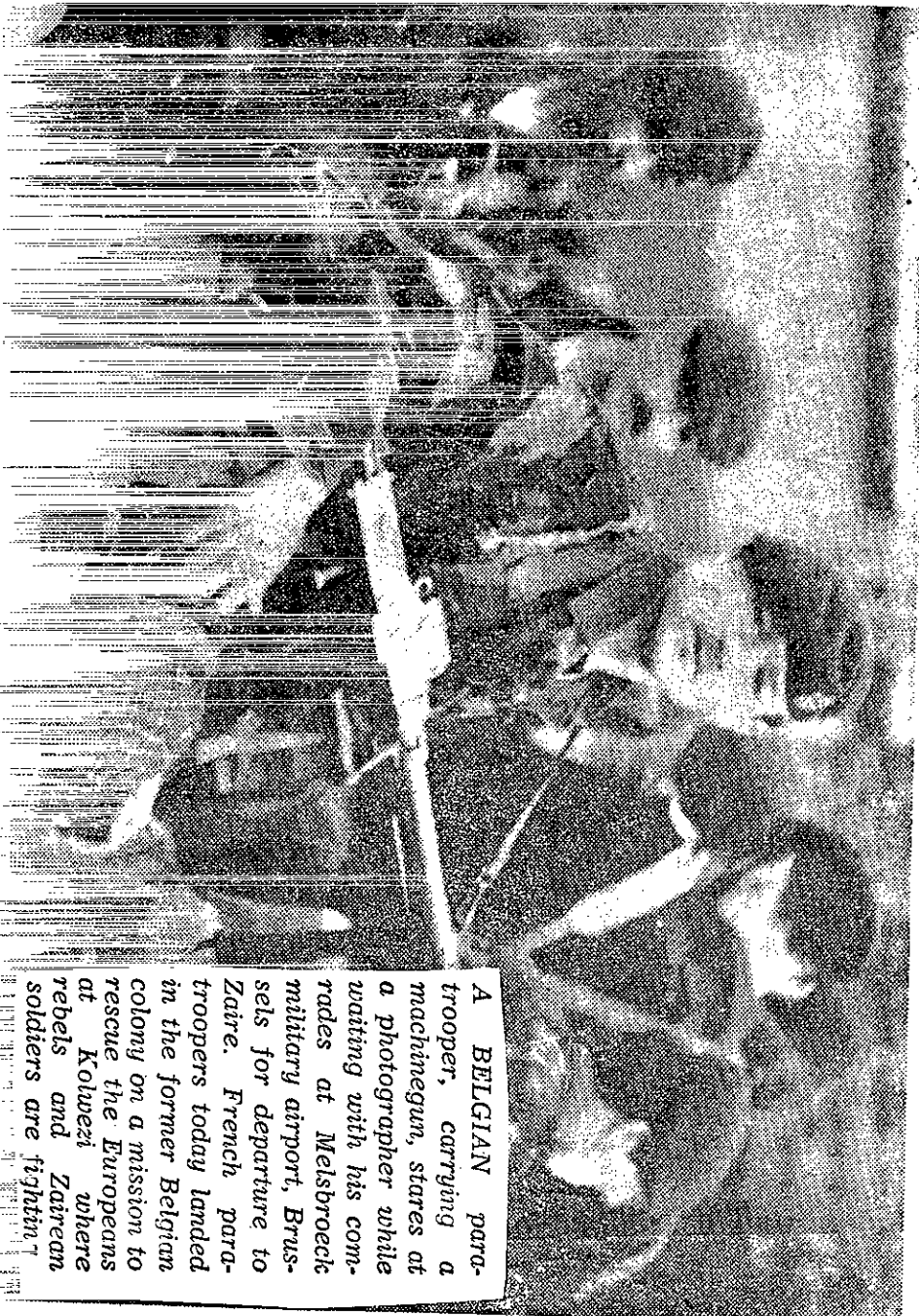
Zaire poised to attack

From DON KNOWLER
of The Argus Africa News Service, the only South African journalist to visit the war zone in Shaba province

KOLWEZI AIRPORT. — President Mobutu Sese Seko paid a lightning visit to the Kolwezi war zone on Wednesday — increasing speculation that the Zaire Army is preparing to mount a big counter-offensive to rout Katanga rebels who



Don Knowler



A BELGIAN paratrooper, carrying a machinegun, stares at a photographer while waiting with his comrades at Melsbroeck military airport, Brussels for departure to Zaire. French paratroopers today landed in the former Belgian colony on a mission to rescue the Europeans at Kolwezi where rebels and Zairean soldiers are fighting.

Argus
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Embassy was attacked by youths and thick smoke poured from the building.

A member of the embassy was rescued by a fireman on a ladder.

Later the Belgian Youth Front — Front de la Jeunesse Belge — claimed responsibility for the attack.

The caller said members of the group threw bottles filled with blood from an abattoir and smoke and teargas grenades into the embassy to protest against Angola's alleged aggression against Zaire.

According to the caller some of the attackers were sons of former Belgian settlers in Zaire when it was a Belgian colony.

No one appeared to have been injured.

Communique

The Congo National Liberation Front (FNLC), the group leading the rebellion, said in a communique that it had never opposed the evacuation of foreigners in the liberated areas.

But the movement 'does not envisage an evacuation of the civilian European population without a pre-arranged ceasefire, the only guarantee of the safety of the evacuees', the communique said.

In Washington, Pentagon sources said at least two C-141 jet transports left the US for Zaire carrying fuel that would be available to Belgian troops who set out for the embattled country earlier.

Crack troops

The trip was intended to boost the morale of Zaireans and to show that the battle had not spread far beyond Kolwezi.

Aircraft after aircraft packed with crack airborne troops took off from Brussels's military airport yesterday on the 8,000 km journey to Zaire.

An estimated 1,750 paratroops and other Belgian military personnel had been alerted.

About 1,500 US Army airborne soldiers remained on alert at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Britain is also involved in the planning for the rescue. — Sapa-Reuters-AP
In Washington, Pen-

The Zaire leader was mobbed by cheering soldiers after his personal Lockheed C-130 transport aircraft had touched down at Kolwezi Airport.

General Mobutu, who was wearing a steel helmet, shook hands with his commandos while exploding mortar bombs and machinegun fire could be heard from the direction of the copper mining town of Kolwezi — about 8 km away — which is still being held by the Katangese.

The Hercules circled Kolwezi for 40 minutes before landing. It was escorted by Mirage jet fighters of the Zaire Air Force. It stayed on the ground with engines running for nearly 15 minutes before returning to Kinshasa nearly 1,600 km away.

HEAVY DAMAGE

The speed and effectiveness of the Katangese attack was evident from the mass destruction on the ground.

Three Italian-built Aermacchi jet trainers, two Alouette helicopters and six light aircraft littered the airport. Another three Aermacchis were damaged.

The airport was ringed by about 300 heavily armed soldiers and armoured cars patrolled the runway.

Unexploded mortar shells and rockets littered the airfield which was taken yesterday by Zairean commandos who were dropped in the area on Monday.

FATE UNKNOWN

There is still no word on the fate of more than 2,400 white people — mostly mine families — in Kolwezi itself.

The Katangese rebels — the Zaire Government has said they number 4,000 — claim to hold all the whites captive.

The Angola-based Katangese launched their invasion of Shaba province on Thursday morning and captured Kolwezi, the main prize because it is central to Zaire's copper region, on Saturday.

In a three-pronged attack they also overran the towns of Didolo on the Angolan border and Mutshatsha.

Evacuated (358) 19/5/78

Wife fears

for husband

still at

Zaire mine

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The evacuated wife of a British mining official in Zaire's war-torn Shaba province last night described her nightmare of fear and uncertainty after she was separated from her husband on Monday.

Speaking at a Johannesburg hotel Mrs. Monique Morgan said:

"I don't know when I will be seeing my husband Bernard again. Communications have broken down completely."

With her is her 10-week-old baby, Michael, and eight others evacuated from the Societe Miniere Tenke cop-

Mercury Correspondent

BRUSSELS — Belgian air force planes yesterday began airlifting the first of 1 750 troops to Zaire in a bid to rescue an estimated 2 500 Whites held by rebels in the Shaba mining town of Kolwezi.

And about 250 French Foreign Legion paratroops were flown from their base at Calvi in Corsica to an unknown destination, believed to be Zaire.

All Foreign Legion leave has been cancelled.

Western Governments were cagey last night about the international operation, which was co-ordinated at a secret meeting "somewhere in Europe," according to Nato sources.

Representatives of the U.S., Britain,

'Save Whites'

NM 19/5/78

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bid launched

France, Belgium and a number of African States drew up the rescue blueprint.

Railhead

The Belgian Hercules C-130 transport planes, which will take 23 hours to reach Zaire with an undisclosed stop-over, are flying to the railhead town of Kamina, about 200km

northwest of Kolwezi. Kamina is the only town in the area with a military airstrip capable of handling the operation. Each Hercules — Belgium has 12 — can carry 92 men or 20 tons of equipment.

Flying with them are two Boeing 727s carrying logistics personnel.

The Belgian force comprises paratroops, infantry, a specialised

battalion for airport protection, a medical section, light tanks and armed jeeps. The aircraft are also carrying arms, ammunition and medical supplies.

In Calvi sources said the two companies of French Foreign Legion paras left on board three Transall transport aircraft with full equipment. Their commander would say only: "The

paratroops are on manoeuvres."

Meanwhile Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, in full combat gear, left Kinshasa yesterday with an armed forces unit for Kolwezi, where the airstrip was reported to have been recaptured by Zaire paratroops on Wednesday.

Recapture of the

● Belgium last inter-

vened militarily in Zaire on November 24, 1964, to rescue 1 500 Whites trapped in Stanleyville — now Kisangani — in the process of bringing down Christophe Gbenye's "People's Republic of the Congo."

West

Informed French sources said that two co-ordinated operations might take place — a very rapid evacuation of the Whites by the Western powers, followed by a purely African operation aimed at helping Zaire to restore control over mineral-rich Shaba.



FORT BRAGG — Crack American paratroopers from the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division on standby for possible posting to Zaire. Although most Americans are out of the area where the fighting between Katangese rebels and Zaire forces centred, the Carter Administration continues to work with European governments — (Continued)

NM 19/5/78 (358)

Zaire fugitives fly on

A group of 10 whites airlifted in from the war-torn Shaba Province of Zaire spent last night in Johannesburg en-route to London.

The group — one man, six women and three children — were brought in from the SMTF Mine at Fungurua, 120 km from the rebel-held town of Kolwezi.

The mine is owned by a company associated with Anglo American and the company decided to fly out wives with children and one man who was not needed at the mine, according to one of the refugees.

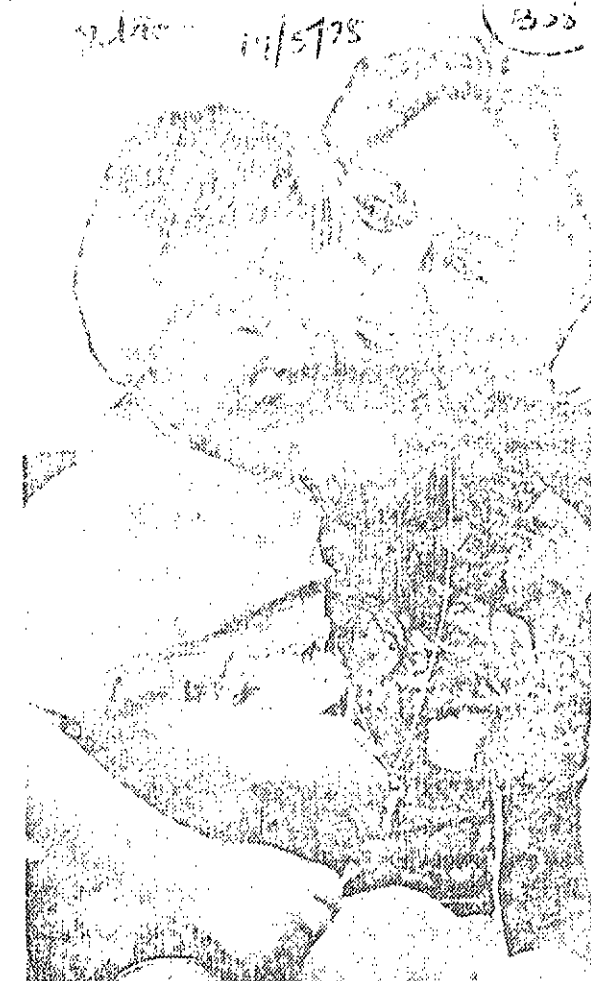
Mrs Monique Morgan left Zaire on Monday morning with her baby of two months, Michael.

She had been able to pack only one suitcase and food and clothing for the baby, she said last night.

Her husband and those of the other women are still in Zaire.

"Arrangements" have been made to fly them out but the Zairean authorities said this would not be necessary," she said.

Mrs Christine Williams who has flown out with four-year-old Simon Phillips — his mother is already in Britain — said none of the refugees could take any money with them and had to



Mrs Christine Williams and fellow-refugee Simon Phillips (4).

leave all their other possessions behind.

"We are all a bit worried about our husbands, as we have not been able to get in touch with

them," she said.

Mrs Irene Boyd flew out alone, as she has no children in Zaire. Her husband Bill has remained behind.



Mrs Monique Morgan, airlifted out of Shaba Province with son Michael.



Mrs Irene Boyd, wife of an Anglo American associated mining company employee.

Cape Times 19/5/78
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Barnard goes 'Swapo-hunting' for BBC-TV

By BOB MOLLOY

PROFESSOR CHRIS BARNARD, fresh from a diplomatic success in Kenya, will spend barely four hours in the Republic on his return today before taking off for SWA/Namibia where he will be a commentator for a BBC-TV unit.



Professor Chris Barnard

The TV team is in SWA/Namibia to probe claims by a Swedish journalist, Mr Per Sanden, that he filmed Swapo activities in an area 30 km from Oshakati in Ovambo.

Swapo controls areas of the territory in spite of the South African military presence, according to Mr Sanden.

"Which means we will be going Swapo-hunting," Professor Barnard joked on the telephone from Nairobi, Kenya, yesterday.

"I haven't got all the details yet but as I understand it we will visit all the places named

by Mr Sanden and talk to the people there to find out what they know of Swapo claims," he said.

Asked about the success of his trip to Nairobi — a private visit with his wife, Barbara, as guests of the Kenyan Attorney-General, Mr Charles Njonjo — Professor Barnard said it was "overwhelming".

"It looks as if we will be able to get some kind of exchange system going and from the medical point of view it was a most stimulating visit," he said.

Zaire copper flowing to EL

EAST LONDON — Copper from Zaire is still flowing to East London despite turmoil in the Shaba province of Zaire caused by rebel invaders.

Mr A. S. van den Berg, the regional general manager of Freight Services Forwarding, who export copper from Zaire through East London, said yesterday the mini-war had not yet affected the copper flow.

About 15 000 t of copper a month is shipped through East London.

Mr Van den Berg said his firm communicated with a mine in the Shaba province through Brussels.

His firm had been on the telex through Brussels with the mine yesterday and had learnt a trainload of copper had left on Tuesday.

A trainload of Zairean copper which was to have gone through the Tanzanian port of Dar-es-Salaam originally was at present in East London.

Meanwhile, in Lusaka, it has been reported that Zambia is suffering economically due to its copper exports being held up at Dar-es-Salaam.

The governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr L. Mwanshiku, blamed "the sheer laziness" of port workers and the withdrawal of 400 vehicles by transporters who claimed they would not be paid by Zambia for the crisis.

Commenting on the Zambian situation yesterday, Mr Van den Berg said the obvious outlet for the Zambia copper was East London as the harbour was presently running far below its potential capacity. — DDR-DDC

13 die in crash

KOCHI (Japan) — Thirteen people on board a Japanese reconnaissance plane were killed when it crashed on a mountain ridge near here.

The aircraft was on a training flight when it was ordered to try to locate two unidentified ships.

PARISH OF THE HOLYCROSS

NYANGA.

STATEMENT OF RECIEPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

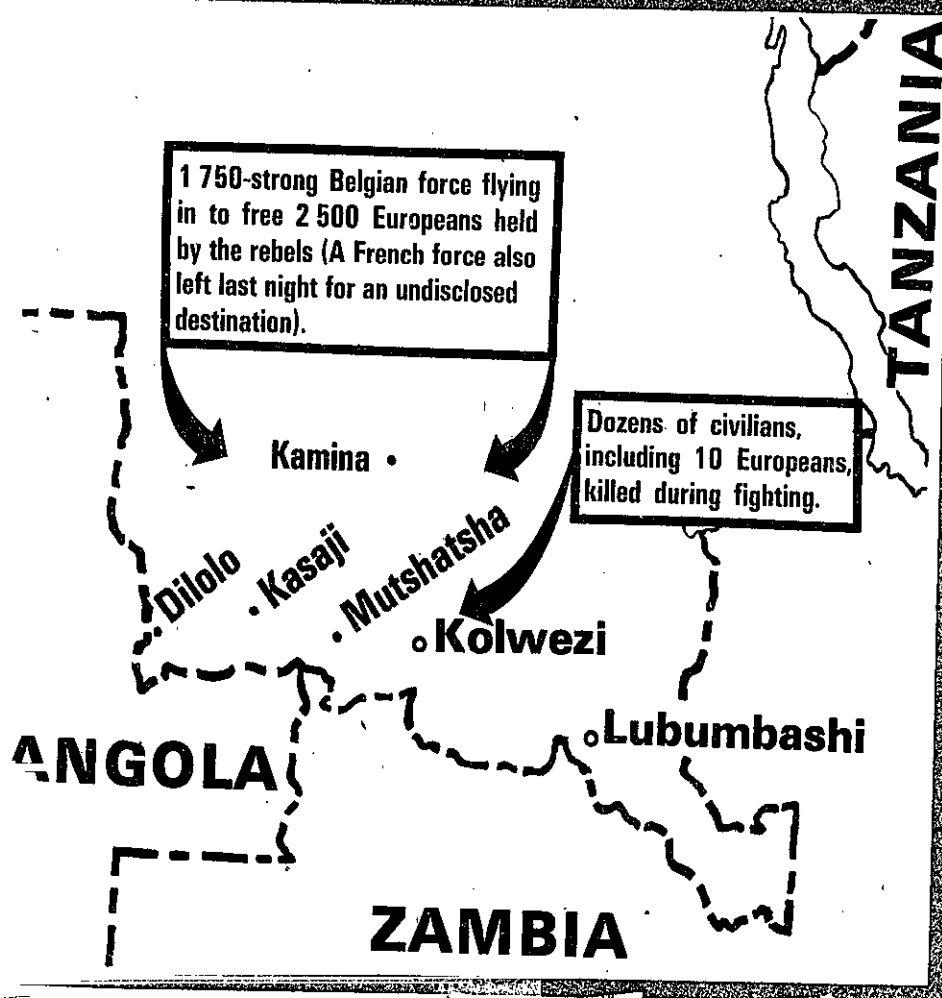
Paratroopers on way to Zaire

West flies to rescue

19/5/78

Cape Times 19/5/78

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PARIS. — Belgian and French paratroopers took off for Zaire yesterday, the vanguard of a joint Western airborne mission to rescue more than 2 500 Europeans and 13 Americans trapped behind rebel lines in embattled Shaba province.

There were said to be 250 French Foreign Legion paratroopers. They took off in three transport aircraft after having been restricted to their base since Wednesday.

The Belgian news agency, Belga, said 1 750 Belgian paratroopers and other military personnel were involved in the mission. It said the airborne force would land at a military air base at the Shaba town of Kamina, 200 km north of Kolwezi, and use it as a staging area for the evacuation.

The Belgian Minister of Defence, Mr Paul van Boeynants, commented: "What our men are going to do is an outing for their health."

The Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, had said earlier that all preparations had been completed for evacuation of whites from Shaba.

He said dozens of civilians, including about 10 Europeans had been killed as fighting continued in the Shaba mining town of Kolwezi.

Kamina is the only town in the area with a military airstrip capable of handling the operation. The Hercules, of which Belgium has 12, can carry 92 men or 20 tonnes of equipment.

By 3.30pm SA time yesterday, five Hercules, along with two Boeing 727s carrying logistics personnel, were on their way.

The sources said the Belgian force comprised paratroops, infantry, a specialized battalion for airport protection, a medical section, light tanks and armed jeeps. The aircraft were also carrying arms, ammunition and medical supplies, the sources said.

A French source said the two companies of French Foreign Legion paratroops left aboard three Transall

Continued on page 2

Sources close to the French Government, said the evacuation operation could not be announced in advance because this would risk the lives of the Europeans at Kolwezi, most of them Belgians, but about 400 were French.

The Belgian sources said their Hercules C-130 transport aircraft would take 23 hours to reach Kamina.

Cape Times
19/5/78

West to rescue

Continued from page 4

transport aircraft with full equipment.

Meanwhile President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, in full combat gear, left Kinshasa yesterday with an armed forces unit for Kolwezi, whose airstrip was reported to have been recaptured by Zaire paratroops on Wednesday.

Recapture of the airstrip was reported earlier by the official Azap news agency and confirmed yesterday by air reconnaissance. It was believed in Kinshasa that control of the airstrip would be a vital factor in the rescue operation.

A rebel communique yesterday said there had been no clashes since Tuesday morning between its fighters and Zaire government troops within 15 km of Kolwezi. It said the only government military presence was the air force, which it accused of "terrorism by bombardment".

In Washington yesterday, President Carter announced he had ordered an airlift of up to R15,3m in non-lethal military and other equipment to Zaire and said more would be sent later.

The White House said the aid, requested by Zaire, consisted of medical supplies, communications equipment, petrol and spare parts for C-130 transport planes.

It would be flown to Zaire within the next week.

The first refugees from Shaba province arrived in Johannesburg yesterday and will leave for London tonight. The 10 people, a man, six women and three children are from the copper mining town of Fungurume about 200 km from the fighting. Sapa-Reuter

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A atrocity toll is

Up to 71

Star 28/5/78

(358)

Rebel troops have killed at least 71 white civilians in Kolwezi, Zaire, and the fate of hundreds of others trapped behind their lines is unknown.

French combat paratroops dropped near Kolwezi yesterday are finding more bodies as they advance against heavy resistance in the streets. Forty bodies were found in one place.

It is reported that the rebels went berserk after their Cuban advisers left them. They raped white women and girls after separating them from their families and shot the men.

This morning, Belgian paratroops took control of Kolwezi Airport and started flying in reinforcements.

The Belgian Prime Minister, Mr. Tindemans, said his men had been ordered to hold the airport ready to evacuate civilians.

Hostages

He said the situation was bad and that the rebels already had taken some white hostages back with them to Angola and Zambia.

It was reported later that the Belgians had occupied Kolwezi Hospital. It is not known whether they have united with

By Don Knowler
of The Star's Africa
News Service,
Kinshasa, and The Star
Bureau, London

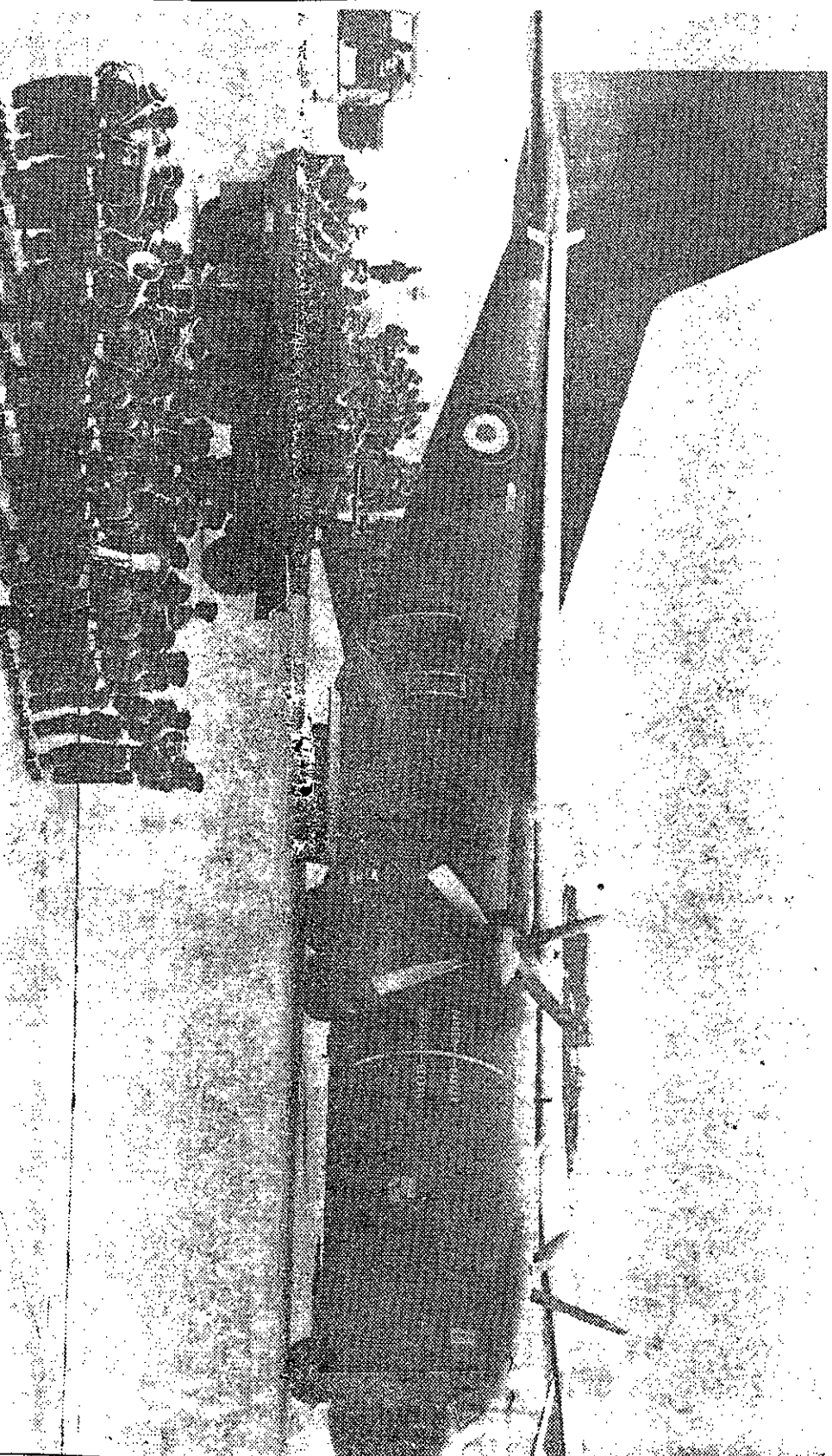
to kill all hostages if the West intervened.

Before the Katangese rebels invaded from Angola through Zambia and captured Kolwezi there were about 1250 Belgians, 500 French, 100 Portuguese, 200 Greeks, 50 Italians, 20 Americans and 25 Britons in the town.

The search for hostages was halted at nightfall and continued today.

AP quotes Asapi as saying Zairean forces have taken up positions south of Kolwezi to stop the rebels fleeing with their hostages.

Reuter reports that official sources in Kinshasa said some foreigners and local residents trapped in Kolwezi had begun to emerge from their homes as the paratroops advanced.



A Zaire military band welcomes French Foreign Legion paratroops on their mission to Kolwezi to battle rebels.

In the wake of rampage...

RIGHT: The wreck of an aircraft smolders at Kolwezi airport after the attacks by rebels.



A British VC10 jet aircraft fitted out as an emergency hospital and carrying doctors and nurses arrived in Lusaka last night to help treat Kolwezi hostages who might be wounded in the rescue operation.

Three Royal Air Force Hercules cargo aircraft equipped as field hospitals are due to join the VC10 in Lusaka this afternoon.

It is not yet known whether the British aircraft will await casualties from Kolwezi at Lusaka or fly into Zaire.

Zaire's News Agency said Zairean security officials had intercepted a radio order to the rebels of the Congo National Liberation Front (FNL).

Evacuated

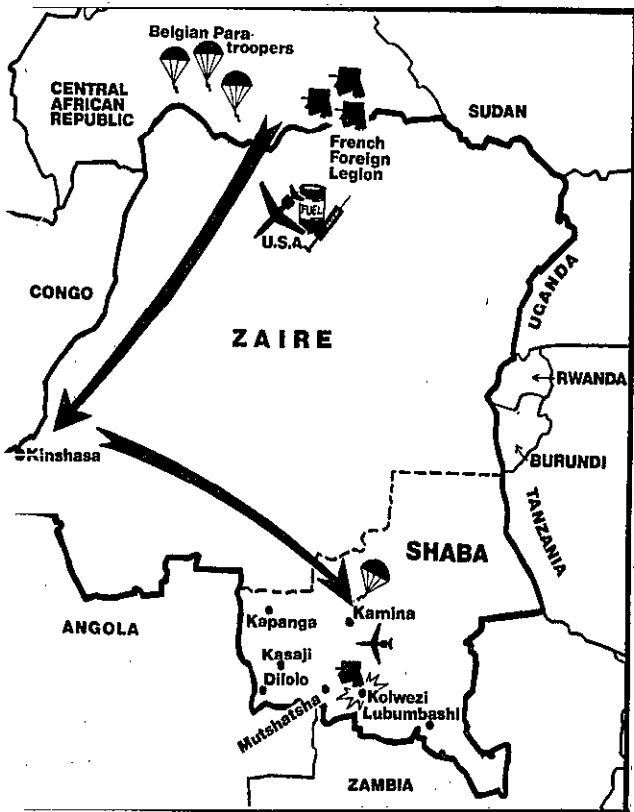
Reliable sources in Kinshasa said French troops evacuated 30 to 40 Roman Catholic missionaries from areas around Kolwezi and had rescued 22 other hostages from a technical college.

Officials at Funchal airport, Madeira, said two British C130 transport aircraft carrying refugees from Zaire had landed there to refuel on their way back to Britain.

The United States had assigned 18 Air Force C-141 cargo aircraft to carry French and Belgian ammunition and other military equipment into Zaire to back the rescue mission.

The US State Department says the rebel troops were using Cuban training and Soviet weapons.

44 Whites massacred



KINSHASA — The bodies of 44 Whites have been found by French Foreign Legion paratroopers in the embattled southern Zaire town of Kolwezi, the official Zaire news agency reported last night.

The Whites, whose identities were not immediately known, had been shot yesterday morning by rebels who occupied the town last week.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in Paris last night the paratroopers had captured a technical school in the centre of the copper-mining town and found 20 hostages.

Official sources in Kinshasa said foreigners and local residents trapped in Kolwezi had begun to emerge from their homes as the paratroopers advanced.

Azap, the official news agency, said the legionnaires, whose dropping point was on the northern outskirts of Kolwezi, had not yet linked up with Zaire

government forces to the south.

Official sources said President Mobutu Sese Seko was trying to catch the rebels in a pincer between his forces and the French.

Other diplomatic sources in Kinshasa said they believed the paratroopers were under orders to liquidate the rebel force.

Azap said later that four rebels captured in the fighting had admitted under interrogation that Cubans were in Kolwezi until yesterday morning.

Earlier heavy clashes were reported in Kolwezi after the 600 battle-hardened legionnaires staged a lightning drop on the outskirts of the town.

Slaughter

Western diplomats said they feared the rebels would react to the drop by ordering the slaughter of the more-than-2 000 trapped Whites.

It was reported that a message from rebel leader Nathaniel M'bumba ordering the killing of the Whites and a retreat into Angola, from where the invasion was launched last week, had been intercepted.

The rebels attacked the French paratroopers with armoured cars as the Foreign Legionnaires landed.

Last night the week-old invasion seemed to be assuming overtones of East-West conflict.

Pres. Mobutu announced through Azap, that he was withdrawing his ambassador in Moscow. And a statement from his ruling politburo renewed accusations that the Russians, Cubans, Algerians and Libyans were behind the insurgency which the presi-

dent is relying on the W. to help put down.

Diplomatic sources in the Zaire capital said co-operation between France and Belgium had virtually collapsed over the paratroop drop.

Belgium has sent about 1 700 paratroops to Zaire but has kept them at the big Kamina air base in Shaba 200km north of Kolwezi, apparently in the hope of negotiating with the rebels.

But, according to the sources, France pushed for speedy action after Zaire intelligence officials intercepted the rebels slaughter threat.

In Washington the White House announced that the U.S. was sending 18 military transport planes to deliver supplies to the French and Belgian forces.

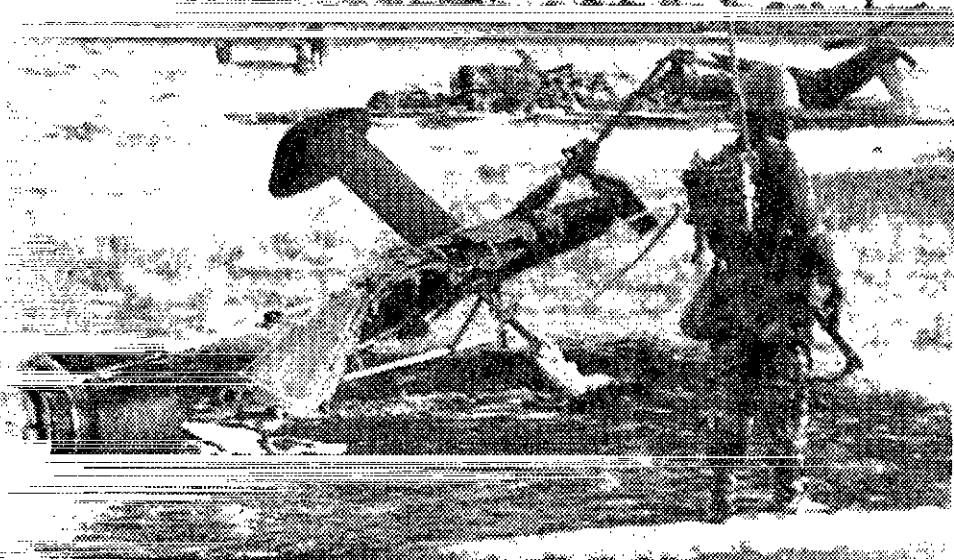
White House Press secretary Jody Powell said American crews would fly the big C-141 military transports but would not engage in combat and would not fly into combat areas.

France, Belgium and Zaire had asked for the aircraft.

Some of the C-141s would be transporting aircraft fuel from Kinshasa to Kamina.

Others would be flying ammunition from Belgium to Kinshasa for Belgian forces, and vehicles and communications equipment from Foreign Legion HQ in Corsica to an unidentified airfield just outside the fighting area.

The French decided to commit the Legion without delay because it was convinced the lives of the French and other foreigners in the beleaguered town were



KOLWEZI — Burned-out helicopters and the airport runway after the battle. — (Cablecast)

Date

Receipt



KOLWEZI — Zairean troops ready for the successful assault to recapture Kolwezi airport. — (Cablecast.)

NM 20/5/78 (358)

NM 20/5/78
Whites m

in growing peril.

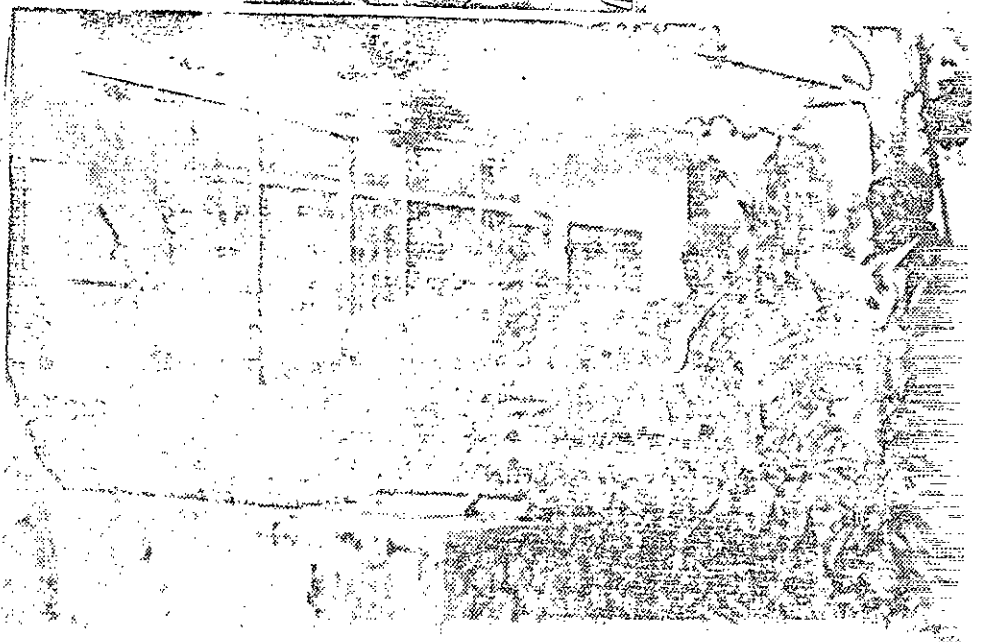
The Foreign Minister, Mr. Louis de Guiringaud, said: "We know from absolutely trustworthy sources that a dozen Europeans, if not many more, have been massacred in Kolwezi over the past 48 hours."

The situation was getting worse and was likely to follow the lives of an increasing number of European and Africans are in danger."

Safety

Britain said yesterday it had sent four air force transport planes to join the rescue mission.

The Foreign Office said the aircraft, carrying medical teams, equipment and supplies, were heading for Lusaka.



for a period of 1 month and enclose the sum of per cheque/cash. I hereby warrant that I am physically and medically fit to proceed on the above trip. If any accident occurs to me during the trip, I shall be held responsible for any loss or damage incurred by me.

assacred
The mission was entirely humanitarian, he added. (Sapa-Reuter.)

... army troops in control of the airstrip here after its recapture. - (Cablecast.)

bogenoemde klub nie verantwoordelik is vir enige ongeluk of verlies in die gebou nie.

Datum Handtekening

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

MEMBERSHIP NO:-

Date Receipt No Amount



rd faces a barrage of questions from newsmen at Jan Smuts on his return from Kenya with his wife B. t with a BBC television film that will probe claims that a Swedish journalist was taken inside South W.

'Envoy' Barnard back home

hoped I would return," he said in an interview with his wife, Barbara, at Jan Smuts Airport.

An accusation by an unnamed Kenyan Foreign Affairs spokesman that he had acted as an apologist for South Africa's race policies was "absolute nonsense," he said.

"I said I was encouraged by the fact that we recognised there was

discrimination in South Africa. Once a sickness has been diagnosed there is hope for a cure," he said.

The primary purpose of his visit, as the guest of Kenya's Attorney-General, Mr Charles Njonjo, had been as a doctor but he had met a number of top government officials and was given a 45-minute TV programme on

Thursday night.

"I have no ambitions to be an ambassador but I have always tried to correct false impressions about South Africa. I'm the last person to say all is good but some of the images painted are unbelievable," he said.

Before leaving for Kenya he had met the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, on another matter

and his message has been: "Make some friends," Prof Barnard said.

But he would not be reporting back to Vorster or any other Government officials, he said.

Yesterday, after seeing his wife off on a flight home to Cape Town, he flew to Windhoek to join the BBC crew he has

Dept won't act

RDM 20/5/78

t Biko doctors

"If there is any doubt, however, on ethical grounds, they will be reviewed by the statutory body, the Medical Council, and I am sure the

the district surgeons," Mrs Suzman said. "I believe they were misled by the police in whose custody Mr Biko suffered the injuries

Western military observers here put the number.

Cut down on smoke ads, Govt urged

THE ASSEMBLY. — Politicians from all parties yesterday called on the Government to take a more active role in the curbing of cigarette advertising in South Africa.

A number of requests

Age limit to sale of

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The restrictions which will be applied to certain books in terms of the new censorship legislation will apply to the sale of books, a spokesman for

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Rebels order a massacre



President Mobutu receives a briefing before flying in to the battle zone.

ZAIRE rebels have ordered a massacre of 2 000 whites trapped in Kolwezi, the Zaire Foreign Minister, Mr Umba di Lutete, said in Brussels yesterday.

He said the leader of the rebels had given the massacre order after it became apparent that the invasion of Zaire's Shaba province was doomed.

"I understand that Mbumba (the rebel leader) has ordered his men to kill as many whites as they can and to destroy all possible economic objectives," Mr Di Lutete said.

Earlier Belgian premier Mr Leo Tindemans said "dozens" of whites were already feared dead.

In Paris yesterday the French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, said: "We know from absolutely trustworthy sources that a dozen Europeans, if not many more, have been massacred in Kolwezi during the past 48 hours."

"As day follows day the lives of an increasing number of whites and Africans are in danger," he said.

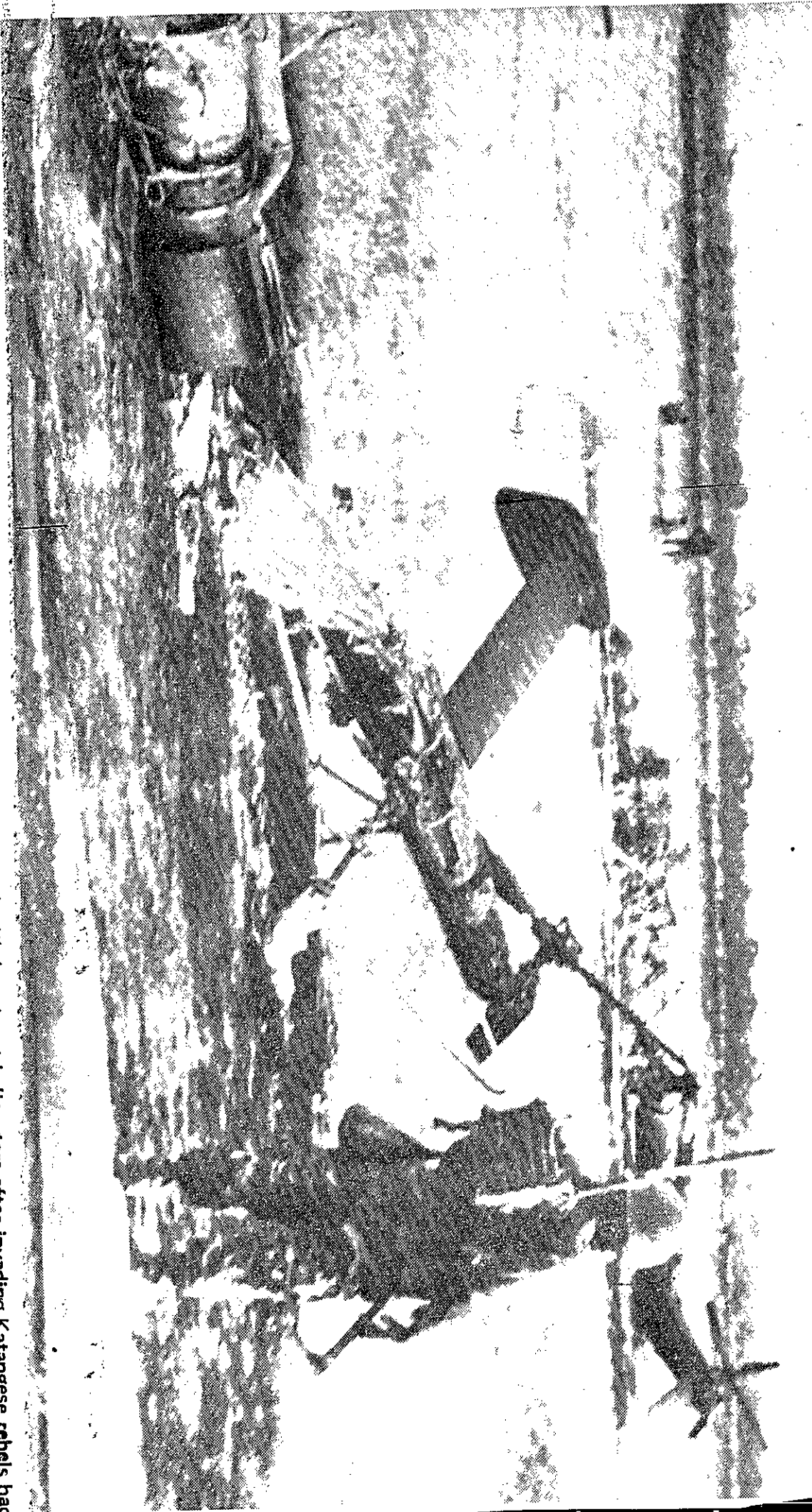
The massacre warning came as 600 battle-hardened French Foreign Legionnaires dropped by parachute near Kolwezi yesterday.

They were said to be encountering little resistance in their bid to rescue about 2 000 whites.

The elite shocktroops began their rescue operation at 4.10 pm local time.

Resistance after they landed was limited to a few sporadic bursts of gunfire, one report said.

Western military observers here put the number of rebels holding the town at 2 000.



A helmeted Zairean soldier stands guard at the Kolwezi airstrip, in Shaba, Zaire, littered with burnt-out helicopters after invading Katangese rebels had been forced to withdraw after fierce fighting over the airstrip. Last night French Foreign Legionnaires were battling the rebels for control of Kolwezi town.

RDM 20/5/78

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The Zaire news agency Azap said Zairese troops had taken up positions at the southern outskirts of Kolwezi to stop the rebels escaping with hostages.

The rebels had begun to flee from the town and had been harassed for several days by Zairese Mirage fighter planes, the agency said.

The "Mail" Africa Bureau reported from Lusaka last night that four Royal Air Force planes, one VC 10 and three Hercules C130s, are on their way to Zambia carrying medical personnel and supplies for the Kolwezi evacuation.

This was confirmed in Lusaka by a spokesman at the British High Commission. He said the VC10 was carrying a team of 36 medical personnel.

The planes were allowed to land by the Zambian Government for humanitarian reasons. While in Zambia the aircraft will be confined to aiding the refugees.

Meanwhile diplomats in Kinshasa have been unwilling to give details of the military operation at Kolwezi for fear of triggering a massacre.

They said unconfirmed reports about the situation had to be treated with caution.

Some of those reports said whites were paraded through the streets and beaten in public and that rebels, drunk on looted liquor, had fired mortars into homes.

As the French went into action, a 1750-man Belgian force, including about 1000 paratroopers, gathered at the Kamina air base 200 km north of Kolwezi.

In other developments yesterday:

- West Germany has offered Zaire about R17-million in cash aid;

- The Angola embassy in Brussels was attacked by a group of youths who are sons of former Belgian settlers in Zaire. The Belgian Youth Front said the attack was to protest Angola's role in the rebel invasion of Zaire;

- The Zaire Ambassador to Russia, Mr. K. T. Benga-Ntundu, has been recalled in what is seen as a protest against the role Russia is said to have played in the invasion. Earlier Russia denied any involvement.

Foreign Legion drop into embattled Kolwezi

French find 44 bodies

Cape Times 358
20/5/78

KINSHASA. — The bodies of 44 whites have been found by French paratroopers in the embattled southern Zaire town of Kolwezi, the official Zaire news agency reported last night.

The agency said the whites, whose identities were not immediately known, had been shot yesterday morning by rebels who occupied the town last week.

Six hundred battle-hardened French Foreign Legionnaires dropped by parachute near Kolwezi yesterday amid reports that rebels had ordered the killing of more than 2,000 whites trapped in the town.

The official Zaire news agency, Azap, said it intercepted a message from rebel leader Nathaniel Mbumba ordering the killing of the whites in Kolwezi and a retreat to Angola, from where the invasion of Shaba province was launched last week.

The Azap agency reported that the rebels were in Kolwezi harassed by strafing from Zairean Mirage fighter-bombers.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France said last night that the paratroopers had captured a technical school in the centre of the copper mining town and four hostages.

"I have just been informed that the paratroopers have been able to occupy a technical school in the centre of the town in which they found 20 hostages," he said in a television interview.

Pincer movement

He gave no further details about the nationality or condition of the hostages.

Official sources in Kinshasa said some foreigners and local residents trapped in Kolwezi had begun to emerge from their homes as the paratroopers advanced.

Azap said the Legionnaires, whose dropping point was on the northern outskirts of Kolwezi, had not yet linked up with Zaire Government forces to the south.

Official sources said President Mobutu Sese Seko was trying to catch the rebels in a pincer between his forces and the French.

Other diplomatic sources in Kinshasa said they believed the paratroopers were under orders to liquidate the rebel force.

Azap said later that four rebels captured in the fighting had admitted under interrogation that Cubans were in Kolwezi until yesterday morning.

A French television reporter in Kinshasa said a Belgian consular official he had telephoned in Kolwezi had told him that the rebels — exiled Zaire-born Lunda tribesmen living in Angola — were well-disciplined and courteous when they first entered Kolwezi last week accompanied by some Cuban instructors.

Continued from page 1
West conflict.

President Mobutu Sese Seko announced through Azap yesterday that he was withdrawing his ambassador in Moscow. And a statement from his ruling politburo renewed accusations that the Russians, Cubans, Algerians and Libyans were behind the insurgency.

Diplomatic sources in the Zaire capital said co-operation

Zaire 358

44 dead

between France and Belgium had virtually collapsed over the paratroop drop.

Belgium has sent about 1,700 paratroops to Zaire but has kept them at the big Kamina air base in Shaba,

200 km north of Kolwezi, apparently in the hope of negotiating with the rebels.

But, according to the sources, France pushed for speedy action. Belgium now feared that the French intervention would provoke reprisals against the trapped foreigners, the sources said.

A late report from Brussels said Belgium last night ordered its troops in Zaire to occupy Kolwezi airport. — Sana-Reuter-AP

Later, the Cubans withdrew to Angola and the Lundas "went berserk", the Belgian informant was quoted as saying.

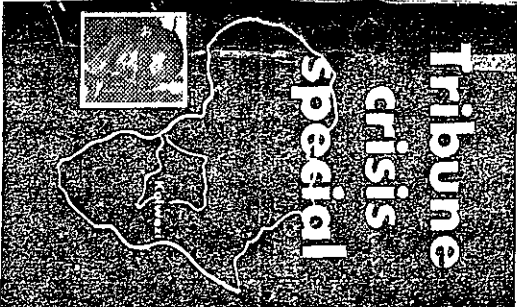
"Left on their own, they went out of all control, killed indiscriminately, looted or destroyed the homes of Europeans, raped women and gathered up hostages."

In Washington the White House announced that the United States was sending 18 military transport planes to deliver supplies to the French and Belgian forces in Zaire.

White House press secretary, Mr Jody Powell, said American crews would fly the big C-141 military transports but would not engage in combat and would not fly into combat areas.

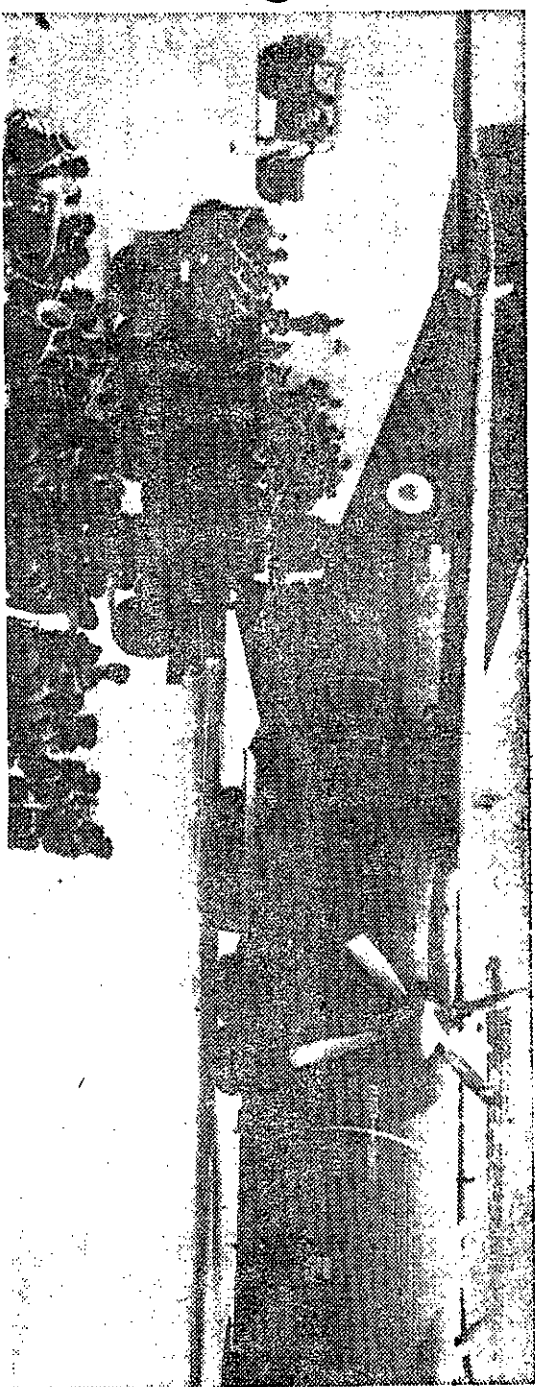
The week-old Shaba invasion also seemed to be assuming overtones of East-

Continued on page 2



Carter furious
that Cubans
are behind
new Communist
spearhead

358



Zaire's military band welcomes the Foreign Legion

WEST WAIVES-UP AS REBELS SLAY WHITES

Belgian anger at unilateral Foreign Legion parachute jump

Tribune Correspondent and Africa News Service

A MAJOR row is brewing between France and Belgium, over the French unilateral action in sending in Foreign Legionnaire parachutists into the rebel-held southern Zaire town of Kolwezi.

Diplomatic sources say that Belgium called for joint French and Belgian military action to evacuate the whites, claiming that a quick and massive operation by more than 2,000 men had more chance of success and was less dangerous for the civilian population.

Belgian sources said the French action could serve as an excuse for other foreign interventions in

the conflict. While Belgian paratroops subsequently took control of Kolwezi Airport, the diplomatic tension mounted.

The Belgian Prime Minister, Mr. Leo Tindemans, said that he had not been consulted on the French decision. He was merely informed.

Meanwhile the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, faced a separate outcry by opposition deputies in the French Na-

turence in the internal affairs of Zaire, Tass said. An underlying factor in the Franco-Belgian dispute is the increasing rivalry between the two countries over a share-out of the mineral riches of the Shai province (formerly Katanga).

Mines around Kolwezi make Zaire the form Belgian colony, the world's sixth-ranked copper producer. And the country also the world's biggest producer of cobalt, a vital metal mainly used in aircraft and space industry. Shaba, which yields valuable supplies of cobalt, is also rich in gold, lead and high-quality uranium. This the province is

By Our Correspondents and the SUNDAY TRIBUNE Africa News Service

THE SECOND invasion of Zaire by Katangese rebels — with apparent Cuban and Soviet collusion — has jolted the Western world into realisation of the full extent of Russian penetration into Africa.

The West has responded with a new sense of urgency and common purpose while the aggression against Zaire has again evoked Black African condemnation of Russia.

Consultation between Paris, Brussels, Washington and London produced a programme for action within days of the invasion which trapped more than 2 000 Whites in the besieged southern Zaire town of Kolwezi.

By Thursday 2 000 Belgian and French paratroopers were en route to Shaba province, America's crack 82 Airborne Division was standing by and President Jimmy Carter had authorised the immediate dispatch by air of R15-million military and other equipment.

And by late yesterday as the White death toll rose over 70 the first refugees were being flown out of Kolwezi airport to Kamina about 200 km north.

But despite the reports of massacre, pillage and rape, the most heartening signs were of a lively awakening to the dangers of Russian imperialism and a growing disenchantment with Soviet and Cuban interference on the continent.

The most important development has been the U.S. Administration's decision to take a tough new stance — encouraged by firm information that Cubans trained and equip-

ped the Katangese invaders.

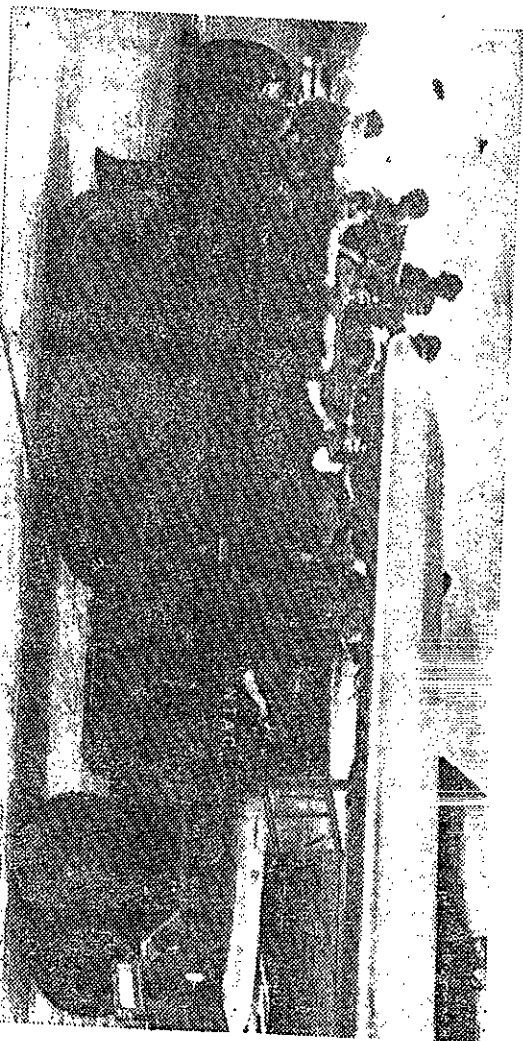
At one time the US was confidently prepared to allow Africa to contend with Cuban and Russian intervention in a situation in which it did not regard as a serious threat.

But as Cuban numbers in Africa grew to 40 000 despite repeated warnings from America, the Carter Administration gradually changed its approach.

Now it is believed the White House is to seek powers to give covert military and financial assistance to groups in Africa opposed to the presence of Cuban troops.

The Washington Post disclosed this week that the Carter Administration has in fact been trying for two months to develop a plan to funnel US arms secretly to guerrilla forces in Angola and Ethiopia.

Diplomatic correspondent Murray Marder reported that this was an underlying motive behind the frustration expressed by President Carter to congressional leaders on Tuesday. Carter complained about restriction on White House ability to help beleaguered friendly governments resist Communist aggression.



Foreign Legionnaires all set for action

Marder suggested that National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski was as obsessed with Soviet and Cuban military activities in Africa as the former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Brzezinski was determined to do anything he could to thwart the Russians and Cubans in Africa.

Vietnam

"Brzezinski wants the US to shake free from the Vietnam war-inspired carbs on presidential power enough to permit US aid for clandestine operations in Africa to pin down the Cubans and limit their ability to stretch into other adventures — notably Rhodesia."

One way to achieve this would be to furnish weapons and money to the supporters of the major guerrilla war that has been continued in Angola since 1976 by Jonas Savimbi's United Front for the Total

Independence of Angola.

Another Administration idea was to help liberation fronts seeking secession of the province of Eritrea from Ethiopia.

It is not clear how closely President Carter shares his adviser's views.

But Brzezinski appears to be going ahead with plans to drum up support for American action with his trip to Peking for talks expected to focus on US and Chinese concern over Soviet activities in Africa.

China yesterday described the fighting in Zaire as criminal acts designed by the Soviet Union and Cuba and demanded withdrawal of their troops from Africa, the New China News Agency reported.

"We strongly condemn the criminal acts of the Soviet Union and Cuba in directing the mercenary troops to invade Zaire."

While the US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expressed concern over

tional Assembly would complained bitterly that the Government launched the operation behind their backs and without parliamentary approval.

Danger

The President said the operation was undertaken "only after it became evident that the 2 500 ex-patriates in Kolwezi were in grave danger".

Officials in Paris said the French Government was becoming increasingly concerned over Moscow's growing influence in Africa, where Russian military advisers and Cuban troops are becoming increasingly active.

The Government deplores what it sees as American aloofness in Africa. From Ethiopia, in the East, to Morocco and Mauritania in the West, via Chad and Niger, the US has practically allowed the Soviet Union a free hand, one official said.

President D'Estaing, in a "hands-off Africa" speech shortly after taking office in 1974, pledged military aid to friendly countries. He has acted on his promise.

Belgian diplomatic sources see his unilateral action as apparently aimed beyond the rescue of expatriates and thus creating an excuse for the Soviet Union to intrude and escalate the conflict.

Meanwhile in Moscow the Soviet News Agency Tass has said the airlifting of French and Belgian paratroops into Shaba province was interference in an internal conflict.

Protestations that the troops were needed to protect Europeans were only a cover for military in-

tervention. France has been vying to win over Zaire, General Mobutu, toppled Moise Tshombe from power 13 years ago.

The French Foreign Legion went in only a few days before the opening of the Franco-African summit starting in Paris tomorrow.

Not all the nations attending the summit prove France's new dardme role in Africa.

Action

There are now estimates to be more than 10 000 French troops in Africa and the Middle East and the fact that France last colony, Djibouti, became independent nearly a year ago.

Earlier this month French aircraft swept in action to help the desert republic of Mauritania beat off incursions by Saharan Polisario guerrillas.

But the Kolwezi operation is the first major action in nine years by the famed Foreign Legion.

The last was in 1975 when an expeditionary force of some 300 legionnaires and 2 000 French troops went to Chad to help the local army to down rebellion.

Before that, bore main enemies of the Legion during the Algerian war, in which legion took an active part.

Mobutu at the scene of the fighting

Eruption of bloodshed — part of power-play in Africa

LONDON. In the early sixties the chronic instability and savage violence of the former Belgian Congo drew world powers into their first dangerous confrontation in Africa.

It began with Moïse Tshombe's attempt to secede the State of Katanga, and escalated last year into the so-called "80-day war".

It took in everything along the way: Soviet colonial ambition, CIA involvement, assassination, murder and open warfare, and for President Mobutu himself the events of the past year have been the recurrence of a nightmare he had hoped was over more than a decade ago.

Since the early days, the battlefronts have changed somewhat, as have some of the loyalties and names and faces involved. But the dangers remain the same.

Bloodless

General Joseph-Désire Mobutu, commander-in-chief of the Congolese National Army, seized power in a bloodless coup in 1965. His promise was "to abolish politics forever" and to rule through the Army.

He was as good as his word. Within a few years he instituted a presidential regime, with the Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution, formed in 1967, the sole political party.

Its deliberative assembly, the party congress, became the supreme political institution in Zaïre — and even his own name was changed to Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Zambanga, symbolic of the new country he set out to create.

Stability

In spite of his methods (or perhaps even because of them) he had the broad support of the West. Copper and cobalt (75 percent of the Western world's supply of which comes from Zaïre) were then vital and, anyway, Mobutu had been widely backed as the man most likely to bring stability to a country rapidly getting out of hand.

His position was strong, but it contained within it the weakness of one vital mistake — the underestimating of the determination of the National Liberation Front who had fled the country after Tshombe's attempt at independence.

Thousands of Tshombe's supporters fled to Angola where they teamed up with the Portuguese colonial administration, fighting against the nationalist factions.

Later they joined the Soviet and Cuban-backed Popular Movement faction

By Garner Thomson

... which, ironically, was later to sign an agreement with President Mobutu, promising that both countries would hold back in check locally based forces intent on bringing about the downfall of the governments of their respective countries.

It was an uneasy liaison which did not last long, and, in the bitterness that ensued, gained for President Mobutu, another enemy on his doorstep, Agostinho Neto of Angola.

Neto was now prepared to do little to restrain Nathaniel Mbumba and his exiled FNL forces who by this time had gained valuable experience in both conventional and guerrilla warfare. With Cuban and East German assistance their muscle-power had begun to grow.

Mettle

In March last year they showed their mettle. A spearhead of 40 men penetrated Zaïre from Angola at a remote border post. Some 5,000 troops followed, armed with heavy weapons of advanced design, and their success was swift and spectacular.

They fell short of their stated objective — "to chase Mobutu from power and create a government of national unity" — but they shook the confidence of both Mobutu and the

Western powers who had been confident of his success.

Mobutu, now battling with a country impoverished by falling world copper prices and rising production costs, by internal corruption, food shortages and a weakened economy, appealed for international aid.

Patterns

He received French fighters and Moroccan troops, and immediately began adapting his own military tactics to the kind of guerrilla warfare which the rebels had so successfully employed.

This week, after a year of repeating patterns, the worst came to the worst and the copper and cobalt-rich centre of Kolwezi fell into the hands of the insurgents who had returned to Shaba Province from Zambia, via northern Zambia — something President Kaunda has admitted he is utterly powerless to prevent.

For all the reasons they cited at the time the Western powers are still broadly supporting President Mobutu and his regime.

He receives "non-lethal aid" from the United States, and moral support from a number of other

Western powers deeply concerned about Soviet expansion in Africa. But in real terms, it is not enough.

Even though he can no longer present himself as the saviour of Zaïre the Western powers had hoped he would be, his fall would have serious consequences for the rest of the world.

The fate of central and southern Africa is inextricably tied up now with the fate of Mobutu Sese Seko — and his downfall could provide another vital link in a chain of anti-Western states, crossing Africa from west to east.

Savimbi

Chief Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita movement which is fighting the MPLA in Southern Angola, said this week that the future of Africa hung on the outcome of the Franco-Belgian operation in Kolwezi.

He said the Russians controlled the Atlantic coast because of their hold in Angola, and also the Indian Ocean.

"If they win in Zaïre they will cut Africa in two," he told the French daily, *Le Figaro*, in an interview given in Dakar.

He claimed that there were 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola, 6,000 Cuban technicians, 3,000 East Germans and "since very recently" about 2,000 Russians.

Chinese. The Soviet Union has always been disturbed by moves to improve relations between the US and China.

Both Peking and Washington support the Kinshasa Government of President Mobutu.

Meanwhile congressional sources said in Washington that they may agree to aid for UNITA and FNL forces inside Angola but made it clear there was no chance of direct American troop involvement.

Secretary of State Vance has already approached Congressional leaders on the lifting of present restrictions on the Central Intelligence Agency's ability to give covert military assistance in Africa.

These restrictions were imposed by Congress following CIA support — backed by Dr Kissinger and former President Ford — for the FNL and UNITA during South Africa's Angolan campaign.

The Administration has now publicly admitted that it seeks to drastically change, if not revoke, the Clark amendment to the Arms Export Control Act 1976.

The London Daily Telegraph said yesterday the fighting in Shaba served to focus attention on why Katanga, "the richest, most stable and most pro-European part of the Congo," has become a disaffected objective for communist penetration.

The paper's editorial said: "This could not have come about without short-sighted and self-destructive policies by the Western powers, from their participation in Dag Hammarskjöld's crusade to Andrew Young's influence on the stabilising influence of Castro's expeditionary force."

Sunday Tribune 21/5/78

(358)

Over 2 000 Whites missing in Zaire

KINSHASA — The first European and American refugees streamed out of embattled Kolwezi late yesterday with tales of widespread killings and gun-and-grenade fights in the streets.

"The last seven days I spent lying on the floor of my home doing a lot of praying," said Harold Armstrong of Portsmouth, Virginia.

He was on one of the first plane-loads of refugees to arrive in Kinshasa.

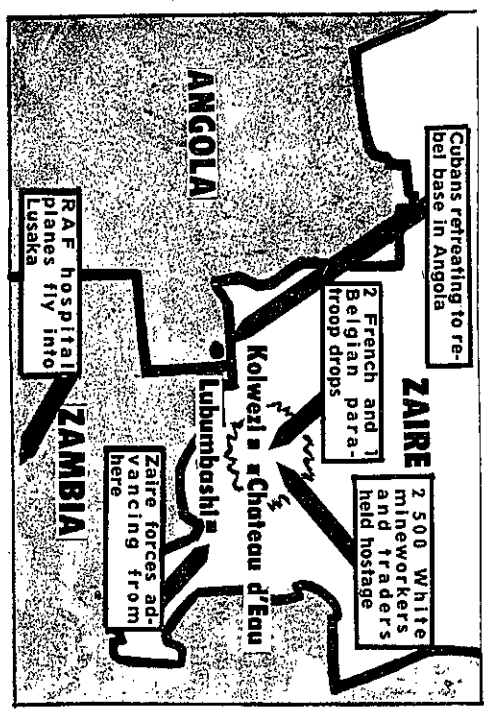
"At the start, the rebels came around asking for passports," a Belgian engineer said. "The Belgians were safe but several Frenchmen were taken away."

Officials said at least 71 foreigners were known dead in Kolwezi, and many of them were French. Forty bodies were found in one spot.

French and Belgian paratroopers yesterday claimed twice to have captured Kolwezi but late reports said that fierce, isolated fighting was still going on in the town.

In Brussels government officials said only 550 refugees had arrived in Kinshasa, the central military base in Zaire, and 134, with wounded among them, had been flown on to the capital, Kinshasa, late yesterday afternoon.

The Sunday Express's diplomatic sources believe that an unknown number of the estimated 2 500 Kolwezi



● The position on the Zaire battlefield is changing continuously.

Whites — mostly Belgians, French and Greek citizens, with an estimated 60 American and British — are still being held hostage by the Congo National Liberation Front rebels.

French sources in Kinshasa said they feared the death toll among the hostages could rise considerably.

Europeans, White women were raped and molested by the local Black population and the foreigners' houses were repeatedly ransacked by heavily armed rebels.

The Zaire news agency in Kinshasa reported that many women and young girls, separated earlier from the men, had been repeatedly raped and abused by rebels who went on a drunken looting spree after their Cuban support troops had pulled back before the paratroop drop.

Diplomatic and military sources fear that the relieving strike may have been too late to prevent a massacre of the Whites who kept Shaba province's copper mines and trade going, on a scale which will by far surpass the notorious Stanleyville massacre of 1965, when 30 were killed and 40 wounded out of 250 hostages held by Chinese-backed rebels.

"It seems that the French and Belgians were 24 hours too late," a senior Western diplomatic source told the Sunday Express

last night.

Meanwhile, the first of four RAF VC-10's, equipped as flying hospitals with medical staff, had arrived at Lusaka, Zambia, ready to treat the evacuated Whites.

In Corsica, American Hercules C-130's were taking off every half-hour in an urgent airlift of the French Foreign Legion paratroopers' heavy equipment — armoured cars, lorries and jeeps — which diplomatic observers believe may arrive too late for the pursuit of rebel forces still holding up to 2 000 White hostages.

"It's all over," one diplomat said. "Kolwezi has been captured. The evacuation of the foreign residents has started, and the rebels are fleeing."

But late yesterday American and British diplomatic sources believed the French paratroopers were still fighting their way through civilian areas of Kolwezi after taking heavily defended positions around the mining pithead buildings.

An extra force of 200 French Foreign Legion paratroopers were dropped over the old Kolwezi airport at dawn yesterday to help speed up the evacuation of rescued Whites.

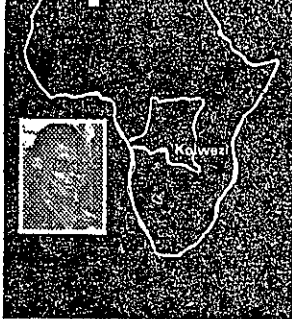
The main source of news from Kolwezi is a military radio telephone set which the Belgian Consul, on last reports, had taken to the Kolwezi hospital where, apparently, an unknown number of Whites have attempted a defensive stand without sporting arms and an unknown number of armed Zaire police in support.

Claims that the Belgian paratroopers had taken the hospital remain confused. One report says that the hospital was taken and then lost again by the paratroopers as they were drawn into stiffening resistance in street fighting for the town. The French Defence Ministry confirmed that French paratroopers found 60 mutilated bodies of White residents. Another 12 bodies have been found by Belgian paratroopers.

The Defence Ministry confirmed that Belgian paratroopers were now controlling Kolwezi airport and claimed that the town itself was under the control of the French troops.

The situation in Kolwezi is reported to be very confused. Some reports added that Mushasha, a railway centre 100 km west of Kolwezi, was recaptured by the rebels after having been retaken twice by Zairean troops. — UPI, AFP.

**Tribune
crisis
special**



Foreign Legion
blasts its way
in to scenes
of horror
and slaughter

Sun. Trib 21/5/78

1000 saved

by paras

358

BRUSSELS: French and Belgian paratroops have rescued 1 000 Europeans trapped by the fighting in southern Zaire, Belgian officials reported last night.

They have been flown to the Zaire capital of Kinshasha from Kamina air base, north of the embattled town of Kolwezi. A further 320 were aboard two planes on their way to Kinshasha.

The Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, said the first plane-load of evacuees could arrive at Brussels' Zaventem airport today.

The Defence Minister, Mr Paul van den Boeynants said it was hoped to evacuate another 200 people as far as Kamina last night.

He told reporters the Belgian operation was limited to 72 hours and was intended just to rescue civilians trapped by the fighting.

Mr Tindemans confirmed that about 60 European civilians were known to have been killed by the rebels.

French paratroops controlled Kolwezi but spo-

radic fighting was continuing, the French Defence Ministry said last night.

The heaviest fighting was on the north side of the copper mining centre, where the paratroops had surrounded 200 rebels holding out in a factory.

The ministry said the bodies of 60 Europeans had been found by the Foreign Legion paratroopers and most of the houses in the town had been ransacked. Forty-four bodies were found in one spot and the rest were in different European homes. Some of the corpses had been mutilated.

The ministry said one member of the 600-strong French force was killed and several were slightly wounded, including an officer. Rebel losses were said to be heavy — probably more than the 30 dead reported earlier.

French troops destroyed two rebel armoured cars and captured a large quantity of weapons, including heavy mortars and rocket launchers.

The rebels were said to be fleeing southwards and were holding nine hostages.

At the French Defence Ministry sources stressed the terrified Europeans were in a bad physical state and demoralised after a week of executions and mass rape.

Wives

Reports reaching Paris said that whites so far released in Zaire — there were an estimated 3 000 when Kolwezi was seized — were in a state of shock.

A party of 10 wives and children of employees of the mining firm Charter Consolidated of London flew into Heathrow Airport from Johannesburg after being evacuated from the mining town of Fungurume, 115 kilometres north of Kolwezi.

The London Sunday Express reports that the whites — some wounded in ambulances, others in

Rebel hostages

LUSAKA: Nine whites are believed to have been taken hostage by rebels retreating after being pushed back by French paratroops, Western diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

One source said: "As far as we know, some of the hostages are Belgian. Communications are very bad and we cannot be positive about anything." —Sapa-Reuter.



President Mobutu donned camouflage uniform to visit the war-torn south of his country and confer with his commander on the spot

Mavis has made it

Tribune Correspondent

NEW YORK: Mavis has made it. Some 4 654 kilometres and 70 days after leaving Los Angeles she jogged easily to the steps of New York's City Hall today on the stroke of noon.

Her timing was perfect as television cameras went into action to film the end of the Mavis Hutchinson Trans-American marathon.

Mavis is the first woman to span the US on foot and the South African Consul General, Mr Vere Stock, and Mr Robert Marmo, vice-chairman of the Mayor of New York's Commission for Distinguished Guests, welcomed the 53-year-old South African warmly.

Mavis handed over a letter from the Mayor of Johannesburg for the Mayor of New York, then kissed her husband Ernie.

"Now I have achieved my dream," Mavis said. "I can hardly believe I have arrived. The way I feel now I believe I could start all over again."

"A jolly good show," is how East London runner John Ball described the successful run when he heard the news last night. The 54-year-old runner covered the same route himself in 1972, and it was his second Arnie MacGregor who mapped out the route for Mavis.

Mulder's attack

Tribune Reporter

THE invasion of Zaire was another example of Russian and Cuban attempts to create unrest in Africa, Dr Connie Mulder, claimed last night.

Speaking to about 300 people at a National Party function in Durban, Dr Mulder, the Minister of Plural Relations and of Information, lashed out at the "weak-kneed, jelly-fish-like West."

Dr Mulder said: "Nobody here can be so naive as to believe the invasion of Zaire is just rebels. It is a fact that Cuba has 30 000 troops in 16 countries in Africa."

"But you never hear an outcry about this — only about South Africa. We reject this double standard."

on foot — streamed down the dirt road from Kolwezi to the airport and were flown 240 kilometres to safety in Kamina.

The refugees left behind the mystery of what has happened to many European women who were missing when the French and Belgian paratroopers rushed up to their bungalows soon after dawn and shouted: "You are free."

A report by the official news agency of Zaire — where the rebels are trying to seize copper-rich Shaba Province — said about 100 white women and girls had been separated from husbands and fathers and raped by the rebels.

The rebels set up drum-head courts that condemned white people to the firing squads.

Reports from Sapa, AP, Reuter and Sunday Tribune reporters in London and Paris.

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GELYKE LONE ONDER SOEKLIG

Deur ALPHONS DU TOIT

TWEE nuwe loonopnames wat 'n deurtastende ondersoek sal instel oor wat presies met gelyke loon vir gelyke werk bedoel word, is pas deur die mannekrag-konsultante Fine Spamer Associates van stapel gestuur.

Dié opnames, wat op die Paterson-stelsel van taak-waardering gegrond is en wat regstreeks uit die onlangse samesmelting van Fine Spamer Associates en Olof van Schalkwijk voortvloei, is:

- 'n Algemene opname oor alle take benede die senior bestuurspeil. Dit sal firmas in staat stel om 'n regstreekse vergelyking te maak tussen die take wat deur die verskillende rasse-groepe verrig word, en sal help om die weg na 'n geïntegreerde loonstruktuur te baan;

diensdoende taakwaarderingskonsultant van die Anglo American Corporation, wat hom eersdaags as 'n senior konsultant by Fine Spamer sal aansluit.

Uitvoering

Volgens mnr. Van Schalkwijk word die Paterson-plan op groot skaal gebruik vir die ontwikkeling van geïntegreerde loonstruktuur in Rhodesië, Swaziland en Botswana. Dit word ten volle deur die regerings, die vakbonde en die veel-rassige nywerheidsrade in die betrokke lande aan-

vaar. Die plan het ook sy waarde in 'n hele aantal Suid-Afrikaanse nywerhede bewys.

Meer as 100 maatskappye op die subkontinent het reeds uitvoering aan hierdie plan gegee.

„Veels te veel vergelykings word nog steeds gemaak op grondslag van die benaming van bepaalde take,” sê mnr. Van Schalkwijk, „hoewel almal weet dat die besluitvormingspeil aansienlik kan verskil tussen ampte wat dieselfde naam dra.”

- 'n Uitvoerende opname oor die ampte van uitvoerende hoofamptenare en diegene wat regstreeks aan hulle verslag moet doen. Dit sal dit vir firmas moontlik maak om na te gaan of die salarisse wat hul topbestuurslede ontvang, mededingend is as die omvang van hul take in ag geneem word.

Skotland

Mnr. Van Schalkwijk het aan Sake-Rapport verduidelik dat die Paterson-evaluasieplan vernoem is na die ontwerper daarvan, prof. T. T. Paterson, voormalige hoof van die Besigheidskool aan die Universiteit van Strathclyde, Skotland.

„Dié evaluasieplan word vir hierdie opnames gebruik om te verseker dat net take van dieselfde omvang met mekaar vergelyk word. Volgens die plan word take gemeet ooreenkomstig die peil van die besluitvorming wat vir hierdie take nodig is, 'n gemeenskaplike faktor in alle take van die man wat die fabriek uitvee tot die besturende direkteur.”

Hierdie opnames sal onder die leiding van mnr. Van Schalkwijk staan. Hy sal bygestaan word deur dr.

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Jong Tshombe pleidooi tot SA

JEAN TSHOMBE, seun van wyle Moise Tshombe en een van die leiers van die huidige opstand in die ryk Shaba-provinsie van Zaïre, het 'n tyd gelede van die lughawe Jan Smuts 'n roerende pleidooi tot die Eerste Minister, mnr. Vorster, gerig om nie in die gevegte in te meng nie.

In 'n brief wat hy op die lughawe gegee het, het die jong Tshombe mnr. Vorster gevra om nie "huursoldate" na Shaba of Zaïre te stuur nie, "omdat ons ons probleme self wil oplos".

Hy het ook belowe dat Zaïre ná die omverwerping van genl. Mobutu Sese Seko 'n hegte vriend van Suid-Afrika sal word.

Zaïre sou dan dieselfde soort vriendskapsbande met die Republiek handhaaf as toe sy vader 'n mislukte poging aangewend het om Katanga (nou Shaba) van die Koninkryk af te

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

geveg het. Die uitgeslape Rosa Coutinho het Jean Tshombe toe ooreed om 'n ooreenkoms met pres. Agostinho Neto te sluit. Daarvolgens kon sy mense in Angola aanbly, mits hulle bereid sou wees om Russiese en Kubaanse hulp te aanvaar om die regering van Zaïre omver te werp.

Volgens Tshombe het hy aanvaar.

Mulele het in 1964 eers 'n rebellie teen die blankes gelei en toe teen Mobutu. Hy het na Zaïre teruggekeer toe Mobutu op 'n versoening aandrang en 'n groot partytjie met volle diplomatieke deelname in Kinshasa gehou om hom te verwelkom. Die volgende oggend vroeg is hy tereggestel.

Verskeie bataljons Zaïre-soldate is ook in opstand teen Mobutu omdat hulle lank laas betaal is.

Die Katangese se vrees om na Zaïre terug te keer, is verskerp nadat soldate onder Mobutu se bevel die ganse Lutua-stam in die Kasai-gebied uitgewis het.

Algesien van aanklagte van korupsie, wanbestuur en selfverryking teen Mobutu, is daar ook landwyse ontevredeheid omdat lede van sy stam (die Batetela) tans al die belangrikste posisies in die land beklee. Broigne sê dat daar duisende opgeleide Zaïrese in België sit wat weens hul stamverband nie in Zaïre 'n heenkome kan vind nie. Onder hulle is geneesher, akademici, landbouingenieurs en verskeie hoogs opgeleide leëroffisiere.

Mobutu is vandag een van die rykste regeerders ter wêreld, met bankrekenings in Switserland, kastele, villas en woonstelgeboue in Europa en talle eiendomme in Zaïre. As voormalige klerk in die ou Belgiese koloniale leër het hy nie sleg gevaar nie.



MNR. VORSTER — 'n brief van jong Tshombe, een van die leiers van die Shaba-opstand.



WYLE MOISE TSHOMBE — sy seun wys vriendskaplike betrekkinge met Suid-Afrika in stand hou.

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skel en toe hy premier van die Kongo was.

Jong Tshombe, 33, wat as 'n fyn intellektuele beskryf word, het uit Dar-es-Salaam op Jan Smuts aangekom en eers die brief aan mnr. Vorster geskryf voordat hy kontak gemaak het met ou vriende van sy vader wat hulle sedertdien hier gevestig het. Hy het in die Holiday Inn by Jan Smuts tuis gegaan.

In die brief het hy ook gesê dat hy soos sy vader Suid-Afrika liefhet en niks sal doen om die land skade te berokken nie. Om hulp het hy nie gevra nie.

Tragedie

Tshombe het in die geheim na Suid-Afrika gevlieg nadat hy hom en sy mense uit „wanhoop“ feitlik onherroeplik aan Rusland en Kuba uitverkoop het. Net Mobuto se dood kan dié wurggreep breek.

„Dis 'n tragedie,“ het hy later beken. „Maar wat kon ek doen? Niemand anders wou my help nie, allermens Amerika. My mense sou op 'n hoop gesterf het.“

Die Russiese set om die Katangese vryheidstryd waarin Tshombe gewikkel was, as dekmantel te gebruik vir die omverwerping en Kommunistiese oornam van Zaïre was die mees-terplan van een van Portugal se voorste Kommuniste, adm. Rosa Coutinho.

Hy het in oorleg met die Kremlin daarmee vorendag gekom toe genl. Mobuto die Angolese regering gevra het om al die Katangese in Angola aan hom uit te lewer.

Uit vorige ondervinding het Tshombe en sy mense besef dat dit selfmoord sou wêes. Nog vars in die geheue was die nadraai van die slag van Bukavu in 1966, toe genl. Mobuto amnestie aan sowat 4 000 Katangese soldate en hul gesinne belowe het.

Almal is daarna saam met hul bevelvoerders, kapt. Mumba, afgemaai in een van Afrika se bloedigste slagtinge.

Sowat 2 000 ander het die bloedbad oorleef en na Angola gevlug, waar hulle eers saam met die Portuge-

omdat daar geen ander alternatief was nie. Hy het geredeneer dat daar wel later op die een of ander wyse van die Russe en Kubane ontslae geraak kon word. Hy het toe die ooreenkoms in Dar-es-Salaam onderteken. Sy vliegkaartjie soontoe en sy onkoste het Coutinho betaal.

Coutinho is destyds ontmasker as een van die Marxistiese samesweerders wat die Portugese regering tot 'n val help bring het. Hy is sedert 1959 lid van die Kommunistiese Party en is deesdae een van die top-knoeiërs teen Suid-Afrika.

Na ondertekening van die ooreenkoms, het Tshombe in die geheim na Johannesburg gevlieg „om te hoor of hy die regte ding gedoen het“

Dié inligtinge weersprek finaal die Angolese en Russiese verklarings dat net Katangese in die huidige gevegte betrokke is.

Nog aanvalle

Ingeligte bronne wys daarop dat die soldate wat destyds na Angola gevlug het, nou tussen 43 en 45 jaar oud moet wees. Dit maak hulle kwalik doeltreffende soldate. Daar moet dus aanvaar word dat Angolese soldate en Kubaanse logistiek aan die spits is. Die eerste opstand in Maart verlede jaar, wat deur Marokkaanse troepe afgeslaan is, is deur 'n Kubaanse generaal aangevoer.

Die bronne sê dat nog twee aanvalle binne die volgende paar dae verwag word een in die distrik Madimba en die ander in die noordooste van Zaïre. Madimba is 150 km van Kinshasa af, setel van die Mobutu-bewind. As dit sonder Westerse inmenging deur die rebelle ingepalm kan word, sal ander revolusionêre groepe ook te voorskyn kom.

Die ander opstand word in die noordooste verwag, tuis van die Kwilu-stam, wat om die dorp Kikwit versprei is. Die Kwilu's het Mobuto nooit vergewe omdat hy hul leier, die anti-

Vroue-lyke laat soldate huil

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KINSHASA.

LEDE van die eerste groep van 134 blanke vlugteling uit Kolwezi het gisteraand hier aangekom en vertel van agt dae van hel in die myndorp wat Vrydag deur Franse valskermssoldate ontset is.

'n Tweede vlaag soldate van die Franse Vreemdelegion wat gister in die dorp neerge-laat is, het openlik gehuil toe hulle op die lyke van etlike verkrachte vroue onder die 71 slagoffers van die bloe-dige Shaba-opstand afkom.

Van die soldate het onmid-dellik suidwaarts beweeg op die spoor van rebelle, wat nege blanke gyselaars, meest-al Belge, ontvoer het. Teen gisteraand was hulle op die hakke van die aanvallers, wat op die Angolese grens deur valskermstroepen van Zaïre ingewag word.

Vluchteling het gisteraand op Kinshasa gesê daar het algehele verskrikking geheers toe die rebelle op blankes begin jag maak en die lyke op straat uitstal.

'n Fansman, die 40-jarige mnr. Provelli, het vertel dat hy swembadwater moes drink om aan die lewe te bly. „Ons het agt dae deur hel gegaan.

„Die Katangese en hul hel-pers het so blitsvinnig toege-slaan dat ons nie werklik ge-weet het wat aangaan nie. Ons het ons in ons huise toegesluit en weggekrui vir die plunderende soldate.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 *

Soldate huil oor lyke

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Daar is eenvoudig op blankes jag gemaak en lyke het oral in die strate rondgelê.

„Ek was gelukkig om nie gevang te word nie. Ons het agt dae lank in die huis rond-gekrui en geleef op beskik-bare voorraad. Ons het water uit die swembad gekook en gedrink,” het hy gesê.

Hy het uitgeput en geskok voortgegaan: „Die rebelle het veral op die Franse jag ge-maak. Daar is geskiet op enige wit ding wat beweeg. Ek het gesien hoe honde lyke in die strate vreet.

„Dis net 'n wonderwerk dat hulle nie na ons huis gekom het nie.”

Die tweede vlaag van twee-honderd soldate wat hulle gister aangesluit het by hul vierhonderd makkers wat die stad Vrydagmiddag bevry het, meen dat hulle nog baie lyke in die geplunderde geboue gaan vind.

Franse burgers wat Vry-dagmiddag deur Legioen-sol-date gered is, sê die meeste blankes is in 'n jammerlike toestand en erg deur die re-belle mishandel.

Hulle het ook gesê dat Kubane die rebelle se pant-sermotors beman het.

Vier gevange Katangese re-belle het aan die bevelvoerder van die Franse taakmag, kol. Philippe Brulin, gesê dat „swart Kubane” opgetree het as infanterie-offisiere en bemanning van die agt Pan-hard-pantsermotors wat aan die aanval deelgeneem het.

Die Legioen het een man verloor, maar het meer as dertig rebelle doodgeskiet.

Teen gisteraand het nog 550 blanke vlugteling op Kamina gereed gestaan om na Brussel en Parys te vertrek.

Amptenare sê dat die ontru-ming nie vlot verloop, nie omdat die meeste van die 2 500 blankes in Kolwezi uiteengejaag is. Baie burger-likes is ook gewond.

Belgiese valskermssoldate het behalwe die lughawe ook die hospitaal oorgeneem. Toe-stande daar is normaal, behalwe dat daar 'n tekort aan water is.

Die Franse soldate sal hui soektog na blanke oorlewen-des vandag voortsit. Veertig van die lyke is in 'n massagraf gevind en vier in 'n verpletter-de motor. Ander lyke, ook dié van vroue, is in agterstrate en in huise aangetref. — (AFP.)

Laatpote 21/5/78

Carter wil Kubaane

Van HENNIE PRETORIUS

WASHINGTON.

PRES. CARTER en sy topmame, tesame met Westerse lande soos Frankryk en België, werk die naweek aan planne oor presies wanneer, waar en hoe die Kubaane in Afrika uiteindelik regstreeks gepak moet word.

nou pak

Dis nou sterk waarskynlik dat Angola die „slagveld” gaan wees, en dat Kubaanse basisse getakel sal word. RAPPORI verneem by bronne by die Wit Huis, die Amerikaanse departement van buitelandse sake en die Kongres dat die besluit oor optrede eintlik reeds in beginsel geneem is.

Rusland het nou eenmaal te ver gegaan met sy Kubaanse handlangers, en die jongste gebeurtenisse in

Zaïre kan nie so gelaat word nie. Die menseslagting en die feit dat die Katangese rebelle deur Kubaane opgelei is en dat hulle Russiese wapens gebruik, gee die deurslag.

Amerika het twee keuses teen die Russies-Kubaanse indringing in Afrika — regstreekse kontak (grond tot grond) of baie sterk diplomatieke optrede teen die Russe. Of hy kan albei doen, sê my woordvoerders.

Amerikaanse optrede met eie soldate in Afrika bly buite die kwessie. Maar daar is lande soos Frankryk en België wat troepe kan lewer, soos

nou op klein skaal in Zaïre gedoen word.

Die VSA sal glo inklim met wapenhulp en „adviseurs”.

Op goeie gesag word vernem dat die Carter-administrasie besef dat hy nie eintlik kan voortgaan met sy beleid van nie-inmenging in Afrika-sake nie.

Die Russe en die Kubaane het dit onmoontlik gemaak. Wat anders kan verwag word as daardie mense vooraf weet dat Amerika geen troepe sal stuur nie?

Daar is nou 42 000 Kubaane in Afrika. Dis ’n derde van al Fidel Castro se troepe. Van hulle is 20 000 in Angola

en die res in verskeie ander Afrika-lande ontplooi.

* Amerika gaan op taamlike skaal geheime militêre en finansiële bystand gee aan groepe in Afrika wat hulle teen die Kubaane verset. Die Wit Huis werk reeds aan planne om by die beperkende wette van die laaste paar jaar verby te kom.

Amerika was nog nooit getig om die Westers gesinde Zaïre met meer as geld te help nie. Aan die een kant wil hulle verhinder dat die land in die hande van die Kommuniste val, maar aan die ander kant is die regering van Zaïre so korrupt dat ’n mens hulle skaars as vriende wil hê.

Amerika stel baie meer belang in Angola. Daar is soveel meer op die spel.

Pres. Carter se nasionale veiligheidsadviseur, dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, meen die tyd vir praat is verby. Hy wil meer „direkte” kontakte met die Kubaane hê sonder om Amerikaanse soldate te gebruik. Daar is ander maniere.

’n Senior woordvoerder van sen. Dick Clark se kantoor het aan RAPPORI gesê die Senaat se komitee vir buitelandse sake werk dié naweek aan ’n memorandum vir die Wit Huis oor die wette wat die president kan weethou van optrede in Zaïre en Angola.

Die president het dié week verwoys na daardie beperkinge (wat ’n tweede Viëtnam moet voorkom). Sen. Clark se kantoor sê egter dié dinge is teen oorhaastige optrede gemik.

Die president kan te eniger tyd ’n saak in die Kongres uitmaak dat dit in die nasionale belang is dat Amerika bv. in Angola of Zaïre help.

Die huidige administrasie het hom eintlik ’n jaar gelede self aan bande gelê met die besluit dat geen „dodend” hulp aan Zaïre gestuur mag word nie, maar net „nietodendende” hulp, soos nou wêreld geval is.

* Dis nog nie duidelik in watter mate pres. Carter di Brzezinski steun in sy opvattinge oor wat gedoen moet word om die Russe en die Kubaane „direkte” te stuit nie. Daar is ander hoë-stuifnare wat selfs teen die huidige

Weste wys, ware kleur’ in Zaïre

DIE situasie in Zaïre wys nog eens op die dubbele standaard wat deur die Weste toegepas word, het die Minister van Verdediging, mnr. P. W. Botha, gister op Uitenhage gesê.

Frankryk het troepe na Zaïre gestuur om onskuldige mense te beskerm. Suid-Afrika het daarteen geen beswaar nie. Maar wanneer Suid-Afrika optree om sy vriende in Suidwes teen moordenaars te beskerm, skreun die hele wêreld op die RSA.

Die Minister het ’n tîek vir R130 000 ontvang van die munisipaliteit en afdelingsraad van Uitenhage — hul belegging in Verdedigingsobligasies.

Afrikaners vasgekeer in Zaire

IKE WAG



Familie vertel van hul ³⁵⁸angs ^{Rapport}

Rapport 21/5/78

Van HARRY VAN DEN BERG

TERWYL die Katangese rebelle dood en verderf in die Shaba-provinsie van Zaire saai, wag Suid-Afrikaanse naasbestaandes in die grootste spanning op tyding van hul mense wat in die veggebied vasgekeer is. Onder hulle is 'n Afrikaner-miljoenêr.



MNR. HANS BLOEMENDAAL, heel bo, wat saam met sy vrou, Coleen, in Shaba vasgekeer is. Bo is mnr. Jan Stapelberg en sy vrou, Jacqueline, wat saam met hul twee kinders iewers in die middel van die rebelliegebied is. Hul familie in Suid-Afrika wag gespanne op nuus dat hulle nog lewe.

Dié man het help bou aan die teerpad wat die rebelle gebruik het om so vinnig na die hart van Shaba te vorder.

RAPPORT het vasgestel dat die volgende Suid-Afrikaners in die oorlogsgebied vasgekeer is:

* Mnr. Smartenryck Swanepoel, 41, miljoenêr-padbouer van Molweniweg 71, Everton, Durban.

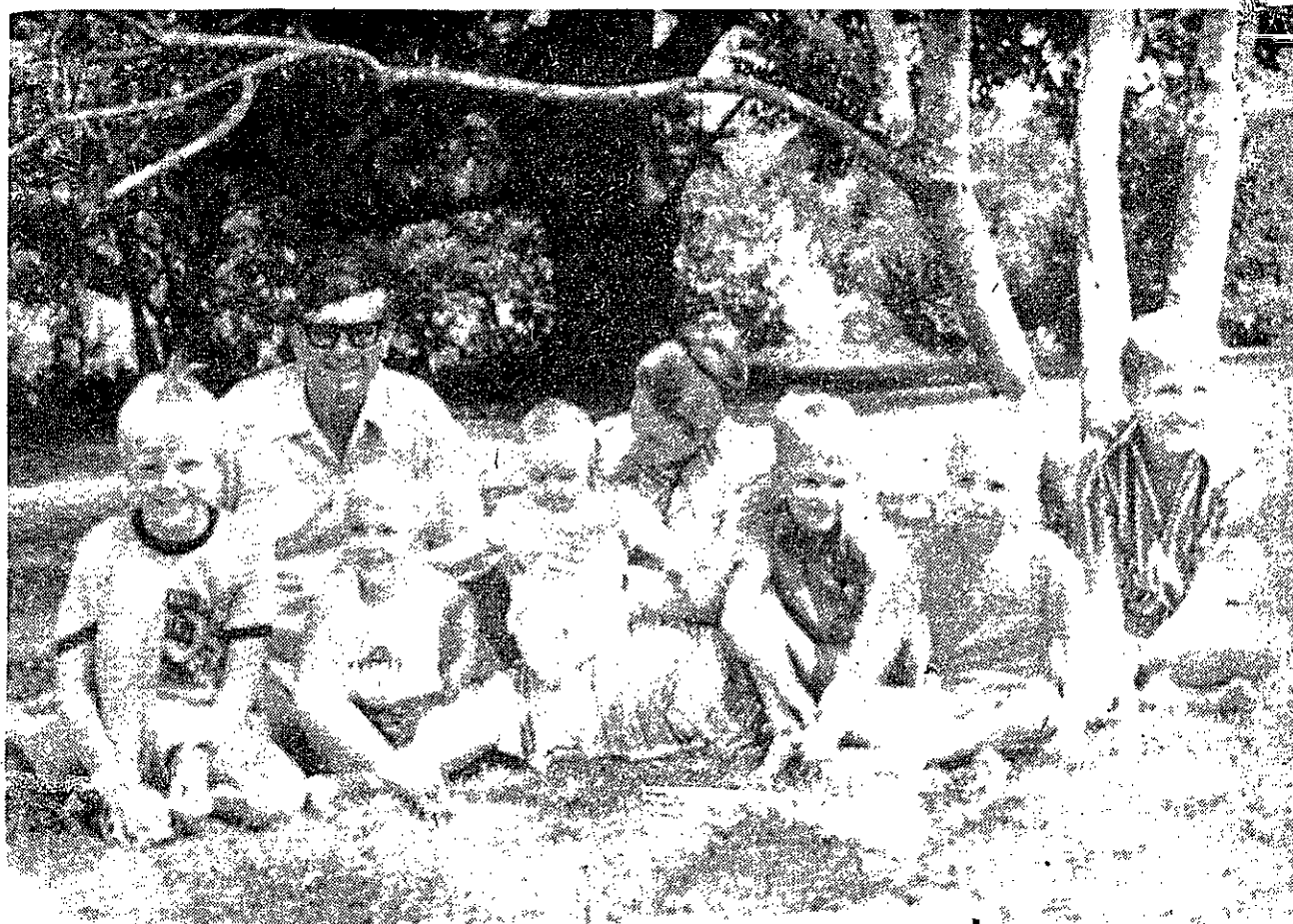
*Sy neef, mnr. Jan Stapelberg, sy vrou, Jaqueline, en hul twee jongste kinders.

*Mev. Coleen Bloemendaal van Durban, wat met haar Nederlandse man, Hans, vasgekeer is. Hul dogtertjie is in Durban op skool.

Mnre. Stapelberg en Bloemendaal werk by mnr. Swanepoel se padbou-onderneming, Les Entreprises Swane-poel.

Gister het mev. Joy Swanepoel net gesê: „My man is in Zaire. Ek vrees vir sy lewe. Ek wil niks sê wat moontlik sy lewe kan kos nie.”

Sy en haar ses seuns bly pal tuis ingeval daar dalk 'n boodskap van hom kom.



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DIE miljoenêr mnr. Smartenryck Swanepoel by sy vrou, Joy, en ses kinders. „Ek vrees vir sy lewe. Ek wil niks sê wat moontlik sy lewe kan kos nie,” het sy gister by haar luukse huis in Durban aan RAPPORT gesê.

Lees ook binne:

- Amerika skrik wakker bl. 6
- Stapelbergs gesmeek om terug te keer na SA bl. 6
- Tshombe jr. se brief aan mnr. John Vorster bl. 7

By die miljoenêrswoning het ses kinderfietse gister verlate langs 'n duur Duitse motor gestaan. Die groot swembad tussen die geel bome was verlate, terwyl verslae bediendes op die pragterrein rondgehoop het.

Binne was ander doenig om swarthoutbalke in die ruim eetkamer af te stof, terwyl deur 'n venster gesien kon word hoe een na 'n kind omsien.

Mnr. Swanepoel is vier weke gelede na Kolwezi, die dorp waar nou reeds 71 lyke van blanke deur Franse valskermssoldate gevind is.

Die Swanepoel-maatskappy, met sy hoofkantoor in Likasi, doen baie werk op Kolwezi vir die myne, en het ook sowat 90 persent van alle teerpaaie in Shaba gebou. Mnr. Swanepoel het verlede jaar meer as R1 miljoen se toerusting in die RSA kom koop — kontant, vertel van sy vriende.

Vroegweek, toe die moeilikheid begin, het mnr. Swanepoel

• VERVOLG OP BL. 6 •



MNR. BERTUS SWANEPOEL en sy vrou, Janie. Hulle wag angstig in Pretoria op nuus van sy miljoenêr-broer, mnr. Smartenryck Swanepoel. Die teerpad wat deur die invallers gebruik is, is deur die Swanepoels gebou.

Hulle is vasgekeer in Zaïre

*** VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN ***

poel nog per radio en teleks laat weet dat alles rustig is. Dit was voor die opdrag van die rebelleier dat teruggeval en alle blankes afgemaai moet word.

Mnr. Bertus Swanepoel van Murrayfields in Pretoria glo sy broer is op Likasi, 120 km van Kolwezi af. As dit so is, is hy en sy kollegas reg in die pad van die terugvallende rebelle.

Maar Bertus glo nie dat

sy broer in gevaar is nie. „My broer ken toestande in Zaïre baie goed. Hy sou hom nie laat vaskeer nie. Ek is seker dat hy betyds uit Kolwezi padgegee het, en saam met sy werknemers in die maatskappykantore op Likasi skuil.”

Smartenryck gaan minstens een keer per maand na Kolwezi. Dié keer, meen sy broer, het hy langer weggebly omdat hy die moeilikheid sien kom het. „Ek ken my broer.

Hy sou nooit terugkom en sy werknemers aan die gevaar oorlaat nie.”

Die teerpad wat die Katangese rebelle gebruik het, is in 1960 deur die Swanepoelbroers gebou. Bertus is nog direkteur van die onderneming, wat deur hul vader gestig is, maar hy en sy vrou is in 1966 uit Zaïre gesit.

So sien hy die vegtery in Shaba: „Soos ek hulle ken, beset hulle heel eerste die hotels, en as die voggies eers

begin trek, skiet hulle op alles wat beweeg. Tot die hoenders.”

Hy onthou nog goed hoe hy op 'n dag met 'n rewolwer in sy besit betrap is. Met ses masjiengeweerlope in sy maag gedruk, is hy na die generaal geneem. Dié het hom, ná die betaling van duisend frank, weer laat loop.

Wat hom die meeste grief, is dat net vierduisend rebelle daarin kon slaag om 'n groot land so te teister.

Giant planes of USAAF fly into Zaire

GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON — The 1 500 U.S. paratroopers placed on alert for possible evacuation action of Americans in Zaire were returned to normal duty status on Saturday, a Pentagon spokesman announced.

The State Department said yesterday there are now only two Americans missing.

Twelve of the 14 trapped earlier by the fighting in the Kolwezi area have been evacuated.

Among the relieved relatives is Mrs. Donna Vance of Indiana.

Her daughter Kendra (26) and husband John Enright (29) escaped by plane piloted by Mr. Enright.

Both husband and wife were working with the Methodist mission in Zaire.

From 1975 to 1977 they had served a three-year term of missionary work in Botswana.

U.S. help

Reports of U.S. involvement in the counter-attack against the Katangan rebels vary but they all hesitate to say there was a U.S. combat role.

The Pentagon confirmed this when questioned. A spokesman saying that they "did not want to get into the numbers game" but believed there were "considerably less than 11" Americans on the ground at three airports.

They were co-ordinating landings of 18 C-141 Air Force transport planes and one huge Lockheed C5.

White House Press secretary Mr. Jody Powell said the Americans are helping maintain communications facilities at Kamina Airport and also unloading equipment.

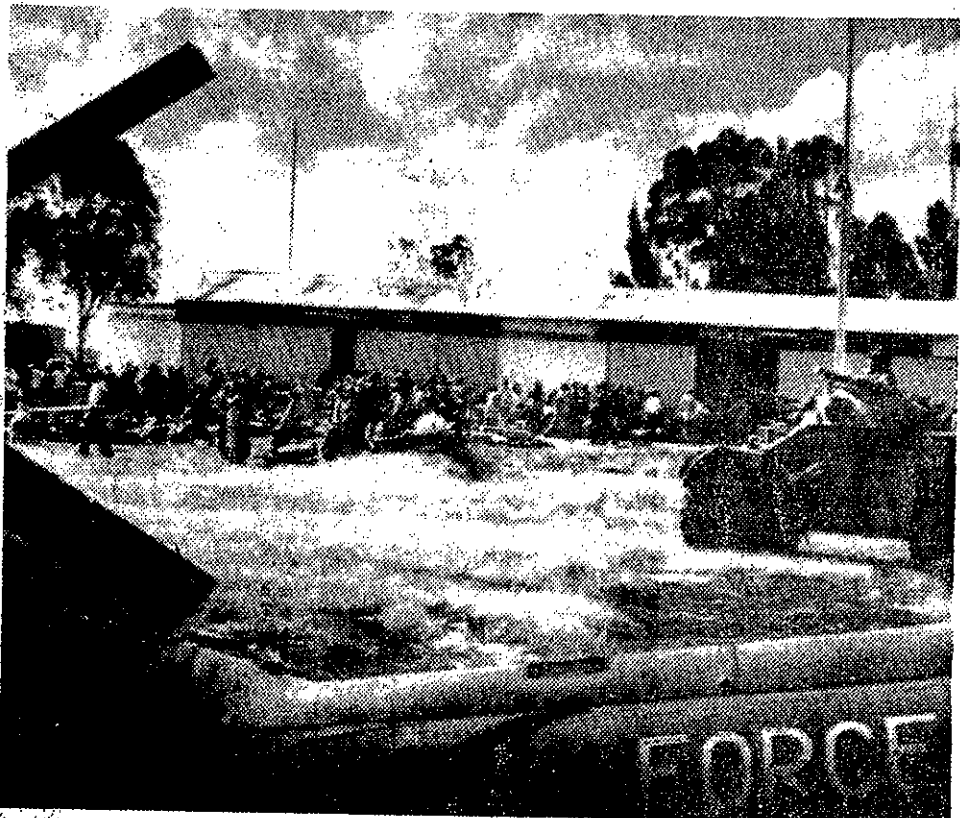
By midday on Saturday the C-141s had flown 21

ded, "as yet, there has emerged no Soviet or Cuban presence."

"The Soviet and Cubans are quite eager to provide military weapons to any



KOLWEZI — The bodies of Whites



KOLWEZI — Refugees wait to board relief planes at Kolwezi Airport bound for Kinshasa under the watchful eyes of a Zaire armoured car commander. In the foreground is a wrecked helicopter destroyed earlier in the week during fierce fighting between Zaire and rebel troops. — (Cablecast).

Like the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Richard Moose, Mr. Young insisted that Zaire's territorial integrity must be preserved and that the United States should "assist the Government which is an ally, even if a shaky ally . . . Zaire has

published a list of "restrictions on presidential authority to provide assistance to foreign nations and conduct foreign operations."

But Senator Byrd insists that "the State Department has been unable to provide documentation thus far that

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tions to rescue Europeans trapped in the Kolwezi region, the Pentagon said.

Supplies

Cargoes included light vehicles, fuel supplies, communications equipment and general military supplies.

U.S. officials still maintain they have no independent evidence of Cuban or Soviet intervention in Zaire. It is conceded however, that the rebels were Cuban-trained and had crossed the border.

The Carter Administration is confining its aggression to diplomacy, according to Ambassador Andrew Young.

"An aggressive diplomatic lead costs very little in military power," Mr. Young told an audience in Norwich, Connecticut.

He said that the U.S. Congress and the United States are "determined to find an alternative to bloodshed and violence" in Africa.

He said that American action has "prevented the escalation of violence" and ad-

At the White House President Carter reportedly on the advice of national security adviser Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski and in response to pressure from Saudi Arabia, has been speaking out more of late against Soviet-Cuban activity in Africa.

Mr. Carter told a group of newspaper editors last week: "We try to meet the (Soviet-Cuban) challenge on a non-military basis. We have a limited ability to supply defensive weapons to those (friendly African) countries, and are under very tight constraint from laws that control my actions."

Denial

Republican Congressman John Rhodes came from a breakfast meeting with President Carter last week saying that the President felt frustrated by these constraints, but Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd strongly denied their Congress has "tied the President's hands" on Zaire.

It happened that last week the State Department

President's hands are tied in giving aid to friendly governments attempting to fight communist insurgency or incursions."

Timid

He added: "I don't think anyone should act under the misperception that Congress is timid or that Congress will not act in the national security interest of the United States if it is threatened."

Mr. Carter was not blind to Soviet intervention in Africa, he said.

"The Soviets and Cubans are quite eager to provide military weapons to any group in a country where they might see a foothold there."

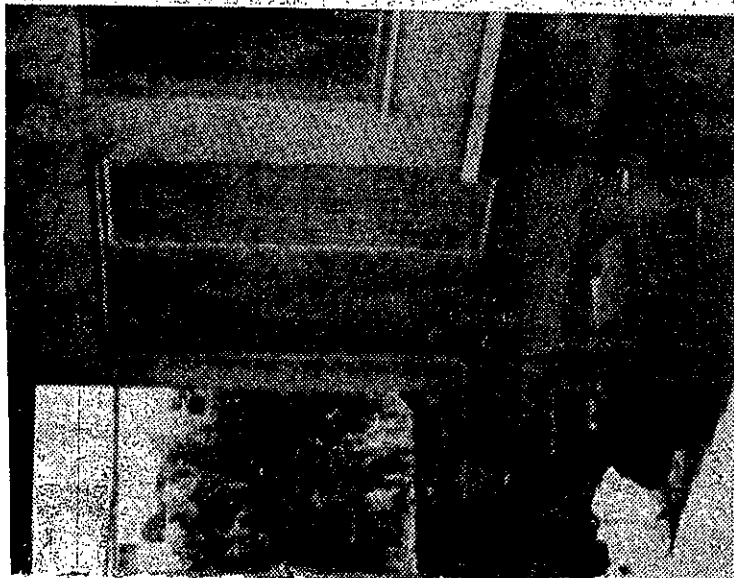
But in the Zaire incident Havana has gone to great pains to deny involvement.

President Fidel Castro summoned the American Interests Section chief last week to tell him so, and in Washington Senator George McGovern met two senior Cuban diplomats who strongly denied any Cuban complicity in the Zaire conflict.

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KOLWEZI — A French Foreign Legionnaire walks past the house where 32 Whites were slain. Two of the dead lie near the steps at the gate. — (Cablecast.)



massacred by rebel troops. — (Cablecast.)

'Legionnaires shot Whites'

KAMINA — Belgian officers charged yesterday that unruly French paratroops killed six Whites — five Rhodesians and one Belgian — after dropping into the southern Zaire town of Kolwezi to save hundreds of foreigners threatened by rebel invaders.

Speaking to reporters at this major airbase, the officers said French Foreign Legionnaires, who were parachuted into Kolwezi on Friday, halted a car full of Whites trying to escape the rebels.

One man who failed to produce identity papers was gunned down by the legionnaires, the officers said.

They quoted survivors of the rebel massacre in Kolwezi as saying five more Whites were killed by the French in the same way.

The accusation against the legionnaires was voiced as the last of 2 000 White survivors of Kolwezi's eight-day rebel occupation were being airlifted to safety.

Splints

According to first estimates, more than 100 — possibly 150 — died at the hands of the rebels who were finally driven from the town by the French paratroops. Survivors spoke of rape and looting in savage scenes that surpassed the 1964 massacre of Whites in Stanleyville.

Belgian C-130 transport planes yesterday flew into Kamina, 200km north of Kolwezi, with victims from the town's evacuated hospital.

The wounded, many wearing splints and some still in bloodstained clothes, included a Belgian woman who told rescuers she had been among Whites selected by the rebels for massacre.

The woman said 37 people had been mown down around her and she herself had been hit in five places.

Massacre

She told rescuers she played dead for a whole day and then dragged herself to the hospital, where one of her feet was amputated. Doctors described her condition as serious.

In Brussels evacuated refugees from Kolwezi complained that France had delayed too long in sending the paratroops to the rescue.

"If they had landed one day earlier," said an Italian who worked in the town, "there probably would have been fewer victims, but if they had landed one day later it would have been a real massacre."

A 20-year-old Belgian girl

said she had been raped eight times by rebel troops.

A nun whose name was given only as "Sister Helena" said: "We were subjected to the worst kind of violence."

Mr. Gerard Lefevre, a mining company director, said mining installation were untouched. But an engineer said pumping stations had been blown up and his mine could be out of action for eight months.

The rebels had said one of their main aims was to cripple Shaba province's mineral industry, vital to the shaky economy.

Cuban

Mr. Lefevre said he heard two rebels speak Portuguese and saw others wearing Cuban uniforms.

As the refugees landed they faced a barrage of questions from hundreds of anxious relatives lining a narrow aisle, many of them former residents of Kolwezi.

Arms outstretched, often weeping, they called: "Have you seen my father?" and pleaded for news.

King Baudouin of the Belgians and Queen Fabiola were there when the first plane touched down.

Many of the refugees were wounded.

One Belgian woman cuddled a tiny kitten under her sweater as she described how rebel troops took 38 men, herself and another woman to army headquarters in Kolwezi. She broke down in tears as she said she thought only a dozen of the group survived.

None of the refugees reported seeing any Cubans, although some said they had heard Africans speak of

Rebels in Kolwezi crushed

PARIS — The French Foreign Legion had wiped out the last major rebel resistance in the southern Zaire town of Kolwezi, the Defence Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry said Foreign Legion paratroops took over a metal factory where some 200 opponents of Zairean President Mobutu's Government were holding out.

But the ministry said it still had no accurate figures for casualties in the town and did not enlarge on its figure of 60 White dead issued on Saturday.

Dispatches from Kolwezi spoke of 100 dead Whites, while a French television reporter there said yesterday that the bodies of 150 Whites had been found.

French officials have remained silent on reports of friction between France and Belgium over the way the operation to rescue the Whites in Kolwezi was handled.

The Left wing magazine, *Nouvel Observateur*, said yesterday the danger faced by Whites in Kolwezi had given President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a good reason to protect President Mobutu, whom it called France's ally against Belgium.

The French involvement in the Zaire operation was expected to be one of the main topics for discussion at a 21-nation Franco-African conference opening in Paris today.

Heads of State and government arrived this weekend for the two-day conference which is expected to be dominated by the continent's security.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said last week that France would never abandon African allies in trouble.

The defence ministry said the 600 French troops on the spot yesterday controlled the whole of Kolwezi, allowing the evacuation of Europeans to continue safely.

The main task of the French and Belgian troops was now to conduct a thorough search of buildings in the town, particularly on its outskirts, for any remaining Whites.

Some might still be held prisoner by rebels in the area, it said.

The ministry said it had no firm confirmation of reports that some French citizens had been taken hostage and rushed away from the town by retreating rebels.

French troops had also found no proof to back up charges by President Mobutu that Cubans were involved in the

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LEGIONNAIRES

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"diablos barbudos" — Spanish for "bearded devils."

One woman, Mrs. Monique Schmitz, said some of the rebels were "nice." But "others were unpleasant. One of them entered our house urinating and he kept urinating on my dining room table."

One couple stepped from the plane holding hands. The husband said: "The rebels were drugged and drunk," with packets of drugs around their necks.

A woman of about 50 was weeping. The man with her refused to say anything at first. Then he brought out a younger woman who looked haggard and had a bandage on her mouth, and the man exploded: "They came four days late."

Looting

Zaire Government troops came in for criticism from the refugees. They put up practically no resistance, one of the refugees said.

A 60-year-old Belgian, who said he had been in Zaire for 25 years, said: "Didn't we see Zaire soldiers order young Africans to bring them money and valuables from the bodies of people shot by the rebels?"

African servants were

reported as having predicted the invasion, and refugees said it was supported by most of the local population. "The local African population knew all along of an impending attack but none of the Europeans believed them," said one.

Mixed

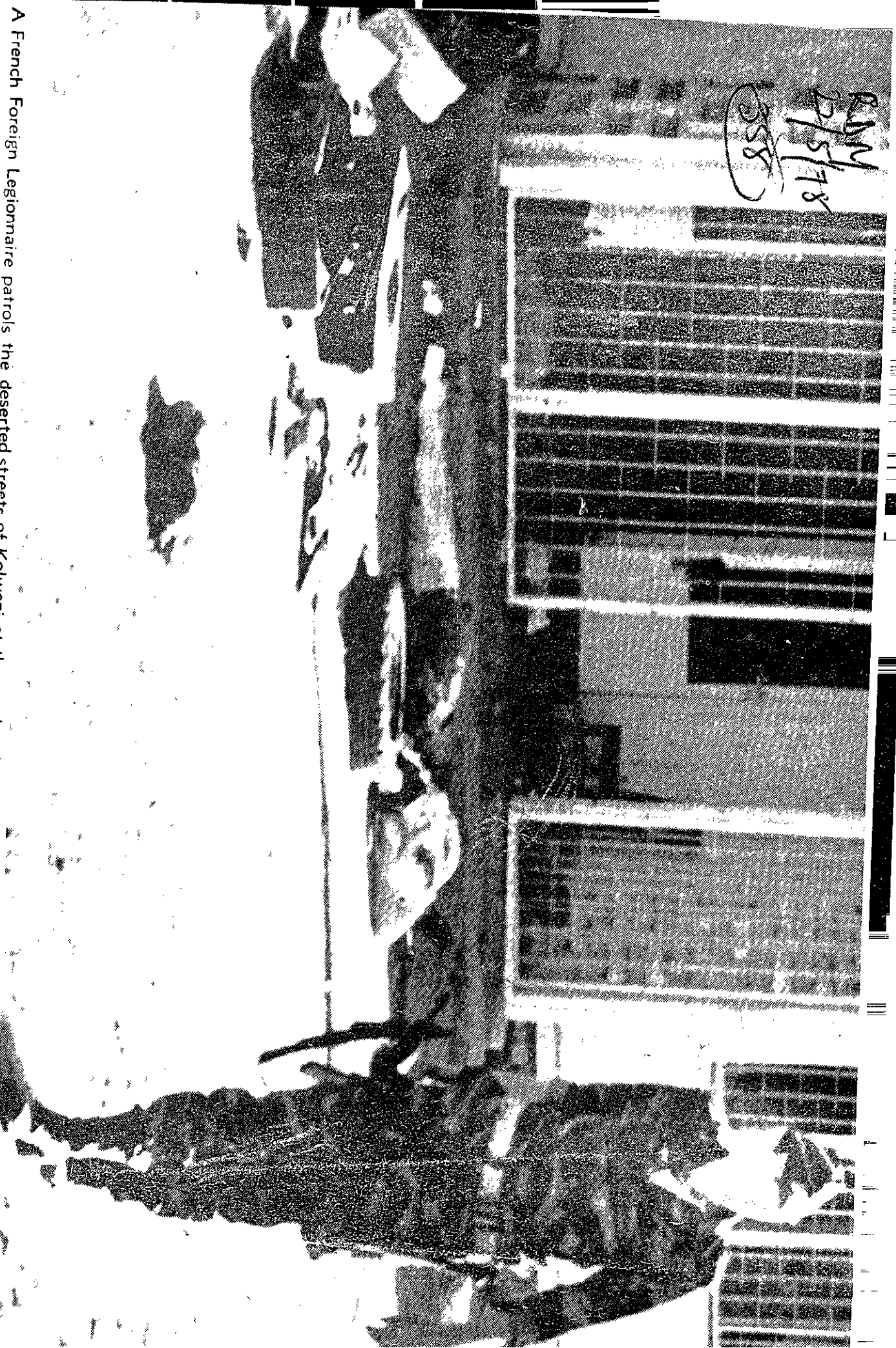
He added that as soon as the first French paratroops arrived the rebels got rid of their uniforms, threw away their weapons and mixed with the local population.

Mr. Henri Liessens (54) arrived in Brussels wearing only shorts and a shirt. He was weeping.

"I saw one of the mass graves," he said. "There were more than 20 bodies but I could not recognise them because their heads were mauled. They had been shot all over and dogs had started eating them."

(Sapa-Reuter-AP)

• See also Pages 11 & 12



A French Foreign Legionnaire patrols the deserted streets of Kolwezi at the weekend, passing a house where 32 whites were killed last week. In the background lie the bodies of two of the dead amid strewn belongings left by looters in the fighting in Shaba province

Zaire muddle reveals Franco-Belgian rift

OWN Correspondent

PARIS. — Behind the open rift between Paris and Brussels, over the handling of the French military action in Zaire lie the incompatible policies of the two countries in Africa.

Each side is now accusing the other of jumping the gun.

President Giscard d'Estaing contends that France was prompted by humanitarian motives in sending

in paratroopers secretly on Thursday night.

At first sight this claim is substantiated by the discovery of murdered Europeans in Kolwezi. The official line is, by implication, that had Brussels not prematurely announced the departure of French paratroopers more lives might have been saved.

But it was suggested at the weekend that the Belgians, who sent their

force in eight hours later, had been negotiating with the Shaba province rebels in an attempt to avoid bloodshed. According to this theory, the Belgian force was intended merely to show the flag.

Mr de Guiringaud, the French Foreign Minister, was awakened twice on Thursday night by telephone calls from Brussels trying to find out what the French were up to. He has

spoken of "Franco-Belgian consultation," when it means informing other countries of a fait accompli.

Behind this squabble the two countries are already at odds in African policy. Brussels considers it has prior rights in its former colonies, and is ready to accord Paris similar status in its own former possessions.

At the same time, as

demonstrated by its contacts with the rebels, Belgium's socialist government is not prepared to maintain, at all costs, the corrupt and unpopular government of President Mobutu.

Brussels suspects Paris of seeking to displace it as Zaire's best friend in the West. For President Giscard, Zaire offers an additional field for his policy

towards Africa, the one area of diplomacy in which he can hold his own line distinct from that of the Super Powers.

At the Franco-African summit which opens in Paris today, leaders of 20 French-speaking African states will be more interested in France's role as a friend and supporter than in its commitment to the safety of its own and other white nationals.

22/5/78 (358) R.D.M

Refugees tell of war horror

KINSHASA. — Scores of whites were killed in Kolwezi in an orgy of murder and rape that followed the rebel takeover, survivors arriving in Kinshasa said yesterday.

By yesterday morning, five planes carrying refugees had left for Brussels.

The invaders, retreating in the face of French paratroops, were reported to have taken some white hostages to Angola as well as arms captured from regular Zaire forces to Angola.

An Italian, Mr Max Sidis, said: "The rebels tried to kill as many people as they could. They came into our house and my family and myself got away by giving them everything we had. The first thing the asked for was watches and food."

A French television correspondent, who entered Kolwezi at the weekend, reported 150 whites dead.

The Foreign Legion paratroopers, "in liaison with Belgian paratroopers are actively searching for whites in the outlying areas (of Kolwezi) where some might be held by the enemy," the journalist said.

In Paris, defence ministry officials said they had no confirmation of reports that 14 French hostages had been taken by the rebels.

There was also no concrete indication that Cubans had been involved in earlier fighting as President Mobutu Sese Seko had charged, they said.

The French forces "now control the whole of Kolwezi," a government spokesman announced yesterday in Paris.

Many whites were apparently killed at the headquarters of the Zaire army, taken over by the rebels.

An Italian employee of Gecamines, the mining company owned by the Zaire Government, described the rebel takeover as "brilliant" and said the

local population greeted the rebels as liberators.

Mr Francois Postorino, 55, said: "Two weeks ago my servant warned that war was coming back.

Half the rebels were already in Kolwezi. Three quarters of the population supported them. Of course they met with practically no resistance from Zaire troops. Can you say that there is such a thing as a Zaire army?"

He had not seen any Cubans, but his servants said he had heard Spanish spoken. The rebels, according to Mr Postorino, insisted on being called "comrades."

Mr Henri Liessens, 54, arrived in his native Brussels wearing only shorts and a shirt. He was weeping.

"I saw one of the mass graves," he said. "There were more than 20 bodies but I could not recognise them because their heads were mauled. They had been shot all over and dogs had started eating

them."

Mr Fred Berghain, a Belgian schoolteacher who had been bayoneted in the arm said he and six other male teachers from the John XXIII School in Kolwezi had been marched out for execution.

"We were forced to kneel and the rebels raised their rifles. Just then, a higher-ranking rebel came round the corner and told the soldiers to stop. He told us, 'It's been a mistake. You can go.'"

Mr Mauritz Bruylant, 66, who owns a soft-drinks factory in Kolwezi, said the rebels "probably had been smoking Indian hemp. Their faces were swollen and distorted. When they smoke hemp, they simply go mad."

Mr Bruylant said the rebels were absolutely indiscriminate in their shooting. "They don't ask for your passport before shooting you. It's not us who are the racists. They are."

A Belgian housewife,



Zaire army troops guard Kolwezi airport — recaptured from Katangese rebels last weekend — after President Mobutu Sese Seko visited the site.

Mrs Marie Simeon, said of the nine days of terror in which the rebels held the town: "They came into a home and asked for something to eat or they wanted something to drink. Then they wanted the keys to the car and people gave everything.

"But when they leave, they kill the people."

The horror left some people numb, others angry.

"All my life I have taught at black missionary schools," said Belgian Mr Richard Muller. "But now I think that the blacks should all be killed."

Another Belgian, Mr Roger Poels, said "crowds of juvenile hangers-on" with both rebel and Zaire troops were responsible for some of the looting and killing.

"They were kids, 12 to 14 year olds, who got hold of weapons from corpses then went robbing and stealing," Mr Poels said. — Sape - Reuter - AP and UPI.

SA boy in death ordeal?

The Star Bureau
BRUSSELS — The horror and tragedy of an eight-year-old South African boy and his family have been reported in Brussels by a Kolwezi refugee.

She is Mrs Jacqueline van der Mesch, a Frenchwoman.

Mrs van der Mesch's story has not been independently confirmed, but she said on arrival in Brussels that she saw the boy, named Burman, in a hospital ward in Kolwezi.

His whole family had been wiped out. She said the little boy was South African and told her:

"My brother has got a hole in his head. His head is coming out. My father was wounded here (pointing to the arms) and then here (pointing to the chest)."

"My father was dead when I woke up. My mother wasn't moving."

The boy was forced to give the soldiers money and jewels in the home.

Then he was made to take the dead father's wallet from his pocket and give it to them.

South African Embassy officials say that though there are South Africans in Shaba Province, there are none in Kolwezi itself.

Zaire horror orgy revealed

Andre Meyerowitz

Brussels

Nearly 1 200 people have reached safety in Belgium after surviving an orgy of killing and pillage in southern Zaire. Hundreds of other refugees have been flown to Paris and London. Some of the refugees were near collapse.

Shocked and exhausted, they gave horrifying accounts of savagery by rebels who seized the mining town of Kolwezi more than a week ago and by thugs who went on a rampage.

One refugee, Mr Freddie Wauters spoke of a pregnant woman being "opened with a knife." Another learned only on arrival in Brussels that his wife had been shot and hacked to death last Wednesday.

Another refugee, Mr Claude Mercury, a Frenchman, said even the local black population wanted to kill them after the rebels fled and paratroops landed.

"If they'd had weapons, we would have been killed," he said.

A Belgian said rebels carried a dead European man in a wheelbarrow

● The litter of death still scars a town—Page 6.



Paratroops to stay in Zaïre

Cape Times
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He added: "Our leader is well and free. I cannot say where he is, but he is not in the hands of the rebels."

Earlier, the Belgian refugee, who also claimed anonymity, said "reliable Zaïre sources" told him of Dr Savimbi's capture by Katangese rebels. Unita sources in Brussels had also said earlier it was "very possible" that Dr Savimbi was in the area at the time of the rebel attack.

Relations

Meanwhile French officials made light of reports that the French Foreign Legion operation in Kolwezi had upset relations with Belgium, which also sent paratroops to embattled Shaba Province.

The Belgian Prime Minister announced on Friday that Foreign Legion paratroops had started a drop on Kolwezi, just before they actually began the operation. Belgian paratroops on standby in Zaïre followed the French into Kolwezi.

The French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Olivier Stirn, told a radio interviewer yesterday: "Secrecy would have been preferable, but basically there was no disagreement with the Belgians."

In his announcement last night that Belgium would keep a battalion of paratroops with its supplies at Kamina, Mr Leo Tindemans told reporters after a meeting of his government's "crisis

Continued on page 2

AS FRENCH paratroopers continued to meet some resistance from retreating rebels as they combed the outskirts of the mining town of Kolwezi in the Shaba Province in the Zaïre for survivors or more bodies in the massacre horror there, the French Defence Ministry announced last night that French troops would remain in Zaïre "until they finish their mission".

This was to pursue the fleeing rebels and "to save hostages still in rebel hands".

At the same time the Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, announced that Belgium would keep a battalion of paratroops, with its supplies, in Shaba Province.

Yesterday, however, the Belgian paratroops were being pulled out of Kolwezi itself, with the French continuing the pursuit of the rebels.

More than 2 000 white survivors have been airlifted to safety from the battered town.

It is now believed that more than 200 whites have died in Kolwezi and two-thirds of the bodies have not yet been identified.

French troops combing the outskirts of the town for any survivors had also found groups of bodies of African civilians who had been massacred, the French Defence Ministry said.

Savimbi capture denied by Unita

LISBON. — Reports that Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Angola's Unita movement, was captured by rebels invading Zaïre's Shaba province, were last night dismissed as false.

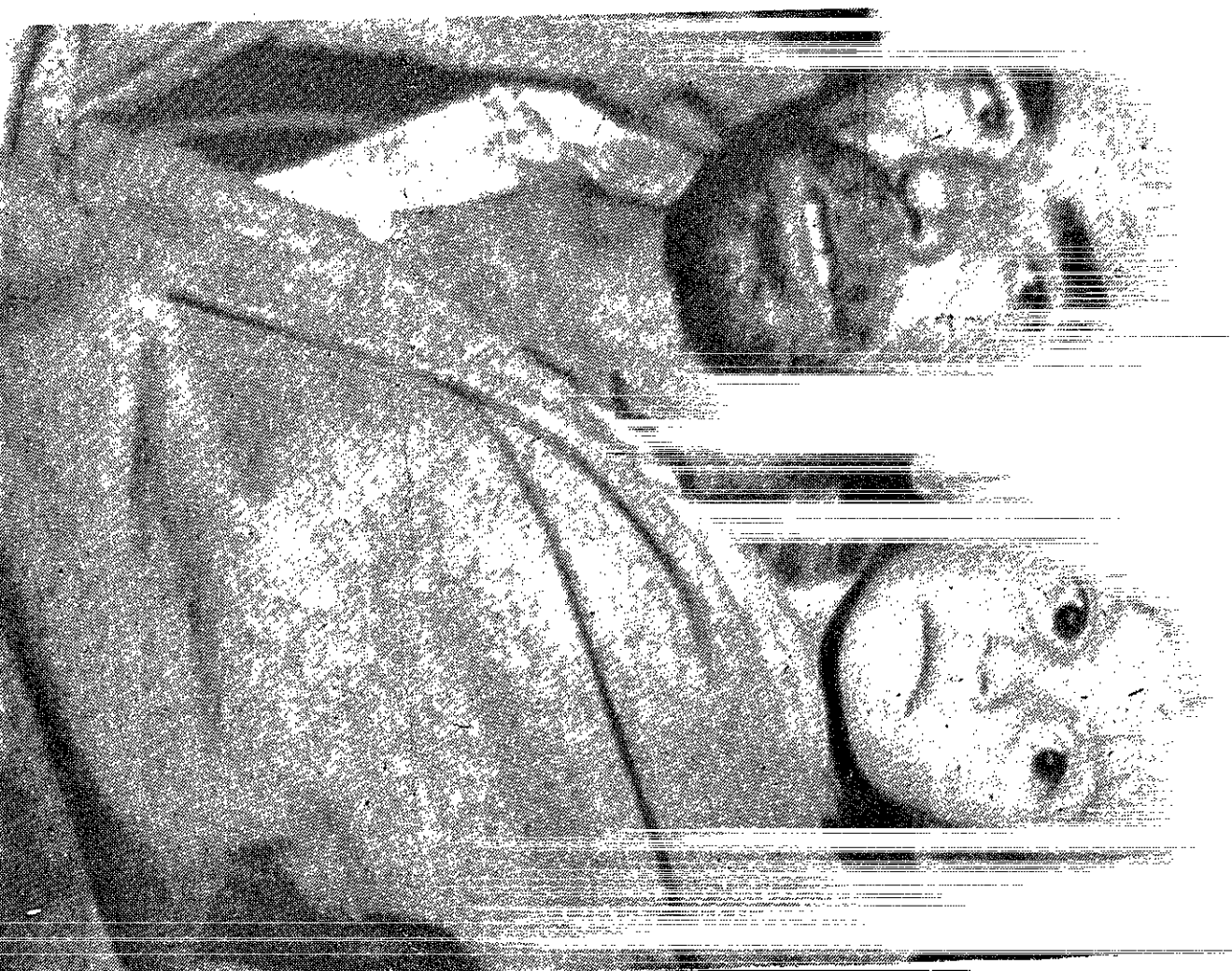
A Unita spokesman, who would not be identified, said the claim by a Belgian refugee in Brussels was "pure

The ministry said the fleeing invaders were trying to return to Angola by a road running alongside the railway line, and added that French soldiers in Kolwezi had seized light Soviet-made weapons, including about 30 Kalashnikov assault rifles.

It is not known exactly how many white hostages the rebels have with them but reports put the figure at more than 100.

In some areas French troops in southern Zaïre still met continued rebel resistance yesterday in the final stages of the evacuation of Europeans from Kolwezi, the French Defence Ministry said.

It said rebels were holding out in positions about 10 km from Kolwezi.



Two refugees who arrived in Brussels yesterday. The man told Red Cross officials he had found the little girl near his house in Kolwezi during the fighting. Refugees claimed the 11 month-old sister of the little girl had her throat cut during the massacre.

Refugees tell of teenager rampage

BRUSSELS. — Teenagers, drunk on looted whisky or drugged with cannabis, played the most terrifying role in the orgy of loot, rape and murder in Kolwezi while it was held by rebels, refugees said here yesterday.

One Belgian evacuee told how he saw "African children stealing whisky in the shops, drinking a whole bottle and then firing at random".

Newspaper accounts here built up a picture of the nightmare of Kolwezi as order broke down, but few were as harrowing as the story of one Belgian family — the Randus told by a Roman Catholic

priest, Father Roman Minsen. "Rebels, he said, forced Mr Randu and his son, Jean-Blaise, 5, into a Jeep while Mrs Randu, who was wounded, tried to shelter her 11-month girl with her body.

A rebel thrust the muzzle of his gun under Mrs Randu's body, killing the baby.

Father Minsen said the Jeep drove off to another part of town with Mr Randu and Jean-Blaise, but later a Zairean woman persuaded the rebels to hand the boy to her.

Father Minsen said Mr and Mrs Randu were alive but wounded, still in Zaire

Continued on page 2

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awaiting repatriation. But there was no word on a third Randu child, Fabienne, 3.

Refugees said some of the crazed teenagers entered Kolwezi with the rebels. Others came from surrounding townships.

A teacher said the rebels staged no organized hunt for whites but there were dozens of isolated murders.

When they first entered Kolwezi, the rebels were efficient and disciplined, other evacuees said.

As confusion spread, Zaire Government troops who had offered no serious resistance joined in the looting, some alleged.

"We saw Zaire soldiers ordering young Africans to bring them back money and valuables left on the bodies of Europeans killed by the rebels," a Belgian, aged 60, who had spent 20 years in Africa, said.

Some refugees also talked about "people's tribunals" run by very young rebels wearing wigs. They said the sentences passed were not usually executed.

A Belgian couple, Mr and Mrs Lewahert, told how a

rebel officer nearly shot one of his men who was about to return to the city.

They said a Zairean soldier had been killed earlier in their garden. Some rebels arrived shouting to ask how the soldier came to be there.

A rebel in uniform and a civilian then decided to shoot Mr Lewahert.

As the soldier was drawing his revolver a rebel officer driving past waved his gun. A rebel took explanations and he became further with the soldier, who he wanted to execute at the spot.

"We pleaded with him to do it somewhere else otherwise we would have more troubles with two bodies in our garden. They finally all went," Mrs Lewahert said.

Most rebels, she said, wore African talismen.

Some refugees said the rebels claimed that enemy bullets were transformed into water and could not harm them, a conviction that helped an earlier rebellion to spread like a bushfire in most of eastern Zaire in the mid-1960s. — Sapa-Reuter

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Zaire

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committee" that it had been decided to withdraw the country's forces from Kolwezi.

But a battalion would be maintained at the Kamina air force base, north of the town.

"The mission of our paratroops in Kolwezi has ended on the forecast timetable," Mr Tindemans said. "However, to guarantee the safety of the expatriates during this period of uncertainty, the government decided to keep a battalion of paratroops with the necessary supplies and planes."

He said there had been no casualties among the Belgian troops so far.

In its announcement, the French Defence Ministry said it did not know how long their troops would remain in Zaire.

Threat

Meanwhile, the invasion has confronted President Mobutu Sese Seko with the threat of economic disaster and political uncertainty.

Belgian and French officers said the FNLC (Congo National Liberation Front) rebels had had support among the predominantly black population of the key mining town.

The officers expressed fears the rebels would again rise against General Mobutu from bush hideouts if the French also withdrew.

Black residents of Kolwezi began filtering back into town yesterday, picking their way past black and white corpses on streets reeking of human putrefaction under the tropical sun.

Colonel Philippe Erulin, Commander of the battle-hardened French Legionnaires, told reporters 300 rebels had been killed as the first wave of 400 to 600 parachutists hit the town last Friday.

He put his own losses at two men dead and nine wounded and said it had now been confirmed that 70 whites had been killed during the

eight-day insurrection. Other Western military sources have put the white death toll at 100 to 130.

No official figures for Zairean casualties have been given, but the black corpses appeared to be three or four times as numerous as those of whites.

Question of time

Denying charges that the parachute drop may have brought more killing than necessary among the Europeans, Colonel Erulin said: "I take my hat off to my legionnaires. In my opinion it was a question of time, of minutes in some cases, that we got here before worse happened."

In one case, he said, French paratroops had arrived within seconds of the first of 32 white prisoners being shot by rebels and had managed to save the other 31.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire is due in Paris today to attend the final day of the Franco-African summit, President Bongo of Gabon said here last night. — Sapa-Reuters-AP

Some Zaireans get rich quick, and a few are brought to justice, reports JOHN DARNTON from Kinshasa.

Star 23/5/78 Corruption — the curse of West Africa

For nine days Zaire's former Minister of Justice, Manpuya Kanuka Tshiabo, traipsed up the steps of the supreme court building to sit in the dock.

Mr Manpuya and 12 other defendants, including his wife, faced a battery of charges — swindling, bribery, intimidation, false testimony and involuntary homicide. The case was complicated, but one aspect seemed straightforward enough: Mr Manpuya's wife had obtained a contract to supply Makala prison with food, she charged exorbitant prices, the prison director did not buy enough, and some 40 prisoners starved to death.

Neither the trial nor the penalty that was handed down — 20 years in prison for Mr Manpuya — has aroused inordinate interest here.

No more than did the trial of the former director of Sozacom, the company that sells Zaire's copper, who is accused of

having misappropriated more than \$1-million, or that of the former Minister of Lands, who is charged with having sold a large chunk of property that did not belong to him.

In the anything-goes, get-rich-quick atmosphere that pervades the country's commercial and governmental elite, these men — whose only transgression, it is often said, was in getting caught — seem to personify what President Mobutu Sese Seko has called "the Zairean sickness."

In a brutally frank speech before 5,000 party members assembled for the second congress of the Popular Revolutionary Movement last November, with delegates from 17 other African countries in the audience, the President dwelt at length on the topic. He defined it, illustrated it, analysed it, like a surgeon lecturing first-year medical students.

"What is it that's wrong?" asked Mr Mobu-



President Mobutu . . . defines "Zairean sickness."

tu. "To my thinking, the heart of the Zairean sickness rests in a profound inversion of all our values."

Corruption, he suggested, was certainly a primary symptom. Party functionaries were profiteering on Government goods, returning from state visits with suitcases bulging with luxury items that escaped duty and "transforming department cash registers into private wallets." An "invisible tax" — a bribe — was needed, he continued, to obtain medical treatment, a seat on an aircraft, an import licence, a diploma, or a place for a child in school.

The "sickness" that President Mobutu described is not confined to Zaire. It is seen in its most innocuous form in the "dash" — a sort of tip in advance of services rendered — found throughout West Africa and in a more serious form in the higher reaches of government, where bribes and kickbacks are mediums of exchange for the granting of import licences or letters of credit.

It is sometimes explained as the natural byproduct of a stifling bureaucracy inherited from the colonial days, combined with an extended family system — a network of rights and responsibilities that exerts tremendous pressure on Government officials to provide for numerous relatives — in an era of changing values, new money and Western life styles.

But in Zaire, where the gratuity known as "matatthe" is required to obtain petrol from a pump, or mail from the post office, parareg transactions seem more pervasive and more damaging to the functioning of the state. During the invasion of Shaba Province by Katanga expatriates last year, according to the President, a group of military officers "diverted" some 35,000 litres of petrol intended for military transport.

In his speech, President Mobutu, who is one of the world's richest men, noted that the party motto, "To serve, not serve oneself," seems to be more honoured in the breach. — New York Times News Service.

Savimbi taken by rebels' claim

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BRUSSELS — Mystery last night surrounded the whereabouts of Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader who has been leading the bush war against the Marxist MPLA regime in Angola.

A Belgian refugee from Kolwezi said Savimbi had been captured by the Katangese rebels who invaded Shaba province a week ago.

The refugee, a technician for a mining firm who declined to be identified, said he had the information from "reliable Zaire sources I know in the area."

He was unable to provide details but said his informers indicated Savimbi was taken prisoner shortly after the invasion by opponents of President Mobutu's regime in Shaba.

Unita sources in Brussels said it was "very possible" that Savimbi was in the area at the time of the rebel attack.

Headquarters

They explained he had asked President Mobutu last December for permission to settle in Zaire and set up his headquarters there.

But in Lisbon a Unita spokesman said the claim was "pure falsehood."

He added: "Our leader is well and free. I cannot say where he is, but he is not in the hands of the rebels."

More than 200 Whites are now believed to have died in Kolwezi and two-thirds of their bodies have not yet been identified, informed sources said in Paris as French paratroops continued the search for Whites thought to have been taken hostage by the retreating rebels.

French paratroops have also found the bodies of African who had been massacred, the French Defence Ministry said.

One report said 260 Blacks at a mine were herded together and gunned

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Vacancies for Africa...?

PARIS — As the first White refugees from Kolwezi arrived in Europe, the weekend edition of the newspaper Sud-Ouest carried a prominent advertisement offering jobs in Shaba.

Placed by the Société Generale des

Minerals, it offered technical and supervisory jobs with "one of the world's major mining and metallurgical firms, based in Shaba — a region with a particularly pleasant climate." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

BRUSSELS — This little girl was found by the man with a week's growth, near his house during the fighting in Kolwezi. Refugees said that her 11-month-old sister had her throat cut during the massacre in the town. — (Cablecast.)

French officials made light of reports that the French Foreign Legion operation had upset relations with Belgium.

The French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Olivier Stirn, told a radio interviewer: "Basically, there was no disagreement with the Belgians."

Belgian officers in Shaba have made various accusations against French forces in the area, including a charge that paratroops shot six fleeing Whites. A Defence Ministry spokesman said he knew nothing of such an incident.

Senior French officers put the charges down to jealousy between the Belgian and French forces on the spot. "It's understandable," one said.

French TV news bulletins also showed several interviews with Belgian refugees praising France and attack-

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

ing their own government.

"Thank God Giscard sent his paras. Our own leaders are not men," one said.

More than 200 refugees arrived in Paris yesterday and backed up earlier reports of massacres.

In Brussels refugees said teenagers, drunk on looted whisky or drugged with dagga, played the most terrifying role in the orgy of loot, rape and murder in Kolwezi.

One evacuee told how he saw "African children stealing whisky in the shops, drinking a whole bottle and then firing at random."

Newspaper accounts here built up a picture of the nightmare of Kolwezi as order broke down, but few were as harrowing as the story of one Belgian family — the Randus — told by a Catholic priest, Father Roman Minsien.

Rebels, he said, forced Mr. Randu and his son, Jean-Blaise, aged five, into a jeep while Mrs. Randu, who was wounded, tried to shelter her 11-month-old baby girl with her body.

A rebel thrust the muzzle of his gun under Mrs. Randu's body, killing the baby.

'Savimbi taken' claim

The jeep drove off to another part of town with Mr. Randu and Jean-Blaise, but later a Zairean woman persuaded the rebels to hand the boy to her.

Mr. and Mrs. Randu were alive but wounded, still in Zaire awaiting repatriation, said the priest. But there was no word on a third Randu child, three-year-old Fabienne.

Some refugees talked about "people's tribunals" run by young rebels wearing wigs.

Some refugees said the rebels claimed that enemy bullets were transformed into water and could not harm them, a conviction that helped an earlier rebellion to spread like a bushfire in most of eastern Zaire in the mid-1960s.

Most refugees spoke of looting by regular Zaire forces, as well as their complete lack of any military or fighting spirit.

"If you put a rabbit on a rabbit, there's no difference," a Belgian quipped.

"They hated us even on the way to the planes for repatriation. They stripped us of our cameras and other belongings. A woman who was filming them was threatened with death. French paratroops warned us not to antagonise them, saying: 'We are just a handful here; please play it quiet'."

One Frenchman said: "One thing is certain — no White will return to Kolwezi without permanent European military forces."

A Belgian said rebels carried a dead White in a wheelbarrow through the city to show him to frightened Whites.

They also cut off the hand of a one-armed Greek in front of his children.

Another man who refused to be identified said his wife had been raped by three rebels, and claimed most White women had been raped but would not tell the Press. — (Sapa-Reuter.-AP.)

The wrong kind of emotion to exploit

THE BUTCHERY of white hostages at Kolwezi has been a sickening business. Once again we see men in uniform, fleeing from direct contact with other soldiers, wreaking their violence instead upon innocent civilians, including women and children. It is an increasingly common spectacle these days.

Yet one should be cautious in one's reaction to such events not to leap to unjustified conclusions and generalisations. Particularly in a country like South Africa, where public emotions can so easily tip over into destructive racialism.

Thus we were shocked to see an English Nationalist newspaper yesterday blatantly trying to exploit public feelings over the Kolwezi outrage for domestic political purposes. In an attempt to discredit the Opposition standpoint in this country, it said Kolwezi showed Africa to be a "dark continent" still "possessed of an inherent savagery".

Would anyone suggest that the continent of Europe was possessed of an inherent savagery because of the Nazi atrocities? Or because of the outrages of the Baader-Meinhof gang, Italy's Red Brigades, and other terrorist groups?

Of course not. Such outrages, wherever they occur, are aberrant acts by specific groups of inflamed and misguided people. To smear a whole race or continent with their acts is outrageous.

For a start, it is worth noting that not only whites were killed at Kolwezi. Hundreds of Zairean inhabitants were massacred as well.

Not that that makes the affair any more savoury, but at least it gets it into racial perspective.

Next, it should be noted that Zaire, and particularly this part of Zaire — the old province of Katanga — has a history of instability and violence. The people of such a region can become brutalised and conditioned to atrocities.

The overriding problem with Zaire is that it is a huge, sprawling country which was hopelessly ill-prepared for independence. After 18 years it is still in a ramshackle state.

The economy, basically rich in resources, was in a wretched condition even before the copper price collapsed. The ruling elite has creamed off the country's resources into foreign bank accounts; inflation is rampant; nepotism is rife; the administration is corrupt; and the army is largely unpaid.

These are tempting waters for the communists to fish in. Which places the West in a dilemma. On the one hand it doesn't want to become too closely involved in propping up a rotten and unpopular regime; on the other it doesn't want to leave such a rich opportunity open to the communists.

In the end the plight of the white hostages forced the West to a decision. It has been a grisly mission. But perhaps for once some of the odium will rub off on the communist opportunists, Cuban or East German, and Africa will reinforce its disapproval of foreign intervention.

Savimbi captured in Zaire says refugee

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BRUSSELS — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, one of Angola's pro-Western movements opposed to the regime of Pres Agostinho Neto, was reportedly captured by rebels who invaded the Zaire province of Shaba a week ago, a Belgian refugee claimed.

The refugee, a technician from a mining firm who declined to be identified, said he had the information from "reliable Zaire sources I know in

the area."

He was unable to provide details, but said his informers indicated Dr Savimbi was taken prisoner shortly after the invasion by opponents to Pres Mobutu's regime in Shaba.

But in Lisbon, a Unita spokesman last night dismissed the claim as false.

The spokesman, who refused to be identified, said the claim was "pure falsehood."

"Our leader is well and free. I cannot say where he is, but he is not in the hands of the rebels," he said.

Unita sources in Brussels said it was "very possible" Dr Savimbi was in the area at the time of the rebel attack.

They said he had asked Pres Mobutu last December for permission to settle in Zaire and set up his headquarters there. — SAPA-AP.

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DR SAVIMBI . . . whereabouts a secret.

Shaba counts its corpses

WEZI — With the stench of death everywhere, this southern Zaire copper mining centre was plunged into a menacing silence yesterday.

Three days after French paratroops drove out the rebels who occupied Kolwezi for eight days of bloodshed and terror, corpses still litter roadways. Some have been gnawed by dogs abandoned by their fleeing white owners.

There is no electric power, no water, no food, no communications.

The French paratroopers came upon a

new scene of mass execution — the fourth — yesterday: 17 bodies lay on a road near a reservoir.

The paratroops killed more than 300 rebels as they retook the town, the French commander Col Yves Gras, said yesterday.

They also held two prisoners, one tied to a tree and a second locked in a room with barred windows. As they pleaded for water, a paratrooper shouted: "Did you give water to the dead lying on the street, scum?"

More than 2 000 Europeans have left, many for good, sickened by the savagery that took the lives of many of their relatives and friends.

And the memory of

stomach-churning atrocities will deter many from ever coming back.

But other townspeople began filtering back to their wattle and daub homes yesterday, laden with cooking utensils and clothes which they took with them when they slipped away at the start of the fighting 12 days ago.

All Belgian troops left Kolwezi yesterday and the Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, telephoned Pres Giscard d'Estaing of France to "express his thanks for French efforts to ensure the security of Belgian citizens in Kolwezi."

In Brussels, the Zaire Embassy denied reports that Zaire forces took part

in the massacre of Europeans in Kolwezi after a Belgian refugee told reporters that an armoured car machine-gunned 40 Europeans whose bodies were found heaped in a villa in the most horrific single episode of the rebel invasion.

The Kolwezi mining company foreman said the civilians were mowed down with a heavy machinegun mounted on a Zairean armoured car and added: "It would be astonishing if a rebel had been capable of using it."

Other refugees, who did not want to be identified, agreed that government troops were responsible for the massacre.

Col Phillipe Erulin, commander of the French paratroops in Kolwezi, yesterday denied a charge by Belgian officers that legionnaires had killed six fleeing whites.

Reports on the number of Europeans killed in the fighting continue to conflict.

Col Erulin said it had "been confirmed" that 70 whites had died. Other Western military sources have put the white death toll at 100 to 130. Some estimates top 200.

No official figures for Zairean casualties have been given but the black corpses in Kolwezi appeared to be three or four times as numerous as those of Europeans. — SAPA-RNS-AP.

Shaky Zaire rule criticised

KINSHASA — As it became clear yesterday that the rebels who invaded Zaire's Shaba province did so with support from the local population, Pres Mobutu Sese Seko's regime came in for sharp criticism from the Belgian Defence Minister, Mr Henri Simonet.

Mr Simonet said Zaire was a nation which was in need of a strong central government which could

deployment.

"I note that the economic situation there is not good," he said.

"Pres Mobutu himself is aware of the need for an overwhelming reform of Zaire political behaviour and administrative practices."

In Kinshasa, Pres Mobutu yesterday ordered Zairese diplomats in Brussels to have no contacts until further notice.

Earlier, Pres Mobutu accused Mr Simonet of having blocked a Zairese aid request for 24 hours before transmitting it to the proper authorities.

Meanwhile, French forces in Shaba were still meeting resistance from the rebels near Kolwezi yesterday.

A Kolwezi refugee, Mr Raymond Neuschwander, said: "The rebels were coming into the township for a week before the in-

my warning. They thought I was joking."

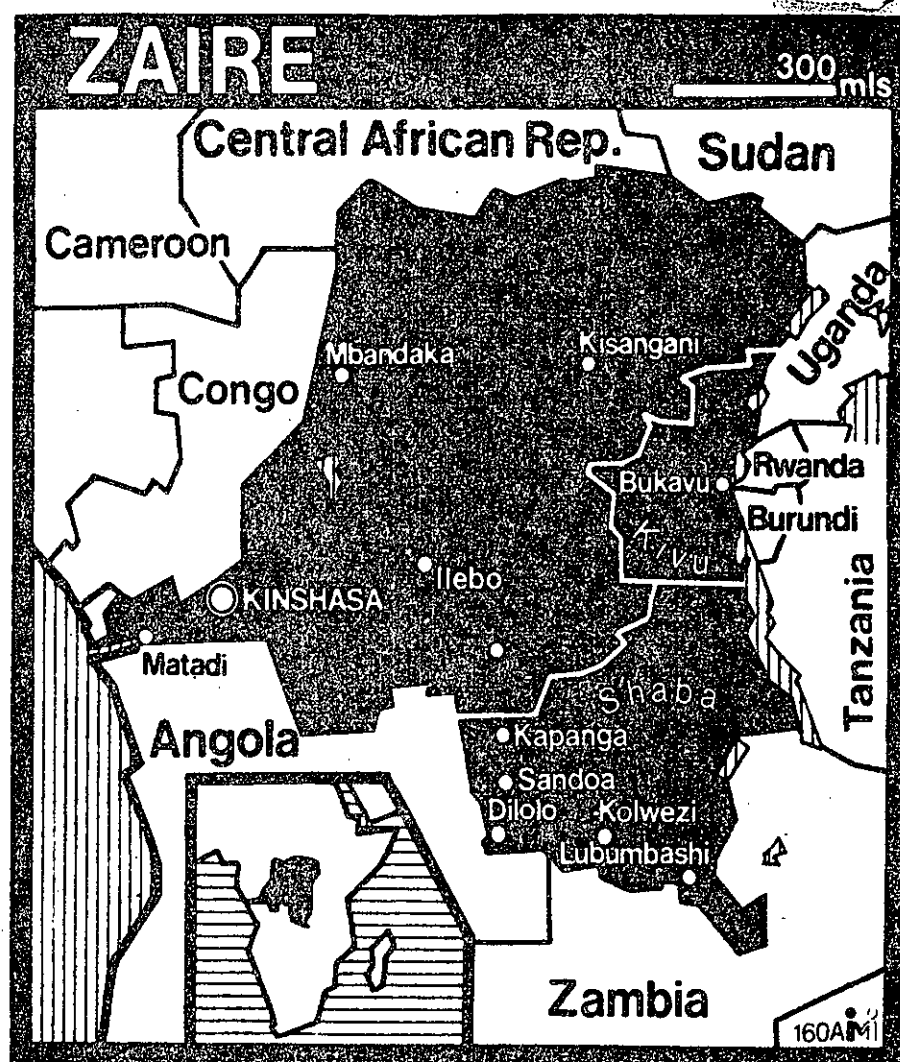
The extent of the rebels' persistence and preparation has surprised correspondents.

French legionnaires found four suspected rebels there yesterday, a further indication that the township had harboured the rebels who slipped in up to a week before the full-scale invasion began.

The invasion has

further economic chaos in semi-bankrupt Zaire. Mines that yield a high proportion of the country's indispensable copper exports have been flooded and departing mine engineers say it will take between five weeks and three months to restart them.

Restarting the mine has thus become a symbol of Pres Mobutu's ability to re-establish his political control over Shaba.



The crucial copper

From the air, the great open cast copper mines of Shaba Province, in Zaire, look like huge deep scars gouged out of the red sandy earth.

They are the bulwark of the economy of Zaire, the vast former Belgian colony now stricken by fighting between rebels and loyalist forces in Shaba Province.

The mines are Zaire's main hope as it struggles to avoid national bankruptcy.

Copper brings in between 65 and 70 per cent of the estimated 1 000 million dollars (about R870 million) which Zaire earns from its annual exports. The state-run copper mining concern, Gecamines, consumes about 45 per cent of this, and the rest goes into the national coffers.

Zaire is thus crucially dependent on the 470 000 tonnes of copper which it exports every year from the Shaba mines.

The fighting hits at Zaire's economy at a particularly bad moment.

President Mobutu Sese Seko has launched an ambitious plan aimed at salvaging the economy which is struggling under the weight of an estimated 2 000 million dollar (about R1 740 million) foreign debt.

Western banks and governments — Zaire's main creditors — will have a crucial role to play if the "Mobutu plan" is to succeed in halting runaway inflation of up to 80 per cent, combating mounting unemployment in the cities which have attracted increasing numbers of the 25 million population, and ending shortages of basic commodities.

One factor not helping Zaire at all at the moment is a slump in world copper prices. This is caused by excessive supplies, while demand has been reduced by the economic recession in the industrial world which is still not showing the recovery that had

been hoped for earlier.

The United States, Belgium, France, Britain, West Germany, Iran and Saudi Arabia are considering how to implement the Mobutu Plan.

The plan calls for making copper production more profitable for Zaire, making the country self-sufficient in food supplies and overhauling the internal transport system.

Although it is potentially one of Africa's wealthier nations, Zaire at present needs outside support to combat its economic troubles.

As with neighbouring Zambia, these problems date back to the boom years of copper exports when the hard cash revenues from the mineral diverted attention away from economic diversification into secondary industries and agriculture.

Zaire, for instance, has to pay about 300 million dollars (about R261 million) of its badly needed foreign exchange on food, much of which it imports from South Africa.

President Mobutu has agreed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) playing a watchdog role in the economy by appointing the number two official at the Central Bank in Kinshasa.

When President Mobutu unveiled his plan in a major speech last November, he castigated his countrymen for the graft and misappropriation which seem to plague the country's economy.

He also admitted the 1973-1974 programme of compulsory nationalisation of foreign companies had failed.

According to experts it led to a drastic fall in agricultural and industrial production. The policy has since been reversed and thousands of Belgians, Greeks, Pakistanis and Lebanese, whose property was originally nationalised, have returned

Both the copper mines and the uncompleted 900 million dollar (about R783 million) Inga-Shaba high tension power line across Zaire employ foreigners whose nerve may be shaken and who may not want to stay on because of the fighting.

The contested town of Kolwezi is perilously close to Zaire's main internal trade artery — the Voie national rail-river route pushing north from Lubumbashi, the Shaba provincial capital, to the Atlantic port of Matadi.

Zaire's transport system has already been badly hit by its own internal wars and those of its neighbours. Its traditional export route to the Atlantic coast on the Benguela railway through Angola has been closed since August 1975 because of the civil war there.

About 72km east of Kolwezi lies the Tenke rail and road junction that controls the east-west line in Shaba and the crucial Voie Nationale, which carries 35 to 40 per cent of copper exports.

The Tenke junction lies on the main route south to South Africa from the biggest coppermines. Whoever controls it also controls a large chunk of Zaire's internal and external trade system and could isolate Lubumbashi from the rest of the country.

After last year's fighting, President Mobutu promised economic reform and drew up his revival plan as he launched efforts to bring in Western help.

If he is again successful in repulsing the rebels, diplomatic sources in Lusaka expect him to renew attempts to attract Western support in building economic stability in a huge country five times the size of France, which, he says, is a bulwark against communist expansion in Africa. — SAPA-RNS.

— Allan Cowell

Mobutu's rebel rivals

Rebels claiming responsibility for the latest insurgency in Zaire's Shaba Province have emerged from obscurity as the most active and potentially effective of the myriad groups opposed to Pres Mobutu Sese Seko.

Until their first abortive insurgency a year ago little had been heard of the FNLC (National Liberation Front of the Congo) which claims to be spearheading a popular uprising.

It is led by Col Nathaniel M'Bumba, described by left-wing writers in Europe as a new radical force in Zairean politics, and appears to be far better supplied and organised than last year.

Like other groups out to end 13 years of one-man rule by Gen Mobutu, the FNLC has its roots in the early days of Zaire's independence from Belgium in 1960 that unleashed violence and rebellion in many parts of the country.

But the FNLC also seems to share with other groups an inability to weld their common disdain for Pres Mobutu into a united opposition to the bespectacled General whose rise to power in 1965 brought relative calm to a country five times the size of France and grouping 250 different tribes.

No clear ideological line seems to have emerged from the motley array of the President's opponents.

The FNLC's first attempt to wrest mineral-rich Shaba from Pres Mobutu in 1977 ended in what diplomatic sources said as "a hasty retreat into Angola," which Pres Mobutu accuses of masterminding the insurrection. The Zaire authorities described the rebels as ex-Katangese gendarmes, troops who supported the late Moise Tshombe's two-year secession in Katanga,

as Shaba was then called.

The Katangese later fought alongside mercenary forces against their fellow countrymen in the "Simba" rebellion in Eastern Zaire — then called the Congo — in 1964 and 1965.

While few of the original Katangese gendarmes are believed to have survived, the Lunda tribe straddling the Zambia-Angola-Zaire border from which they were drawn still remembers the harsh treatment the gendarmes later received from Pres Mobutu.

Gendarmes who surrendered to the General in 1966 were reported to have been massacred — starting a blood feud between the Katangese and the Kinshasa Government that is still apparently unresolved, diplomatic sources said.

But, as with last year's

rebellion, the latest insurrection appears to have been launched without co-ordinated action by other opposition groups which include left-wing guerrillas in Eastern Zaire and a student-backed opposition group in exile in Brussels.

The best-known opposition leader is Mr Antoine Gizenga, a former Vice-Premier to the Congo's first Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, who once set up a rival government in the early 1960s before fleeing into exile in Moscow.

In early 1976 he set up a group called Fodelico (Congo Liberation Front) that claimed links with the FNLC, the PRP (Popular Revolutionary Party) guerillas of Laurent Kabila in Eastern Zaire, and other secessionists.

The PRP guerillas have been fighting a simmering

insurrection in the Eastern Kivu area of Zaire for a decade without denting the Kinshasa Government or being quelled.

Mr Gizenga called a meeting of opposition figures during last year's crisis — but the attempt to create a unified front foundered on tribal and ideological differences between the various opponents of President Mobutu.

Nor does there appear to be any indication of friendly ties between the FNLC and the most prominent exile group in Europe — the Brussels-based MARC (Action Movement for the Resurrection of the Congo).

The two groups have exchanged harsh words and, according to informed sources, MARC has attacked Col M'Bumba as a man

driven by personal ambition, while the FNLC regards MARC as too closely aligned with Western interests to be genuinely committed to the downfall of the pro-Western President Mobutu.

Western diplomats in Kinshasa say several more opposition groups, including the Lumumbist MNC (National Congolese Movement) still emerge from inactivity whenever a threat to President Mobutu arises — as it already had done this year before the insurrection.

Unrest was reported from the Bandundu and Kikwit areas east of Kinshasa in January, and in March, 13 officers and civilians were shot at dawn. They were alleged to have plotted the President's overthrow.

Death sentences were also passed in absentia on four MARC leaders who were said by Zaire authorities to have been working in conjunction with the alleged leader of the overthrow plot, a 31-year-old bearded major called Kalume Amba.

While the unrest elicited a flurry of approaches by fragmented opposition groups to Western governments, it also displayed one of the reasons why no cohesive opposition to President Mobutu had arisen, diplomatic sources said.

President Mobutu acted swiftly and uncompromisingly against the dissidents in both cases and promised later: "Those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword."

Many of the officers alleged to have been involved in the plot came from the Lunda and Central Baluba tribes and a trial of the plotters reinforced these groups' hostility towards the Northern Equateur peoples to whom President Mobutu belongs, diplomatic sources said.

SAPA-RNS



President Mobutu, in general's uniform, is briefed by his army commanders for an on-the-spot inspection of the battle front.

The men without a past

The 600 men of the French Foreign Legion parachuted into the Southern Zaire town of Kolwezi to rescue endangered whites from rebels, come from some 20 countries, and make up what is probably the world's most famous mercenary military unit.

Created in 1831 by King Louis Philippe, the French Foreign Legion has fought in every major French campaign since then and its units are today spread across the world from South America to Polynesia.

The Legion today numbers about 8 000 men, 60 per cent of them foreigners, principally

Germans, Spaniards, Belgians, Swiss, Italians, Portuguese and Canadians.

Since the Legion is prohibited from recruiting Frenchmen, except as officers, the 40 per cent of Legionnaires who are French serve under assumed nationalities of French-speaking countries.

The number of Legionnaires whose papers say they are from Monte Carlo many times outnumbers the strength of the tiny army of that principality on the Riviera coast.

Legion discipline is brutal, its training particularly tough, and there

is a high desertion rate among recruits who sign on for a minimum five-year term.

The Legion admits it asks few questions when a man tries to enlist. Legionnaires are often referred to as "men without a past."

The Legion says it does not accept criminals, but in strict French legal terms, the word criminal applies only to murderers.

Critics of the famed fighting unit say the Legion trails behind it a record for brutality with civilians — not to mention its opponents in wartime — and it hardly ever takes prisoners.

One Legion unit was

transferred to France from Corsica two years ago after local residents claimed off-duty Legionnaires committed hundreds of offences, including rape and armed robberies.

All the Legion's officers are French, or have been naturalised since entering its ranks.

But major wars have traditionally attracted foreign officers who served under their own nationality and they have included the late Prince Aly Khan, Prince Aage, of Denmark, who died at the outbreak of World War Two, and Georgian Prince Dimitri Amilakvari, a Legion colonel killed at El

Alamein in 1942.

The unit which spearheaded the Zaire fighting is the Legion's second parachute Regiment which was wiped out at the Battle of Dienbienphu in Vietnam in 1954 and reformed to fight in Algeria and more recently in Chad.

The regiment, based in Corsica, is one of only two units at present in combat. The Legion's First Cavalry Regiment is fighting in Chad.

Other Legionnaires are assigned back-breaking tasks gouging roads through the Amazon jungles of French Guyana or building airstrips on sun-parched coral atolls in French Polynesia in the South Pacific. — SAPA-RNS

— Bernard Edinger

The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1978

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

SOME MONTHS ago that highly perceptive American elder statesman, Mr. George Ball, made a statement about South Africa that nobody who wants to be intellectually honest can afford to ignore amid the shrill clamour that assails this country from so many different quarters.

"We have never thought through the problem of South Africa," said Mr. Ball in the course of a lengthy article. "Thus we have no clear idea as to how we want the story to end."

Bearing that in mind, two events this week might help to clarify the thoughts of those well-intentioned but woolly-minded pundits who are so dogmatic in their prescription of doctrinaire "solutions."

The first event is the bloody chaos and economic shambles resulting from the rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba province. The other is the address by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, to the International Monetary Fund in Mexico City.

Making the point that it would be naive in the extreme to suppose that

economic isolation would bring about a change in South Africa's policies, Mr. Oppenheimer went on to say that nothing could be more absurd than to expect that a rapid change-over to majority rule based on one man, one vote, would be likely to boost the confidence of foreign investors. Confidence in South Africa might be at a low ebb, but it was "certainly far higher than in any of the Black-ruled countries of Africa."

Zaire is a classic example, among many others, of the chronic instability that precipitate change can bring in Africa. Refusal to change fast enough may, of course, be equally disastrous in the long run.

But what Mr. Oppenheimer, among others, is saying is that healthy economic growth and the pressures it generates are inexorably changing South Africa in a manner likely to promote a broadly based national unity. Those who frustrate that process are, whether they intend it or not, promoting change through violence. And in Africa that usually means change for the worse — for everybody.

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All-African

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VERSAILLES — A proposal for an all-African security force to oppose aggression has failed.

The proposal, made by Gabon's President Omar Bongo, was dropped after it met with a cool reception at the 21-nation summit of African states here.

Several participants, including Mali, Niger and Guinea-Bissau, were unenthusiastic, conference sources disclosed.

President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, dean of the 14 Francophone chiefs of state attending the summit, suggested that the way out was for Africans to continue to depend on France.

He told a news conference afterwards: "We count on the support of France. We have no complexes about that. The European members of Nato call upon the United States in case of attack and the states of eastern Europe call upon Russia."

"There is no reason why France, faithful to its traditions, should not honour its commitments towards us. That is to say, come to our aid if we should be attacked."

Even the unexpected arrival of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who came to describe the military situation in his invasion-torn Shaba province, failed to galvanise the summit to accept a proposal for a joint Afri-

can force.

Apparently, as a substitute for President Bongo's idea, it was agreed that the six countries of the West African Economic Community would work towards transforming

their present non-aggression pact into a defence alliance that would be open to other African nations.

President Leopold Senghor of Senegal was asked by the other leaders to

hold consultations among other African states to implement the idea.

The community consists of: Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Upper Volta. Togo is an associate member.

President Bongo told a news conference that the new defence pact might also include his own country, Gabon, plus the Central African empire of Chad, Cameroon, Zaïre and Rwanda Burundi.

The 14 drafted a resolution thanking France for its intervention in Zaïre and called on the summit host, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to express their concern about aggression when he goes to the UN and Washington this week.

The French President said that when he sees President Jimmy Carter he will tell him that the US and the rest of the West should sharply increase their development aid to Africa to counter the kind of dissatisfactions that provide fertile ground for aggression.

President Mobutu arrived in Paris in full jungle combat uniform. "I was at the front," he explained.

But he changed into a smart suit to address a separate session of the 14 leaders and President d'Estaing. — Washington Post News Service.

peace force

plan fails

Two invasions have hit Zaire economy

KINSHASA — The rebel thrust into the vital mining town of Kolwezi is expected to plunge Zaire's already battered economy into new crisis, robbing the country of one third of usable foreign exchange, Western economic sources said in Kinshasa.

Kolwezi is the nerve centre of the economy, producing 75 percent of the copper and cobalt which bring in about two thirds of Zaire's badly-needed foreign exchange reports Sapa-Reuter.

Allowing for hard cash spending on mine salaries, equipment, explosives and so forth, this means that the Kolwezi mines, mainly huge open-cast pits which are the world's biggest single mining complex,

provide about a third of usable foreign exchange, the sources said.

The rebel invasion and the subsequent exodus of 2 000-plus whites who ran the mines has halted Kolwezi's production. In three to four weeks, when Kolwezi copper on the way to market has reached ports, this source of hard cash will dry up.

LOAN DOUBT

It is thus highly unlikely that Zaire will be able to meet conditions for a R200-million loan from a Western banking consortium led by the United States Citibank.

The loan agreement was about to be signed when the fighting started. But the foreign exchange shortfall will probably add to Zaire's arrears on a foreign debt of about

R2 200-million, the sources said.

The Star's London Bureau reports that both Shaba invasions, this year and last, might have failed in the military sense, but both have struck damaging blows at the economy, says the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, which also feel that this must raise the question of President Mobutu's credibility.

"Clearly this would be something that the Angolan Government would welcome because of the continuing historic rivalry between Mobutu and President Neto, dating back to the time when Neto was still head of the MPLA guerilla movement," said Mr Tony Wilkinson, one of the experts.

Belgian paras are 'heroes'

BRUSSELS — About 450 Belgian paratroops arrived home from southern Zaire last night to a heroes' welcome from girlfriends and families and words of praise from the Defence Minister, Mr Paul van den Boeynants.

The soldiers, looking tired but none the worse for the experience, stepped out of six Sabena Boeing 707's at a military airfield near Brussels to cheers of "merci les para" from an admiring crowd of several hundred.

"We have every reason to be proud of our paras," Mr van den Boeynants said in a welcoming speech. "I thank you and congratulate you for having carried out your mission well."

The Defence Minister gave all the soldiers five days leave, telling them not to report for duty until Monday morning.

According to the Defence Ministry, not a Belgian soldier was killed on the mission in which over 2 000 foreigners trapped

in the fighting in Kolwezi were rescued.

There were also no wounded, except for one or two minor accidents.

The Belgians flew into Kolwezi airport when it was already safely back in the hands of Zaire soldiers, the paratroops said.

The French, it seems, did all the dirty work.

"We would have lost men if the French had not been in before us," one officer said. — Sapa-Reuter.

French paras lose two killed in clash with rebels

NM 25/2/78 (255)

PARIS — French paratroopers fought a sharp engagement with fleeing rebel tribesmen in Lufu township near Kolwezi yesterday and lost two men killed.

The new casualties brought the number of dead in the French expeditionary force to four since the paratroopers dropped around Kolwezi on Friday and Saturday.

In Paris, Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko had a 45-minute meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing shortly before the French leader flew to New York. President Mobutu then saw the Belgian Premier, Mr. Leo Tindemans, who flew from Brussels for the meeting.

Official sources said the situation in Zaire was the main subject of the meeting, which followed a diplomatic rift between Belgium and the Mobutu government.

But after his meeting with Mr. Tindemans, President Mobutu, asked to comment on Zaire-Belgian relations, replied: "Everything is OK." He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Tindemans said he had nothing to say.

The French Foreign Ministry said France had formally asked Zambia and Angola to help find and liberate white hostages who may be held by rebels returning to their Angolan bases from Kolwezi.

Fleeing rebels were streaming through Zambia yesterday on the way to Angola but there was no sign of the White hostages they were believed to have taken.

The rebels told sources in Zambia that the hostages — scores of men, women and children — were being transported to Angola by a direct route from Zaire.

Mike Reed, a cameraman for the international television news agency Visnews, said he saw several truck loads of heavily-armed uniformed men racing through the narrow strip of Zambian territory between Zaire and Angola.

"They began coming through early Tuesday morning and were still coming through yesterday. There appeared to be no

interference by Zambian troops or officials," Reed said.

"However, we were told in Mwinilunga after we had flown from Sakeji, which is on the border with Zaire, that there had been a skirmish between rebels and Zambian troops on the main road through to Angola."

Other reports said the retreating rebels were trading radios, cameras, clothing and other Kolwezi loot for food from sympathetic Zambian villagers.

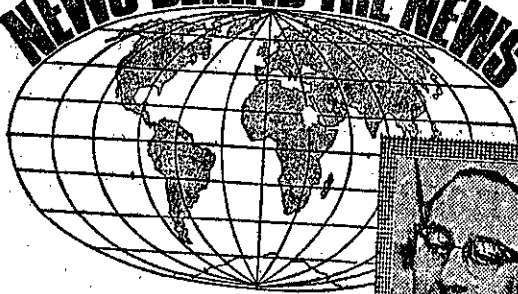
Zambian troops were reported moving into the border zone to protect White missionaries in the area.

But the Zambian Government has so far refused to confirm any movement by rebels through Zambia and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Wilfred Phiri, said he had no information on armed men entering the country.

There are few officials in the sparsely populated region and only a handful of police patrolling on bicycles. — (Sapa-Reuter-A.P.)

25/5/78

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS



ALAN SYER
in NEW YORK



Zaire crisis puzzles US moderates

Africa remains the Dark Continent for most Americans. It is not that knowledge of events there, at least the major ones, is lacking.

But as events develop and more is known of them, the more difficult it becomes to come up with a coherent policy even for sub-Saharan Africa.

Condemning foreign intrusion (Cuban and Russian) seemed one thing a short while ago. But how can this be squared with new foreign intrusion (French and Belgian) that America has both welcomed and participated in to the extent of sending transport planes?

Can it be justified as a natural move in the West's need to curb communism? Nigeria, Zambia and Tanzania, three states the United States is trying to woo in the hope of increasing its influence in the continent, flatly say no.

BATTLEFIELD

Zambia's President Kaunda warned President Carter in Washington last week he would lose ground if America viewed Africa as merely one more battlefield in the cold war.

He was not at all unhappy about the Cubans in Africa, Mr Kaunda said flatly. Indeed, he has said he might ask them into Zambia should he feel events warranted.

dom to deploy arms in foreign emergencies.

But the central fact with regard to Africa, he writes, is that US public opinion strongly opposes any commitment of American troops there.

That aversion, says Kraft, is going to wax, not wane, even though a civil war is now shaping up in Rhodesia, pitting the moderates against the radicals who will have the support of Russia.

NOT SPECIFIC

"As the Rhodesian example indicates," Kraft concludes, "the United States is uniquely disqualified from a lead role in Africa. The appropriate policy is general support for the principle of majority rule without any commitment on specifics."



Dr. Kaunda about the happy

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Then there is the question of Rhodesia. Should America come out in support of the internal settlement — and surely America's concern should be for the survival of the moderates everywhere?



Andrew Young . . . too relaxed, says Christian Science Monitor.

Or should she continue to insist, with Britain, on bringing the Patriotic Front into an agreement, on the thinking that this offers the single chance for a peaceful future?

CONSERVATIVE

Newspaper columnist Joseph Kraft tends to be conservative, criticising America's failure to support the internal settlement in Rhodesia and favouring, for instance, loosening of restrictions on President Carter's free-

For America, blocking the Russians in Africa must be achieved by indirect means such as backing European states that are prepared to intervene.

This policy problem is also examined by the Christian Science Monitor, generally regarded as balanced and moderate.

THE MONITOR

In an editorial, the Monitor writes: "The dilemma for the United States and its allies as marxist forces gain appeal in Africa is a profound one, and the Zaire operation only highlights anew the complex problem of how to deal with Soviet and Cuban activity.

"We do not share UN Ambassador Andrew Young's relaxed view that there is no strategic significance to the presence of thousands of Cubans and Russians in Africa: that is an absurd position.

"But his caution against over-reaction in Africa by the West is well taken. His advice that a 'steady, quiet approach' is preferable to rushing in troops seems sound, especially when even such respected pro-Western Africa leaders as Kenneth Kaunda voice no undue concern."

President Carter is reported to have ordered a review of American policies on Africa. His advisers will find difficulty in producing something positive, with general application.



President Carter's freedom to deploy arms in foreign emergencies should be extended, according to conservative newspaper columnist Joseph Kraft.

Clashes as rebels retreat

PARIS — French paratroopers fought a sharp engagement with fleeing rebel tribesmen in Luluwa township, near Kolwezi, yesterday and lost two men.

The French defence ministry said the new casualties brought the number of dead in the French expeditionary force to four.

In Paris, Zaire's Pres Mobutu Sese Seko had a 45-minute meeting with Pres Valery Giscard d'Estaing and then saw the Belgian Premier, Mr Leo Tindemans.

After his meeting with Mr Tindemans, Pres Mobutu asked to comment on Zaire-Belgian relations, replied: "Everything is okay."

A Belgian journalist reported from Kolwezi that the total number of dead foreigners appeared to be between 120 and 130.

He reported yesterday 60 bodies had been identified by Monday, but 13 more, mostly Greeks and Pakistanis, were discovered on Tuesday.

Fleeing rebels were streaming through Zambia yesterday on the way to Angola, but there was no sign of hostages.

The rebels told sources in Zambia yesterday the hostages — scores of men, women and children — were being transported to Angola by a direct route from Zaire.

British newspapers reported the retreating rebels were trading radios, cameras, clothing

and other Kolwezi loot for food from sympathetic Zambian villagers who cheered the rebels as they passed through on their way to Angola.

Meanwhile, African countries may set up a common defence force to counter attacks like the invasion of Shaba province.

In a communique issued by African heads of state yesterday after a two-day 21-nation summit meeting in Versailles, the leaders said they would give top priority to the collective security of the African continent.

Sources said Pres Mobutu, who flew to the summit yesterday, made an impassioned plea to African leaders to fight off communist manoeuvres in Africa.

East Germany has denied reports it had backed the rebel invasion of Zaire.

Mr Kurt Zeibt, president of the government's solidarity committee, instead accused Nato of serious aggression in copper-rich Shaba.

And in Washington, State department officials said the United States might have been wrong in asserting last week that Cuba had armed and trained the rebels.

Officials said claims by the White House and State Department were based on inadequate information. It was not possible, from that information, to establish definitively whether there was any Cuban assistance.

SAPA-RNS

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Mercury

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1978

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AN ILLUSION FADES

THE IDEA of a collective security organisation for Africa, which has been given top priority at a 21-nation Black summit meeting at Versailles, is nothing new. But the rebel incursion into Zaire's Shaba province last week has given it an urgency and a significance that it has never had before.

Plans for a unified African high command have been raised at intervals since 1960, and among the proponents have been such leaders as Nkrumah of Ghana, Nyerere of Tanzania, and Amin of Uganda. The danger of a second Big-Power scramble for Africa was foreseen even then, with possible action against the White-ruled south as a minor secondary theme. But civil conflicts, suspicion and rivalry between States and lack of organisation have so far frustrated attempts to form a unified command.

The deep rifts evident at the 14th annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Gabon last July have not improved the prospects, but there are hopes that the OAU's chairman-elect, President Nimieri of Sudan, will be the man to revitalise the organisation and face the challenge of getting the Russians and Cubans out of Africa. Not long ago he threw the Russians out of Sudan.


It is clearly in Africa's interests that Africans themselves should settle the conflicts on their continent and assume the main responsibility for their own security. But is this possible?

Military spending in Black Africa has increased nearly four-fold in the past three years and now exceeds R3 000-million a year. But with 19 Black States classed as military dictatorships, much of this spending goes into keeping inflated armies content and loyal as a privileged elite rather than as an effective fighting force.

It is no exaggeration to say that 600 French airborne Legionnaires altered the course of history by routing 4 000 rebels at Kolwezi last week while the Zairese army, one of the largest in Africa, ran around like a chicken with its head chopped off.

Small wonder, then, that the British liberal daily, the Guardian, was moved to comment that Kolwezi "signals the end of almost two decades of formal obeisance to the notion of African independence."

When all the fine talk of "freedom" and "liberation" has faded, the stark fact remains that Black Africa is no longer — if indeed it ever was — the master of its own destiny, militarily, economically or politically.



Dr Richard Black, 42 and his fiancée, Miss Jenny Hadfield, 32, who survived the rebel uprising in Kolwezi. Yesterday, shortly after their return to Johannesburg, they told of their harrowing seven-day ordeal at the hands of the rebels. But their major concern now is the safe return of their Afghan hound which went missing in Hillbrow.

Picture: MIKE MCCANN

Rebels not butchers — Kolwezi survivors

24/5/78
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By SHEILA WING
AN AMERICAN tourist and his Australian fiancée yesterday told of seven days of terror while they were trapped in Kolwezi during the bloody rebel invasion.

Dr Richard Black, 42, and Miss Jenny Hadfield, 32, returned to Johannesburg on Wednesday night — five days after they were saved from rebel soldiers at Manica by French foreign legion paratroopers.

The couple lost their passports, visas, personal papers and belongings, a friend's car, a jacket, a watch and about R8 500.

Yesterday, to crown a host of misfortunes, Dr

Black's Afghan hound, Dog, disappeared from a friend's home in Hillbrow — only hours after their safe return.

A frantic search proved fruitless — the blonde female Afghan was last seen being dragged reluctantly along a Hillbrow street by an elderly woman.

In an interview the couple relived their harrowing ordeal in Kolwezi and their miraculous survival.

Dr Black and Miss Hadfield locked themselves in the wine cellar of a motel after hearing shots when trouble erupted early on Saturday, May 13.

About R85 000 worth of

wine and spirits proved cold comfort as they cowered in fear of their lives. After two days they surrendered to the rebels who took them to the police station at Manica.

Rebel soldiers constantly threatened them with death and Dr Black said they owed their lives to the rebel major commanding the prison.

"We were terrified at the time, but I think he kept us in jail for our own safety as we had nowhere to go."

Release came last Friday when French paratroopers arrived.

Dr Black praised the "crack" foreign legion

troops, but also had praise for the rebels.

"We were impressed by them. They had stated their job was not to kill but to win their country back. They tried to maintain civil order and from our point of view there were no deliberate cold blooded massacres.

"The rebels were not butchers and 90% of the people they were killing were already wounded in grenade attacks. They even killed their own badly wounded," said Dr Black.

Their major worry now is to find their dog.

Anyone who has seen the Afghan should contact Dr Black at 643-4831.

N.M. M. 26/5/78

Moves for all-Black force to back Zaire

BRUSSELS — Belgium is urging the creation of a Western-supported all-African peacekeeping force to prevent another attack into Zaire's Shaba province and to guarantee the continued flow of ore from the mineral-rich region.

"We should find a Euro-African formula of protection to assure the security of our people working there," the Prime Minister, Mr. Leo Tindemans, told his Parliament yesterday.

"It could be done by the African States with logistic support of the nine member States of the European Economic Community," he said, adding that his Foreign Minister, Mr. Henri Simonet, had been assigned to explore the possibility.

Mr. Simonet will have a chance to do his exploring on June 6 when he meets foreign ministers from the other Common Market countries in Luxembourg. There will be representatives from France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Not ready

Many Western governments favour the idea of a special security force to help President Mobutu Sese Seko maintain order in the province, invaded a fortnight ago by Angola-based rebels. But few appear ready to volunteer.

France, which sent a 600-man force of Foreign Legion paratroops to oust the rebels from Kolwezi and rescue about 2 500 stranded foreigners, has been an exception. But how much support other European countries would be willing to give is unknown.

Mr. Tindemans did not reveal details of his proposed force or what countries might be involved. However, he said organisation would take time and other formulas must be

considered for the protection of Whites still in the province until details were worked out.

In debt

Half the 1 200 Belgian paratroopers dropped into Kolwezi for the evacuation of foreigners pulled out on Monday and the rest took up stations at the air base at Kamina, 210km to the north.

Shaba province is rich in copper, cobalt, uranium and tin and these metals are the main source of Zaire's foreign earnings. President Mobutu's Government is already deep in debt and a loss of mineral earnings could weaken his position.

His rule often has been criticised as corrupt and incompetent and only two months ago, 13 people were shot for reportedly plotting against him. President Mobutu was in Paris yesterday, seeking support from African governments meeting there, as well as from France and Belgium.

Protection

There have been conflicting reports about the extent of the damage to the mines in Shaba and about the willingness of essential White employees to return after two serious attacks in 14 months.

But it seems clear the people needed to operate and maintain Kolwezi and its mines will return only if they get protection.

Diplomats here say it really does not matter whether the invasion by an estimated 4 000 exiled Lunda tribesmen was master-minded by Moscow, prepared by Cuba, or just the result of tribal rivalries in Zaire. The point is, they say, that President Mobutu cannot protect the province.

Whatever solution is found to get the mines going again, it will be vulnerable to efforts at "destabilisation," the diplomats say, and any security force will be

criticised by the Soviets and their supporters as "neo-colonialist."

British newspapers reported yesterday that rebels fleeing French paratroopers clashed with Zambian forces, but there was no sign of the White hostages the rebels were believed to be holding.

British correspondents in north-west Zambia said there were two brief battles in which one rebel was wounded and three trucks were seized.

Estimates

The papers quoted Zambian officials' estimates that as many as 800 rebels had crossed into Angola since they were driven from Kolwezi.

A Kolwezi report said the final total of Whites massacred during the week-long occupation of the city, would probably not exceed 120. Earlier estimates put the figure as high as 200.

Officials in Kinshasa and Paris estimate that between 170 and 300 White residents of Kolwezi are still unaccounted for and many are believed to be in rebel hands.

Meanwhile, a U.S. administration source in Washington says there is increasing evidence that Cuban forces in Angola encouraged and instigated the rebel invasion. — (Sapa-AP.)

• See Editorial Opinion

Still no sign of Zaire's war hostages

A FRESH wave of rebels retreating before French search and destroy operations in Southern Zaire were expected to cross into Zambia yesterday.

But Western diplomatic sources in Lusaka said they did not believe the rebels would use Zambia as a transit route for the white hostages they took during the attack they launched on Zaire's Shaba Province two weeks ago.

Instead the rebels will take the reported scores of white men, women and children they captured directly to Angola from Zaire, the sources said. Missionaries and villagers in Zambia's sparsely populated border area opposite Shaba province said several hundred rebels had already passed through on the 90 km route to Angola. Most were in trucks and cars but some were on foot, they said.

In other developments yesterday: ● Kiangese rebels fleeing French paratroopers in Shaba clashed with Zambian forces on Wednesday, but there was no sign of European hostages the rebels are believed to be holding, British newspapers reported yesterday.

● French army paratroopers, who recaptured Kolwezi and freed hundreds of European hostages, began their withdrawal yesterday prior to returning to France, the Defence Ministry announced in Paris.

● French Foreign Legionnaires have moved into several key mining centres in Shaba to guard foreigners against possible new attacks.

● Angola said yesterday any hostages brought across its border from southern Zaire would be well treated and returned to their home countries.

● The United States this week contributed \$53,000 to help the International Red Cross provide medical supplies and food to civilians who fled Kolwezi and surrounding areas of Shaba.

Kolwezi stirs slowly to life

KINSHASA. — The battered copper mining town of Kolwezi is showing the first signs of returning to life, officials said yesterday.

For the first time in a week, some electricity was turned on in the town, which for nine days was the scene of ravaging and fighting by rebels now fleeing toward sanctuary in northern Zambia and Angola.

A group of high-level mining officials has arrived in Kolwezi to survey the situation at the copper and cobalt mines. Several hundreds of black workers showed up at the mines on Wednesday, willing to restart

work, officials said. Experts here reported there virtually was no serious damages to the mines and if they can get back enough specialists or hire new ones, the mines could be made operational again within days.

French Foreign Legionnaires meanwhile have moved into several key mining centres in the Shaba province to guard foreigners against possible new rebel attacks. Western economic sources said the rebel thrust was expected to plunge Zaire's already battered economy into new crisis, robbing the country of one third of usable foreign exchange. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Bodies still lie strewn on the deserted streets of Kolwezi after last week's rebel invasion.



No.	REMOTE STATION	START	TIME	PAGES	REMARKS
068	0415822935	22-11 08:25	00:00	16	003
069		22-11 08:42	00:00	47	000

REMARKS TMR:Timer, POL:Poll, TRN:Turn around, 2IN:2in1 Tx, ORG:Or FME:Frame erase Tx, MIX:Mixed original, CALL:Manual-Com, FLP:Flip Side 2, SP:Special Original FCODE:Fcode, MBX:Confidential, BUL:Bulletin, RLY:Relay, R S-OK:Stop communication, Busy:Busy, Cont.:Continue, No ar M-full:Memory full, PW-OFF:Power switch OFF, TEL:Rx from

The Natal Mercury

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1978

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THE GREAT AWAKENING

FOR THE second time in recent weeks the shock of events in Africa has jarred the Carter Administration into urgent re-assessments of the agonisingly slow and often naive evolution of its policy towards the continent.

The Soviet and Cuban-backed incursion into Zaire, with consequences out of all proportion to the scale of the operation, seems at last to have brought home the message to Washington that much of Black Africa is at the mercy of any marauding super-Power or its proxies, and that if the West continues to neglect the situation it runs the risk of simply allowing the Russians to take over vital areas of the continent, thereby gravely undermining the interests and the security of Western Europe and, ultimately, the United States itself.

This insidious process of communist infiltration and subversion could have been largely nipped in the bud by preventing the Cubans from gaining a foothold in Angola some three years ago, at very little cost and with very little fuss.

Now, under a different administration, the White House is again turning its attention belatedly to Angola, this time with the idea of helping Black Angolan nationalist guerillas in their fight against the 20 000-strong Cuban expeditionary force that is propping up the country's harassed Marxist regime.

The idea of fostering a Cuban "Vietnam" in Angola has much to commend it, but what (if anything) is to be done seems to depend on a

very public and embarrassing sorting out of the confusion that exists over what Congress will, or will not, allow President Carter to do.

Senator Dick Clark, who must bear much of the blame for the initial debacle over Angola, is still urging U.S. non-involvement and saying, "We don't need a war we can't win." What Senator Clark and his lobby fail to realise is that America is already involved, like it or not, and that if it continues to stand aloof while countries like France pull the West's chestnuts out of the African fire, it will lose anyway.

In South West Africa the same Marxist game is being played by Swapo, yet when the U.S. negotiator, Mr. Don McHenry, is asked merely to acknowledge the fact of Swapo terrorism, he seems to suffer a total mental block.

American thinking on Africa, both for historical and internal political reasons, is so mesmerised by the race question that the realities of ruthless global power politics are being dangerously neglected. When the real threat, the relentless Soviet pursuit of world domination, is perceived, race becomes almost a side issue, as it has in Rhodesia.

Many Black States are now thoroughly alarmed by communist military adventurism. If the United States feels that it cannot become directly involved, it should at least consider participation in the latest Belgian plan for the creation of a Western-supported, all-African peacekeeping force.

French pull out of Zaire

PARIS — French soldiers were pulling out of Zaire today after their successful weeklong mission to rescue foreigners from the Shaba Province bloodbath. And from Kinshasa it was reported that between 150 and 300 rebels were hiding in the bush around Kolwezi, ready to move back into the town once foreign troops had departed.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has ordered his troops to clear civilians from a 100 km stretch of Shaba Province and create a free-fire zone to block further infiltration of rebels from bases in Angola, reports Sapa-Reuter.

AFRICAN FORCE

After yesterday's announcement by the French Defence Ministry that it was withdrawing Foreign Legion troops from southern Zaire, President Mobutu told a news conference he was evacuating the area along Zaire's border with Zambia and Angola and ordering his forces to "shoot at anything that moves within the area."

To fill the military vacuum in the mineral-rich Shaba Province, source of some 60 percent of Zaire's foreign earnings, France has backed the creation of pan-African intervention force. Government sources in Paris said.

The Star Bureau in London reports that Britain is willing to join in discussion with her partners in Europe over how to deal with potential threats, as in Kolwezi, to European citizens working in Africa, but is reacting with extreme caution to the ideas that have been flowing from Brussels and Paris in the last few days.

The setting-up of such a pan-African army would

enable France, which also has troops fighting in Mauritania and Chad, to shed its image as "Gendarme of Africa," the Paris sources said.

They added that the French President, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, had told President Mobutu in Paris on Monday at a Franco-African summit that France would not come to Kinshasa's rescue again.

The Star's Africa News

Service reports from Lusaka that President Kaunda said today that Katangese gendarmes responsible for the civil war in Shaba began infiltrating there as early as January this year, wearing civilian clothes and sometimes dressed in rags.

● Black miners flock back to Kolwezi. — Page 19.

Talking to newsmen, ambassadors and officials

in the Mulungushi Conference Hall in Lusaka after his return from a trip abroad, the President said that trouble would continue in Shaba unless Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko found a political solution.

"Mobutu is the only man who can keep that country going as a unit, and we in Zambia want that country as one unit," President Kaunda said.

Carter blames Cuba and Angola for the raid

Hugh Robertson,

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Carter today blamed Cuba and Angola for the Katangese invasion of Zaire and warned them that America would act "promptly and decisively" in Africa in future.

This is his first personal reaction to the massacre in Kolwezi and pointedly rejects assurances to the US from Cuban leader Fidel Castro that Cuba was not directly or indirectly involved in the raid.

In Paris yesterday, Pre-

sident Mobutu of Zaire said Russia backed the bloody attack on Shaba to try to capture the province's mineral riches.

He said more than 4 000 rebels were involved in the attack which was commanded initially by a motorised Cuban company and co-ordinated by a Cuban general.

The Zaire leader had some harsh words for most Western countries which he accused of "failing completely" when facing the aggression of the Soviets and Cubans in black Africa.

This was a clear slap at

President Carter who has stood aside from the Shaba drama, providing limited logistic assistance.

President Carter said, however, that the massacre "could have been worse for the Europeans and Zaireans if we had not joined our allies in the rescue effort."

He pressed his demand for more power to counter Soviet and Cuban intervention in Africa, repeating that his hands were tied by congressional restraints which prevented him from giving swift and appropriate aid to countries such as Zaire.

French leave Zaire

DD 26/578

(358)

PARIS — France will not intervene in Zaire again — under any circumstances.

Government sources said Pres Giscard d'Estaing had told Pres Mobutu Sese Seko this as French Foreign Legionnaires yesterday began withdrawing from Kolwezi in southern Zaire.

The French leader has pressed African leaders to set up a pan-African security force after telling them France did not want to become the "gendarme of Africa."

Pres Mobutu said yesterday he was not told in advance that French troops would be withdrawn from Kolwezi.

The order to withdraw the troops was given after 100 Moroccan soldiers — the vanguard of the pan-African force — arrived to help Zaire police the town,

a French spokesman said.

The situation in Kolwezi itself was anything but calm. A dozen of the rebels who invaded the town two weeks ago were still circulating there, well armed and in civilian clothes.

Other rebels had set up a heavy artillery post 10 km west of Kolwezi. A military spokesman said the artillery posed a threat, but did not say whether it was bombarding the town.

About 200 European corpses have been discovered in Kolwezi. The French Defence Ministry said yesterday about 1 000 rebels had been killed, most of them murdered by townspeople when French and Belgian troops began arriving.

The situation in the town remained difficult. Food supplies were short

and there was a danger of epidemics caused by rotting corpses, a spokesman said.

Meanwhile in Chicago, Pres Carter said yesterday Cuba had played a key role in training and equipping the Katanganese rebels. Both Angola and Cuba must share heavy responsibility for the deadly attack, he said. — SAPA-RNS-AP.

Help pledged for Gecamines

BRUSSELS. — The Union Miniere group will intensify its collaboration with the Zaire State mining company Gecamines to help it restart mining copper and cobalt in Kolwezi, says the chairman, Mr Paul-Emile Corbiau.

Mr Corbiau, who is also governor of Belgium's largest banking and holding group, Societe Generale, told the Union Miniere annual meeting that Gecamines would have to examine the damage at the mines and say what help it needed.

Union Miniere lost all its assets in Africa in 1967, but Metallurgie Hobokenoverpelt, in which it has a 45% stake, refined most of Zaire's copper and cobalt output at its Olen plant near Brussels.

Mr Corbiau said because Kolwezi's output covered around 75% of Gecamines' copper production, Hoboken must expect a sharp drop in copper supplies for several months ahead.

He declined to go into details of what Union Miniere would do to help restart mining in Kolwezi.

He said the company was confident the current sharp decline of copper and zinc prices would continue indefinitely, although

present prices would have to be doubled to make it profitable to open new mines.

In the absence of new mines, a shortage would occur as older deposits were being worked out and could not meet world demand. This would lead to a price recovery which in turn stimulate mining investments.

He put current surplus world stocks at 1 600 000 tons of copper and 1 200 000 tons of zinc, held largely by producers and traders.

A Kinshasa report says Gecamines has sent a team of experts to Kolwezi to see how to reopen the mines.

Diplomatic sources said a resumption of copper mining was crucial to prevent Zaire's economic collapse. The mines provide 75% of Zaire's copper exports and 33% of its foreign exchange.

Travellers from Kolwezi said that although one underground shaft at the mining complex was believed to be flooded, power had been restored in the mines because lights could be seen there on Wednesday.

But a crucial factor in any attempt to resume copper production is whether technicians and engineers who ran the mines until the rebel attack will return.

— Reuter.

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French fight their last Shaba battle

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KINSHASA. — French Foreign Legion paratroopers fought a pitched battle with rebel troops outside the copper mining town of Kolwezi on Thursday night and then withdrew to Zaire's Shaba province capital of Lubumbashi, military sources said yesterday.

Legionnaires made final sweeps through the bush, up to 112km to the west, to break the back of rebel resistance before pulling back to Lubumbashi, the sources said.

But the main battle was fought at a village 10 km east of Kolwezi, where several well-organised and armed groups of rebels had been reportedly spotted.

The French Defence Ministry in Paris announced the legionnaires were being pulled back to Lubumbashi for a rest.

The pullout was not a new mission for the legionnaires, but a first stage

in their return home, the Ministry said.

Zairean troops, aided by a contingent of 100 Moroccans would take over responsibility for security in the area, the Ministry said.

In Paris, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire complained on Thursday that he had not been told of the withdrawal. But government sources in Paris said French troops would not again intervene in Zaire.

President Mobutu has ordered his troops to clear civilians from a 100 km stretch of Shaba province and create a free-fire zone to block further infiltration of rebels from bases in Angola.

Plans were being worked out to set up a "striking force", to ensure the safety of whites working in Zaire in the future, President Mobutu said.

Kolwezi now was completely under Zairean army control and only the question of an estimated

60 whites who have been taken hostage by the rebels remained, he said.

Belgium has temporarily left about 600 paratroopers at the Kamina army base in Shaba province.

Western diplomats in Kinshasa feared the French withdrawal might spell new rebel trouble in the embattled mining province, which provides Zaire with more than 60% of its foreign income.

The withdrawal, which was expected to be carried out within 36 hours, was ordered when Kolwezi had started coming back to life after nine days under rebel rule and several days of fighting since the French paratroopers landed last Friday.

In Paris, Colonel Nathanael Mbumba, chief of the Katangese rebels said his attack had created an "irreversible situation" that would grow and topple President Mobutu.

He claimed his forces had been in Shaba province all along, and disputed Western reports that the rebel forces of his Congo National Liberation Front were trained by Cubans at bases in Angola.

"The spectre of Soviet-Cuban penetration is only a subterfuge to provide alibis for intervention by Western powers," he said.

● President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday urged President Mobutu to seek and acceptable "political solution" to the Shaba problem. — Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter, AP and UPI.

STAR 27/5/78

Confusion as Kolwezi slain are counted

358

The Star's
Africa News Service

KINSHASA — Belgian diplomatic sources have put the figure of known European dead at Kolwezi at 64, although a French diplomat said in the copper mining town that the French believed 123 white people died.

The Belgian figure was apparently based on a count of corpses by the International Red Cross, who removed the last of the bodies from the town's streets on Thursday.

Thirty-two of the bodies have so far been positively identified. There is no figure for African dead.

The French have apparently carried out their own count of bodies but there is still confusion about the number of people who actually died at the hands of Katangese rebels because some people were buried in gardens without identification.

The bodies of black people may have also been confused with those of whites in the French count because by yesterday all the bodies were badly mutilated by hungry dogs and rats.

A dishevelled Belgian couple emerged from a bush hideout yesterday

after being sheltered by loyal black workers from the anti-white rampage of southern Zaire rebels.

Andre and Michele Gusart have been flown from Kolwezi to Kinshasa.

The French foreign legionnaires who stormed the town on Friday last week after the six-day occupation by the guerrillas of the National Congo Liberation Front (FNLC) killed six rebels on Thursday in a search a few kilometres from Kolwezi. Three rebels were taken prisoner.

There is still no word from Kolwezi of a reported pull-out of French troops, although the order

has been given from Paris.

Guerillas are still active in regions surrounding Kolwezi and it is feared that they will enter the central areas of the town if the French pull out.

The Star's correspondent in Paris reports there is speculation that President Mobutu of Zaire is recruiting mercenaries to protect the mining towns in Shaba province.

The socialist newspaper, Le Matin, reported that the Zaire leader was contacting French soldiers who had recently completed their army service in an attempt to build up a special commando.

Rebelle lê en wag in bos

358

Van PIERRE ZANIN van AFP KINSHASA.

VALSKERM TROEPE van die Franse Vreemdelingelegioen het Kolwezi vir eers gered, maar moontlik nie vir Zaïre nie. Vrydagoggend het kol. Philippe Erulin 'n groep van sy manne teen 'n rebelle-buitepos naby Kolwezi aangevoer — moontlik die laaste operasie voor die vertrek van die legioensoldate.

Die vraag op almal se lippe hier is: wat gaan gebeur wanneer die Franse „paras” eers vort is, en nie deur 'n ewe doeltreffende mag vervang word nie? Guerrillagroepes skuil in die bosse digby Kolwezi.

Onsekerheid sal nog lank voortduur, sê kol. Larzul, Franse militêre attaché in Zaïre. Hy het pas uit Kolwezi in Kinshasa teruggekeer.

„Hulle (die rebelle) is nooit ver weg nie. Party van hulle skuil net vyf kilometer van Kolwezi af. Ons takel hulle toe, maar die hele gemoes sal skoongemaak moet word voordat Kolwezi met koperontginning kan voortgaan. En

SHABA-LYKE IS 262

KOLWEZI. AMPTENARE van die Rood Kruis het gister hier gesê dat die lyke van 262 mense wat in die Shaba-opstand gesterf het, gevind is.

Altesame 95 was blankes.

Daar is waarskynlik nog lyke in die bosse in die omgewing.

In Brussel is bekend gemaak dat 289 buitelanders nog vermis word. — (Sapa-AP.)

Blankes in Shaba wil saam met „paras” vort

dit moet so gou moontlik gebeur,” sê die kolonel.

Hierdie „ekonomiese long” van Zaïre kan kwalik gou sy „tweede asem” kry as die rebelle sake bly vertroebel.

Geskok deur die ontsettende slagting in Kolwezi, maak 'n belangrike deel van die wit bevolking van die hoofstad van Shaba, Lumbashi, planne om weg te gaan.

Die tydelike aanwesigheid van die legioensoldate troos nog. By die lugmagbasis Kamina wag 700 Belgiese valskermersoldate. Maar sal hulle militêr ingryp as blankes in ander dele van Shaba bedreig word?

Gyselaars

Intussen is die rebelle darem uit Kolwezi. Wat hulle agterlaat, is honderde dooies, wit en swart, oral in die strate, in tuine, in huise, in agterplase.

Vierhonderd van die rebelle het in die slag gebly. Hulle was lede van die berugte Tierbataljon, wat Shaba 'n jaar tevore binnegeval het, en nou binne enkele ure deur die tweede valskermregiment van die Vreemdelingelegioen verbrysel is.

Die Tierbataljon, wat in vlugtelingka rpe oorkant die grens in Angola opgelei is, is die militêre vleuel van die Nasionale Bevrydingsfront van die Kongo, die organisa-

sie wat sê hy het die bloedvergieting in Kolwezi veroorsaak.

Die hoofmag van die aanvallers, opgelei deur Kubane, Oos-Duitsers en Russe, volgens die owerheid in Kinshasa, het hul terugtog beveilig deur sowat vyftig wit gyselaars saam te vat. Onder hulle is vroue en kinders.

Met die verdrywing van die rebelle uit Kolwezi is 'n gevegstaak van die Franse „paras” afgehandel. Hulle beset nog die dorp, en het die grieselige taak om lyke op te spoor en so gou moontlik te begrawe. Talle van die lyke is onherkenbaar vermink deur rondloperhonde.

Mense sterf nog in Kolwezi en omstreke. Die Franse legioen-soldate het net twee man in die herowering van Kolwezi verloor. Sedertdien is nog twee dood en sowat 'n dosyn beseer, want 'n guerrilla-oorlog gaan voort.

Die oorblywende rebelle tree in klein, goed gewapende groepies op. Hulle is hoëbeweeglik en hulle lok die legioensoldate uit om hulle aan te pak. Boonop kry die vegters blykbaar hulp van die plaaslike bevolking.

Kol. Yves Gras, bevelvoerder van Operasie Luiperd — die naam van die hele Franse optrede — sê 'n ongemaklike posisie kan gou ontstaan. „Ons het nie die middele, byvoorbeeld helikopters, om blitsig toe te slaan nie. Ek wonder of ons Zaïre as oorwinnaars gaan verlaat, of hier sal bly en sluipmoordenaars genoem word.”

Die Franse regering het besluit dat die legioensoldate teruggetrek word. Vrydag was hulle nog daar. Na verwagting sal hulle na Lumumbaŝi ver skuif voordat hulle na Kōrs terugkeer, met nog 'n „sending voltooi” agter hul naam.

RDM 29/5/78 (358)

Token force holds Kolwezi

KINSHASA. — Most of the French paratroops in Kolwezi were reported yesterday to have left the war-battered southern Zaire town which they had recaptured from rebel forces.

Travellers from Kolwezi said about 150 men of the original detachment of 600 foreign legionnaires would remain in the mining town as a token presence. The others were moving to Lubumbashi.

Informed sources said the paratroops going to Lubumbashi would start searching for anti-government forces possibly hiding in the area. They would leave when Moroccan forces arrived.

President Mobutu Sese Seko is in Paris where he will confer today with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing before going to Rabat for talks with Moroccan King Hassan.

It was still uncertain whether other African countries would be able to provide troops to help the Zaire and Moroccan forces retain control in troubled Shaba.

Military and civilian search teams have recovered the bodies of 262 people killed in Kolwezi, Red Cross officials said.

They listed the victims as 95 whites, 56 Zairean soldiers and 111 other blacks, including civilians and rebels.

Belgian authorities in Brussels, who earlier announced the bodies of 73 whites had been found, said 289 foreigners were still not accounted for.

Three detachments of Belgian paratroops moved into other mining towns in Shaba at the weekend to reassure nervous whites.

— Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Shaba women on brink of panic

NM 30/5/78

(358)

KINSHASA — France and Belgium were planning to airlift women and children from Zaire's southern province of Shaba to head off mass panic among Whites there following the Kolwezi massacres, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

But earlier a Belgian embassy spokesman here denied that an evacuation of Whites by Belgian paratroops was in progress in Lubumbashi, capital of Shaba province.

The diplomatic sources said two French military aircraft and an unspecified number of Belgian planes were on standby to take 2,000 mothers and children from mining towns in the province.

French legionnaires put down the uprising in Kolwezi 10 days ago, claiming to have killed 150 to 300 of the anti-Government rebels in the process.

Hundreds of Zairean soldiers and civilians also died, according to the Red Cross.

Bodies

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry said 44 French citizens were missing in Kolwezi and the bodies of five more had been identified.

Belgian officials in Brussels reported that the bodies of 73 Whites killed in Kolwezi had been found and that 289 of the 2,500 foreigners in the area were still unaccounted for.

Earlier reports from Kolwezi said the rebels had

killed 262 people.

French officials said a token force of 150 legionnaires left in Kolwezi when the main French force pulled out two days ago was withdrawing to Lubumbashi, leaving the town in the hands of about 1,000 Zairean soldiers.

But about 200 White

women and children had already left Shaba, after mothers withdrew their children from school and brought forward annual holidays in Europe.

The edginess of Whites fearful of fresh rebel attacks may lead to greater Belgian involvement than previously.

— (Sapa-Reuter-A.P.)

Katanga rebels regroup

Star 31/5/78

358

Katanga rebels regroup

►► From page 1

sending the 300 workers fleeing into the bush.

The soldiers seized six workers and a policeman and demanded the equivalent of R100 for their release. When other Zambian police forces arrived the soldiers fled, taking the captured policeman with them.

Although the Katangese rebels were flushed out by the French from areas surrounding Kolwezi, it is believed the rebels still control the important town of Mutshatsha, about 120 km east of Kolwezi, and Dilolo on the Angolan border, writes Don Knowler.

Western intelligence sources fear the rebels are consolidating their position in border areas, and regrouping inside Angola, for an all-out push on Kolwezi and maybe even the provincial capital of Lubumbashi once the French and Belgian troops have left the country.

Kolwezi remains a ghost town, but a skeleton staff of mining engineers are keeping power supplied to the mines to prevent them from flooding.

Terror reign

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Lusaka that Zairean soldiers have unleashed a reign of terror in the Kolwezi area, according to Zambian refugees who have arrived in Mwinilunga in northern Zambia.

Meanwhile, the Zambian news agency, Zana, has reported that Zairean soldiers yesterday attacked an agricultural station 5 km inside Zambia and abducted a police officer after trying to ransom the officer and six civilians they also seized.

About 300 Zambian families who fled from Kolwezi in Zaire said on their arrival in Mwinilunga that Zairean troops had terrorised Zambians working on the copper mines at Kolwezi.

Machine guns

Another 500 Zambians employed on the mines are missing, together with their families, according to the MP for Mwinilunga East, Mr Rhodes Mangangu. He said most were believed to have been killed during the invasion by the Katangese rebels.

In its report of the attack on the Misundu agricultural station the Zambian news agency said Zairean soldiers attacked with machine guns at about noon yesterday.

To Page 3, Col 7

Kinshasa

Katangese rebels are regrouping along Angola's border with Zaire for another invasion of Shaba province, according to Western intelligence sources in Kinshasa.

At the same time Western diplomats in Kinshasa fear that Zaire Army troops who have now taken over control of Kolwezi from French legionnaires will take revenge on the local Lunda tribesmen for supporting the Katangese rebels, who are of the same tribe.

Journalists who left with the French have reported that the Zaire Army was preparing to loot and pillage the town.

There was friction between the French Foreign Legionnaires, who recaptured the town on May 19, and the Zaire Army because the French had maintained a tight grip on the area and refused to allow the Zaireans to loot deserted white homes.

The Zaireans were also kept away from Kolwezi's black township of Manika and, during the French occupation, were confined to guarding the Kolwezi airport.

But as the French left in several convoys over the weekend, the Zaireans started to move into the

Don Knowler
of The
Star's
Africa
News
Service
in the
war zone



The mining men have to fly from Lubumbashi each day and return in the evening because it is considered too dangerous to stay in the town overnight.

With the Shaba copper mines crippled, the Zairean president badly needs shoring up economically by the West, and militarily either by the Francophone Africa or the West, writes a special correspondent in Kinshasa. Failing which, he may find it difficult to stay in power.

Mobutu faces crisis of confidence

Star
3/15/78
(358)

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire is facing the severest test of his leadership since seizing power in this tri-ally-divided and embattled country 13 years ago.

Although the invasion of Shaba province by the Katangese rebels has been defeated, the rebels have crippled Mobutu's source of power — copper wealth.

It is the wealth from Shaba province's copper, cobalt and manganese mines that has largely enabled Mobutu to keep his grip on power in Zaire.

The mines have generated foreign exchange to keep his sizeable army well equipped and well paid, thus ensuring its loyalty to Mobutu's rule.

At the same time Mobutu has leaned heavily on the West for aid, and in return, has maintained this vast and strategically important country as a

bulwark against Soviet expansion in Africa.

To guarantee his continued friendliness the West appears to have turned a blind eye to the harsh and oppressive rule Mobutu exercises over his people, especially over the Lundas of the Shaba copper region.

But a question that now assumes new importance is whether any Western country, or Western surrogate, is prepared to become embroiled in Zaire's internal problems, which, to a large degree, are of Mobutu's own making.

As the dust settles in Kolwezi — "liberated" by French Foreign Legionnaires after a six-day occupation by the Katangese rebels — it is now becoming clear that a foreign force will have to stay on to police the area if Europeans essential to the copper industry are to be persuaded to return.

France has indicated it does not want its legionnaires to assume this role but it is still not certain

whether a plan to form a force drawn from the African Francophone states will get off the ground.

General Mobutu's problem is that his own army may not be able to guarantee the safety of the returning Europeans against the determined and well-organized Katangese.

Diplomatic sources here say that even before the May invasion whites in Kolwezi were unhappy about the general behavior and indiscipline of the Zairean troops guarding the town.

Even the French legionnaires in Kolwezi are uneasy about the attitude of the Zairean soldiers towards whites.

Journalists visiting Kolwezi were told not to venture out of the French military headquarters, in a deserted hotel, without an armed escort.

"If the Katangese don't get you, the Zaire army will hold you up at gunpoint and rob you of your



President Mobutu faces an acid test.

"watch," said a legion officer.

The French troops stopped the Zairean soldiers from looting deserted white homes, and this attitude towards lawlessness reportedly angered the Zairean army.

Zaire, which gets more than half its export revenue from the Shaba mines, will be crippled economically if the mines are not brought back into production.

This would make it more difficult for Mobutu to seek further loans from Western governments and private banking institutions to shore up Zaire's ailing economy.

Just before the May invasion a Western banking consortium was about to lend \$200-million to Zaire, which was battling to avoid defaulting on foreign debts totalling more than \$200-million.

A team from the International Monetary Fund, which was to have provided a back-up loan, is said by sources in Kinshasa to have been unhappy with what it saw on a recent visit of the way Zaire's finances are handled.

The Zaire budget has not been made public for several years, but it is

believed that about one quarter of it is handled directly by the president's office. This has led to questions — still unanswered — about where it goes. It is widely believed in informed quarters here that some of it goes to buy the loyalty of influential people in Zaire and possibly also of key elements in the armed forces.

After an alleged plot to unseat Mobutu was uncovered this year the higher echelons of the army were reportedly purged of Lundas, the tribe of Shaba (formerly Katanga) province.

Zairean army forces stationed in the Kolwezi area were drawn from other tribes from the north of the country, leading to friction with the Lundas.

This and years of bitterness over what the Lundas see as their suppression by Kinshasa since Moise Tshombe's attempt at secession in the 60s may explain how the rebels were able to pene-

trate Shaba so successfully. But diplomatic observers say the invasion was aimed at more than just secession of Shaba province. It was also aimed at disruption of copper production and thus Zaire's export-earning capacity.

"By controlling the mining areas you can strangle Zaire economically and without the mineral revenue Mobutu will find it difficult to stay in power," said one diplomat. There was surprising little damage to the mine invaders, indicating they kept intact.

That there was no intention on the part of the Katangese to force Europeans to leave is indicated by the fact that there was no systematic killing of the whites. It is clear the Katangese could have killed far more whites than they did they had wanted to.

In any event Mobutu left facing a crisis, and is largely a crisis of confidence — confidence in his ability to get the mine going again, to protect the foreigners needed to further the economy of Zaire's economy stable.

ZAIRE

JUNE 1978 - DEC. 1978

Zaire pluk nou RAPPOR 4/6/78 358 nagovolgo 37

LONDEN

Van Gielle de Kock
FRANKRYK en België het hul strydbyle begrawe en daar word nie meer verwyte oor en weer geslinger oor die ingryping in Zaire nie. Die Belgiese premier, mnr. Leo Tindemans, het oënskynlik selfs weer vrede gemaak met pres. Mobutu. Maar nou steek die ekonomiese probleme die een na die ander kop uit as gevolg van die onlangse konflik in die Shaba-provinsie van Zaire.

Die prys van koper sal aanhou styg, het mnr. Robert Perlman, besturende direkteur van die navorsingseenheid van handelsware, vandeeweek in Londen voorspel.

Hy het op 'n internasionale kongres gesê dat die botsing in Shaba die wêreld se kopervoorraad onmiddellik met meer as 300 000 ton gesny het. Produksie sal nog baie lank ontwrig wees. Mnr. Perl-

man sê die opbrengs sal waarskynlik verminder word tot 'n jaarlikse tempo van net bokant 100 000 ton vergeleke by die nominale kapasiteit van 575 000 ton.

Voorts word ook in Londen berig dat Zaire al sy buitelandse valuta-reserwes binne weke kan verloor indien 'n lening van 220 miljoen Amerikaanse dollar wat voor die inval oor onderhandel is, afspring. Die onderhandelings vir die lenings is met 'n konsortium van Westerse banke, met die Citi Bank van Amerika aan die voerpunt, gedoen. Dit was daarop gemik om 'n mate van internasionale vertroue in Zaire se kredietwaardigheid te herstel.

Die Shaba-provinsie lewer 60 persent van Zaire se buitelandse verdienste uit sy koper. Weens die ontwrigting daar is dit vir Zaire uiters noodsaaklik dat die beoogde lening nie in dié kritieke stadium deur die mat val nie.

CROSS

& PAYMENTS

.12.1977

When it rains in Langa there is mud everywhere. The dormitories are at ground level and it is virtually impossible not to tramp mud inside. Men who lived in Langa before the construction of the dormitories say the land on which they are built was marshy and no attempt was made to drain it or provide any sound drainage system before building commenced. There are in any event endless puddles of water for a long time after the rain. As may be noted from the statistical data there are virtually no gutters on the dormitories let alone rainwater drains. (See photograph, page 40).

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POST OFFICE HUTS:

The Post Office provides 58 prefabricated huts for their employees. These are all uniform and house 6 men per hut in two-tier bunks. Somewhat strangely all the windows are painted green.

The conditions are very cramped inside the huts but as uncomfortable as they are, it is doubtful whether the men would prefer the large dormitories. The cubic air space per man is 192 cubic feet. This is 208 cubic feet less than the minimum set down by statute.

ZAIRE

(358)

Traders worry FM 19/5/78

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The fireworks in southern Zaire have not yet affected the East London copper connection.

About 12 000t a month of Zaire's copper (about 30% of total annual pro-

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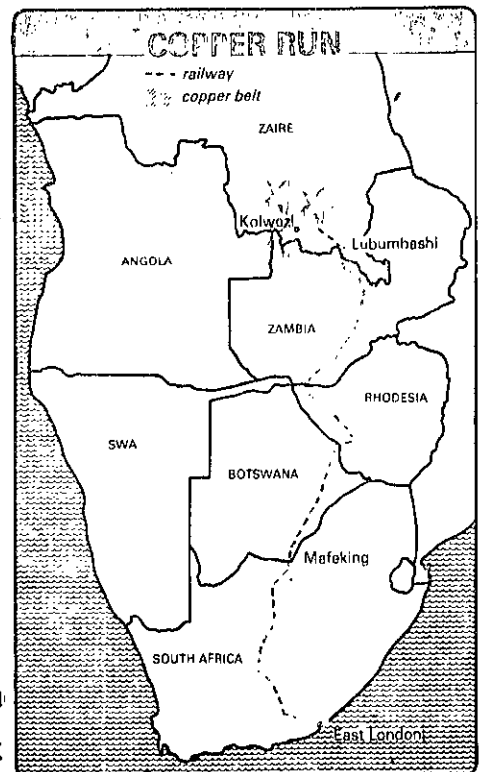
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Hanging on by a thread

GERALD L'ANGE

Tribune Africa News Service

PRESIDENT Mobutu Sese Seko's regime has been badly hurt by the bloody invasion of Shaba province in Zaïre, even though it was repelled.

The wounds go much deeper than Mobutu's humiliation of having had again



Mobutu — more deeply wounded than even the ravages of two invasions of his tottering country might suggest

to rely on foreign troops to counter an invasion his own large, inefficient army could not handle.

Ostensibly the French and Belgian paratroopers who went into Shaba (formerly Katanga) were only trying to res-

No foreigners means no mines and no money

cue the foreigners held hostage and not to repel the invasion led from Angola by former Katangese gendarmes.

But the Franco-Belgian intervention was as effective in turning back the invaders as was that by the Moroccan troops Mobutu had to call in the last time the ex-Katangese gendarmes came in from Angola last year.

The reputation of Mobutu's fighting forces has, if anything, suffered more

The reputation of Mobutu's fighting men has, if anything, suffered more from this year's invasion than from the last

from this year's invasion than from the last. Striking this time through Zambia and not straight from Angola, the insurgents covered ground in days that it took them weeks to capture last time, and swiftly seized Kolwezi to get a grip on Zaïre's economic throat.

And this despite clear warnings for months in advance that the rebels, apparently under East German tuition, were preparing another invasion from Angola. And despite the presence of about 9 000 of Mobutu's troops in Shaba.

Much more serious than the damage to the pride of Mobutu or his generals, however, is the economic disruption let behind by the rebels.

Virtually all the 3 000 foreigners who provided the expertise to run Kolwezi's copper mines have either fled from or been killed by the invaders. The mines are flooding, with no power to run the pumps that normally keep them dry.

The mines produce two thirds of the country's foreign exchange.

But without guarantees against a

repetition of the massacre by the invaders that left about 150 expatriates dead, Mobutu is likely to have difficulty in enticing the foreigners back to run the mines again.

Not only the mines are heavily dependent on expatriate skills. Shortly before the invasion, foreigners who had been forced out of Zaïre by a widespread nationalisation of businesses were coming back after Mobutu realised that the private enterprise economy could not prosper without them, and began a wholesale denationalisation.

This process, too, could be hampered if Mobutu cannot guarantee security.

Zaïre's economy was in deep trouble even before the latest Shaba invasion, with the country's foreign debt soaring last year to a staggering R3 600-million. An international consortium of 98 banks was forced to pump another R200-million into the economy.

Despite strict conditions behind this cash infusion, the bankers were taking a

Zaïre's economy was in deep trouble even before the latest Shaba invasion, with foreign debts soaring

big gamble, but one that remains attractive in the light of Zaïre's potential, prosperity through its rich natural resources.

Like the Western governments that have supported Mobutu's harsh regime, the bankers have a vested interest in preventing Zaïre from going communist or extreme socialist.

Apart from its natural riches, Zaïre has enormous strategic importance and both make it an obvious target for Soviet influence.

Mobutu can expect continuing communist bloc efforts to replace his regime with something closer to their own political colour.

Both Shaba invasions were launched from Marxist Angola and there is evidence of a strong East German and Cuban involvement in the latest.

Those demanding a slice of the pie are growing more numerous and vociferous while the pie is not getting much bigger

Meanwhile, Shaba is not the only source of dissidence in Zaïre. Opposition to Mobutu's harsh, corrupt and inefficient government is widespread but nowhere strong enough to be dangerous to him. The exiled opposition groups based in Paris and elsewhere are also ineffectual.

Mobutu has stayed in power by sharing Zaïre's wealth with a corrupt and powerful elite.

But those demanding a slice of the pie are growing more numerous and vociferous while the pie is not getting much bigger.

This problem will grow if Mobutu cannot get the Kolwezi area mines back into production soon. And even if he does, Zaïre will still face logistical difficulties in getting the copper and cobalt to international markets, with the Benguela railway through Angola still blocked and the long route through Zambia/Rhodesia and South Africa subject to political uncertainties.

Zaïre's vulnerability must cause anxiety among those in the West who believe it important to keep a friendly or at least truly non-aligned government in power in Zaïre.



After Shaba, a new power may help the



PRESIDENT MOBUTU:

AFRICA STRIKE

THERE is little doubt in world capitals that last week's brutal incursion into Zaire's copper-rich Shaba province will be repeated.

And in the aftermath of the rape, pillage and slaughter that marked the invasion by secessionist rebels has come a new Western drive to ensure the security of Africa — particularly against Soviet and Cuban-backed interference.

Leading this drive is France — the only Western power openly taking sides in military conflicts in Africa — which is pushing for a Pan-African security force to defuse war situations on the continent.

The establishment of such a joint intervention force of African States to deal with emergencies like the Shaba invasion has been labelled a good idea some pro-Nationalist

It has even been seen in some pro-Nationalist circles here as a situation in which South Africa could play a key and perhaps decisive role.

But nothing in the military and political history of independent Black Africa suggests that such a force could be assembled and kept operating effectively in Zaire or anywhere else.

At the same time it is clear that there is nothing more unlikely than a South African role — overt/or covert — in any future peacekeeping force. The real problem for South Africa is to become acceptable to the rest of the African community.

Summit

Nevertheless, the thrust for a mutual security alliance has the top-level backing of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing who said this week: "We should have an African Corps made up of Africans."

And United Nations sources say some African leaders are already working on the idea, precipitated at a summit of Francophone African heads of State in Paris this week.

President Giscard said: "Parallel to the policy of disarmament we must consider lessening the tension in the hot-beds of the world."

In Central Africa and the Horn, he said, the situations had been created by political tensions and not by arms build-up.

"It is important to make Africa a secure zone," he said. "We must find the political means to reduce political tensions in Africa."

"The purpose of organising security in

By
ALAN SYER
and
KEVIN JACOBS
(New York)
and
Rory Lynsky
(London)

Africa would lead to having the Africans themselves being responsible for security in Africa, and the need for foreign forces which have participated in Africa in the past should not arise in future.

The idea for a Pan African defence force, possibly backed by a logistical Western European defence unit, is, however, not yet being officially sounded out at the United Nations.

But key questions would be who would control such a Pan-African defence force, what the briefing would be for its operations, and financing?

The suggestion that such a force be controlled by the Organisation for African Unity, in the opinion of one observer, tended to lose its attraction when the OAU record was examined.

Rebellious

For instance, had such a force been in existence a few months ago, would Muslim countries have agreed to its use in Ethiopia against the Somalia forces?

If such a force existed today, would it be used against the rebellious Eritreans?

Could Angola have called in such a force to counter the South African raid inside Angola earlier this year, had that raid been of longer duration?

The O.A.U., it is pointed out, has been united and aggressive against white Southern Africa, but has repeatedly declined to tackle disputes between black states.



NOW A
BLACK
NATO
IS THE

TALK
IN THE
WORLD'S
CAPITALS

It even helped to coerce the U.N. Commission on Human Rights not to investigate Idi Amin in Uganda.

Other delicate considerations arise. Belgian officials in Brussels are convinced France used its intervention in Shaba as a pretext for expanding its influence in one of the richest mineral areas in Africa, at Belgium's expense.

Another observer returned to the question of Angola and wondered whether a Pan-African task force could be called in to help the Neto Government against Unita? And

if so, what the American reaction would be in the light of reports from Washington this week that the Carter administration may wish to move to support Unita.

Intervention

More difficulties attaching to intervention by any Pan-African defence force are illustrated by past rebellions and civil wars — Biafra in Nigeria, the long years of conflict in Sudan, the overthrow of the initial government of Zanzibar.

The composition of a Pan-African defence force also provokes questions.

Zaire is one of Africa's largest and most populous countries — 24 million people — and has relatively better development than many, particularly in the way of mining operations.

Yet its own troops could not defend a major town against the assault of a not very large force of rebels. Would a contingent of troops from Zaire be of use in a Pan-African task force?

Again, tiny Somalia proved itself very effective against much larger Ethiopia — until the Cubans came in.

Would that mean, for the sake of efficiency, a

Pan-African task force should include Somalians but not Ethiopians?

Another set of questions arises about the line of command. Would a task force once in the field follow the instructions of an O.A.U. council? Or perhaps the national government — in the case of Zaire, President Mobutu — or merely of the force's own field commander?

And initially, could the task force be sent in only with the unanimous consent of the O.A.U. council, or merely a majority of its members?

Providing answers to such difficult questions

Zaire's future on a knife edge

West stem Red meddling



THE FORCE



PRESIDENT GISCARD:

will be a testing issue for the O.A.U. and any other parties to setting up a Pan-African task force.

But, says Professor Wolf Mendl, Reader in War Studies, London University, a joint intervention force of African states to deal with emergencies like the Shaba invasion is, in principle, a good idea.

"It would be a good thing, particularly if the Africans could organise their own 'Police operation'," Professor Mendl, said in an interview.

"Obviously it would be far more acceptable in African eyes than having European countries coming in."

Professor Mendl said, however, "There is the technical problem of the logistics of such an enterprise. They (the Africans) couldn't, perhaps, organise this without some fairly sophisticated logistical support."

Atrocities

Professor Mendl agreed that the Kolwezi atrocities had affected Western views on the Russian-Cuban role in Africa.

Would the West involve themselves directly in Africa in the future?

"I should have thought it would be unwise for them to do this unless they were invited specifically to do so ... from the point of view of effectiveness of European relations in Africa it would be better if the invitation came from the OAU, for instance."

Professor Mendl did not see a role — overt or covert — for South Africa in any future African peace-keeping force.

"The real problem for South Africa is to become acceptable to the rest of the African community," he concluded.

Creating such a force, in the words of Mr Charles Hernu, the French socialist defence spokesman, would be a "very seductive idea."

It would be a kind of African treaty alliance which would look to France as its main supplier and patron in the same way European Nato allies look to the United States.

The framework for such an organisation is already in being as the West African Economic Community, comprising Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta and

Togo. The plan would be to enlarge it.

Its existence would make it possible for the African nations to do what President Bongo suggested at the Paris summit this week: assume the responsibility for the security of Africa themselves.

The authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies believes however, that the unilateral defence of super-power interests, particularly in Africa, may soon become a familiar pattern of international

The London-based institute's global strategic survey released this week points to three African examples during 1977 of the threat, or the use of, unilateral military intervention.

- The Soviet airlift of weapons and Cubans to assist Ethiopia in the war in the Horn of Africa.

- France's provision of planes to transport Moroccan troops to Zaïre to defeat the Shaba rebels.

- France's threat to dispatch men to the Spanish Sahara to force the release of French prisoners held by the Polisario.

Recent events — although outside the scope of this survey — have confirmed this trend.

Among the Western powers, the French continue to act as "international policeman" in Africa. Last month French aircraft destroyed a Polisario insurgent column in the Western Sahara, and French troops are fighting in Chad.

Blue print

The survey was prepared before events in Kolwezi.

A second and more positive development, says the institute, is the trend towards regional self-reliance, including joint regional action.

Iran and Saudi Arabia's active support of Somalia in the Horn of Africa and the joint effort by the "Front Line" states in attempting to secure a Rhodesian settlement are seen as potential efforts to develop structures for regional co-operation.

Again, this forecast has been given credence by this week's Franco-African summit decision to draw up a blueprint for a collective African defence pact against external aggression.

Heroes of Kolwezi save Legion's fading legend

By Richard Breeze

PARIS: Six hundred, paratroopers, have given badly-needed lustre to the fading legend of the world's last mercenary force, the French Foreign Legion.

"Bravo La Legion," headlined one French weekly after the paras from this mini-army's elite second regiment had rescued about 3 000 terrified Europeans from Kolwezi.

Tearful whites ran from their homes to embrace the heavily-armed and equipped men as they struggled to their feet on a disused airstrip in the heart of Kolwezi.

"Merci, Merci," they shouted, the women hysterical with joy. These 30-franc-a-day mercenaries grinned uneasily and then went off to fight for 72 hours and turn back the rebels who had slaughtered more than 200 whites.

France's tradition of using mercenaries goes back to the Middle Ages. In March 1831, Louis Philippe's Government, faced with a potentially-explosive influx of political refugees, created the Foreign Legion.

The white-bearded Legionnaires forged their legend in the Sahara. It was kept alive by sentimental ballads, novels such as Beau Geste and films including the latest epic, *March of Die*.

More than 40 000 strong at the height of the tragic first Indo-China war, its strength today is around 8 000. Its last extended combat was in Algeria 16 years ago. It has been asked

whether peace, boring training routines, garrison duty, mountain rescues and prosaic roadbuilding had softened up this professional force.

Though the legend has faded, applicants still flow in to the well-signposted recruitment centre open day and night at Saint-Nicholas in Marseilles. There are three applicants for every opening.

An applicant must disclose his proper name, but the legion keeps it secret. A thorough security check is made: "Those with criminal records are turned away."

Love

"The Legion is not an asylum for criminals," an officer remarked sternly. "But it remains a refuge for those who have suffered life's reverses, in politics, love or work. Legionnaires seek a second lease of life," he said.

This unique force is made up of men from more than 50 countries. About 60 percent of them are foreigners mostly Yugoslavs, Germans and Belgians.

"We have no notions of country, or of race, but ones of honour, fidelity and the Legion," the officer said.

The shaven-headed recruits, known by their number and nom-de-guerre, do four months basic training at the start of their five-year contract. It includes gruelling 60-kilometre-a-day route marches and iron discipline.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Misplaced hopes

Following the abortive communist-backed invasion of Zaire's copper-rich Shaba province some South Africans are hoping that President Carter will now embrace South Africa in the face of this continental communist threat. At last, they say, the West has witnessed, a direct and bloody communist intervention in the affairs of a sovereign African state and will now change its attitude towards South Africa.

Such hopes by such South Africans would be misplaced.

It is not turmoil or change in Zaire or anywhere else that is going to alter Western attitudes towards this country. It is what happens here that matters. The West knows as well as we do that many communist countries have designs on Africa and will no doubt evolve a way of dealing with those threats.

The South African Government will have to change its policies dramatically if Western attitudes towards this country are to alter however. It does not impress the United States when Dr Mulder offers 99-year leases but no freehold rights to urban blacks. It does not help to promise to flatten squatter camps only when the weather is good. Or to say that Soweto is about to be governed by an "elected" council when less than

seven per cent of the people voted for it.

The Americans could claim that the Government here has not made the slightest dent in the detainee population by releasing a couple of members of Soweto's Committee of 10.

And who is going to pat the Government on the back for ordering 73-year-old Helen Joseph to and from court for refusing to answer questions about a friend silenced and banished to Brandfort?

Can the West really be persuaded to believe that no one is to blame for the death of Steve Biko?

Pro-government propagandists who day after day try to divert South Africa's attentions from their own problems to someone else's can derive little home comfort from the tragedy in Shaba.

It is South Africa's own tragedies that the West is concerned about when looks in this direction. Therefore, while some South Africans might be able to convince themselves that Carter is merely misguided and might also pray the Tories put Callaghan out of politics in Britain forever and then show more tolerance towards South Africa, this country will get nowhere until it heals its own wounds.

General to die for cowardice

LUBUMBASHI — The former officer commanding Zairean Government troops in Kolwezi has been sentenced to death for cowardice.

The official Zaire news agency, Azap, said yesterday sentence had been passed last Saturday on the officer after an 11-hour session of a military tribunal.

Azap said the officer.

Gen Tshiveka, had been accused of withdrawing troops and fleeing in the face of anti-government rebels who invaded Shaba province.

Hundreds of Zaireans and Europeans were killed as rebels held Kolwezi for eight days until French and Belgian paratroopers dropped into the town.

Some European

refugees evacuated from Zaire claim government troops, as well as rebels, were responsible for killings, rapes and looting.

Zambian sources report Zairean soldiers in full combat uniform yesterday attacked Misundu agricultural station inside Zambia and captured a police officer.

Three hundred workers fled into the bush as the

shooting Zairean soldiers demanded R100 ransom for the release of six civilians they were holding.

Meanwhile, about 300 Zambians who fled from Kolwezi have arrived in the Mwinilunga district with stories of terror being unleashed on the Zambian community in Kolwezi by Zairean soldiers.

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Peace Corps to shun Republic

WASHINGTON — The Peace Corps has suspended its policy of sending seriously ill and injured volunteers from three African countries to Johannesburg because of racial incidents.

The Peace Corps is now sending its volunteers needing major medical care in Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland to Frankfurt, West Germany, nearly 9 500 km away.

While resulting from incidents involving black Peace Corps volunteers, the sources said, it applied to all 300 workers — regardless of race — now working in those three countries.

"Only in the case of a life-threatening illness or mishap would any of these

Cubans challenge US on Zaire charges

WASHINGTON — The United States State Department said yesterday United States charges of Cuban involvement in the Zaire fighting were based on still-secret intelligence reports, but that the Carter administration intended meeting Senate requests to give its evidence.

Spokesman Mr Hodding Carter declined to give any details.

He noted "with regret" a Cuban address at the UN on Tuesday rejecting Pres Carter's charges of Cuban involvement in Zaire.

"While one might want to air Cuba-American differences in the way the Cuban official did, there can be no question that his remarks... were highly inappropriate."

Mr Carlos Rodriguez

air since they made the charge," the Tanzanian Salim, said.

"I don't think they have any concrete proof."

"The United States behaviour so far indicates that all it has is a lot of hot air," said another African diplomat who preferred to remain anonymous, "they should show the proof or shut up."

The demands were also endorsed by the Swaziland Ambassador, Mr N. M. Malinga, who said Pres Carter's "undocumented" charge could compromise his credibility.

"I think it's unfortunate because he has been forthright with us on most of the issues," he said. — SAPA-AP.

Zairean

NM 1/6/78

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(358)

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It said sentence had been passed last Saturday on the officer after an 11-hour session of a military tribunal, officially called a "Council of War."

Azap said the officer, named as General Tshiveka, had been accused of withdrawing troops and fleeing in the face of anti-Government rebels who invaded the town in Shaba province.

Meanwhile, Europeans in Lubumbashi, an important mining town about 320km from Kolwezi, have been living on a knife-edged of uncertainty.

Many said they would leave if the Belgian and French troops withdrew because they feared another insurrection in the province.

A contingent of 44 Moroccan troops in new, olive green fatigues arrived there on Tuesday, apparently to inspect the ground conditions for a proposed inter-African force to fill the security vacuum left by the planned departure of French and Belgian troops.

Contrary to an earlier announcement by the French Embassy in Kinshasa, the Zaire capital 1500km north of Lubumbashi, French officials said a unit of about 150 legionnaires was still in Kolwezi, nerve centre of the country's copper-dependent economy.

About 300 Zambian families who fled from Kolwezi have arrived in Mwinilunga district on Zambia's border with Zaire.

According to a front-page lead story in yesterday's Times of Zambia news-

terror" being unleashed on the Zambian community by Zairean soldiers.

The newspaper's story headlined *Zambians In Shaba Terror* quoted Mwinilunga East Member of Parliament Mr. Rhodes Mangangu as saying: "About 500 more Zambian families who were working in Kolwezi are missing and most of them are believed to have been killed in the Kolwezi massacre. (Sapa-Reuters - Mercury Correspondent.)"

Peace Corps to shun Republic

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The Peace Corps is now sending its volunteers needing major medical care in Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland to Frankfurt, West Germany, nearly 9 500 km away.

While resulting from incidents involving black Peace Corps volunteers, the sources said, it applied to all 300 workers - regardless of race - now working in those three countries.

"Only in the case of a life-threatening illness or mishap would any of these people be sent to Johannesburg," sources said.

But they said Nairobi and other points closer than Europe were being explored as possible alternatives to Frankfurt.

An American Peace Corps worker in Gaberone, Mr Charles Butehorn, said the policy was "absurd." He returned from Frankfurt after having received treatment there when forbidden to consult a specialist in South Africa. - SAPA-AP.

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Mr Carlos Rodriguez

the Cuban Vice-President, said United States accusations were based on "impudently repeated lies."

Diplomatic sources at the UN said the United States ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, was advising silence to Cuba's attack saying a sharp reply would draw attention away from the General Assembly's special disarmament debate.

But third world diplomats at the UN yesterday joined the Cubans in demanding that the United States produce evidence to support Pres Carter's charge that Cuba trained and equipped the Zaire invaders.

"We have two conflicting versions, and I think it's incumbent upon the Americans to clear the

air since they made the charge," the Tanzanian ambassador, Mr Salim Salim, said.

"Personally, I don't think they have any concrete proof."

"The United States behaviour so far indicates that all it has is a lot of hot air," said another African diplomat who preferred to remain anonymous, "they should show the proof or shut up."

The demands were also endorsed by the Swaziland Ambassador, Mr N. M. Malinga, who said Pres Carter's "undocumented" charge could compromise his credibility.

"I think it's unfortunate because he has been forthright with us on most of the issues," he said. - SAPA-AP.

UK urges Reds on talks

WASHINGTON - The British Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, disclosed yesterday he sent a message to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last week saying he thought he and Pres Carter should meet as soon as possible.

Mr Callaghan, who said a Soviet visitor conveyed the message, made the disclosure at a news conference when he emphasised the need for the United States and the Soviet Union to reach a

new Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement.

Here for a Nato summit, he urged the United States Congress to ratify any new Salt deal and not be put off by Soviet-backed Cuban involvement in Africa.

He made plain that Africa was outside the Nato area and the alliance was not going to rush in to the continent. But a number of Nato member countries had close con-

nections with Africa and had citizens living there.

Mr Callaghan said the West had had a long term and honourable policy on Africa on withdrawing from colonialism, giving material, technical and financial aid, and opposing apartheid.

"Now it's being complicated because relatively small numbers of Cubans backed by Soviet influence are able to turn the scales in a number of different countries."

Zaire troops launch Zambia raid

LUSAKA. — Zairean soldiers in full combat uniforms attacked a Zambian agriculture station and retreated back across the Zaire border with a hostage policeman when Zambian police intervened, the Zambian news agency said yesterday.

The stateowned agency, Zana, said the Zairean soldiers yesterday seized six civilians and a police officer at the Misundu agricultural research centre, five km inside Zambia, and demanded about R100 for their release.

Police reinforcements sent to the station traded fire with the soldiers who retreated, taking the officer with them. There was no report about the fate of the civilians.

The incident follows Zairean charges that Zambia is harbouring rebels who attacked the Shaba province mining town of Kolwezi three weeks ago. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has denied the charges.

Meanwhile, a Zambian MP claimed yesterday that 500 Zambians who were employed at Kolwezi are missing and feared dead after rebel massacres.

The first contingent of 44 Moroccan troops, scheduled to help the Zairean army replace French and Belgian paratroopers as a permanent security force in embattled Shaba, has arrived in this tense province capital, it is reported from Lubumbashi.

General Jean-Pierre Liron, of the French General Staff, toured the region for a first hand re-

view of the military situation, but remained non-committal on when the French Foreign Legion force would withdraw.

Scores of foreigners flew to Europe yesterday. Many foreign residents of Lubumbashi said they would remain only if some "acceptable" foreign security force was permanently stationed in the area.

The former General commanding Zairean Government troops in Kolwezi had been sentenced to death for cowardice against rebels who occupied the mining town two weeks ago, the official Zairean news agency AZAP reported yesterday. — UPI and Sapa-Reuter.

COBALT

FM 2/6/78

Red herring? (358)

Did the Soviet Union use advance knowledge of the rebel invasion of Shaba province in Zaire to score a coup on the resulting four-fold rise in world cobalt prices? That's the coffee-time question in the metal markets.

US State Department officials have been busy this week briefing selected journalists that the Russians, East Germans and Poles had quietly bought small batches of cobalt on the London free market in anticipation of a world shortage.

The invasion by Cuban-trained

Katangese troops in the past fortnight has wrecked many of the Zairean copper mines that produce roughly 70% of the world's cobalt as a byproduct. Cobalt has many uses in metal alloys, one of the most important being its use in jet engines for aircraft.

The flight of French and Belgian engineers and technicians means that even if the mines are restored to secure government control it may be months before cobalt production returns to the 20 000 t/year level that had been expected this year.

The result of the invasion was an immediate run-up in the contract price of cobalt from \$6,80/lb to \$8,50/lb. But in the free market the price has soared to as much as \$20/lb. London reports indicate that the eastern-bloc countries may have secured as much as 2 000 t before the invasion.

There were indications well before the shooting started in Zaire that the collapse of world copper prices would result in a shortage of cobalt later this year. Since the US was stockpiling cobalt along with most of the European nations for that reason, it is possible that the Soviets were merely following their market noses as well.

Tragic story of indiscriminate slaughter in Kolwezi Rebels killed more blacks than whites

KOLWEZI — This is the story of a massacre. Not just of Europeans by Africans, as popularly believed, but the indiscriminate slaughter of innocent men, women and children irrespective of colour.

The discovery of the "house of death" in Kolwezi with the corpses of 29 Europeans in it captured the headlines worldwide but the initial emphasis by journalists, including me, on the fact that white people had died obscured the fact that African deaths had outnumbered those of whites.

Real tragedy

As the dust settled in Kolwezi after the rescue of European hostages by French and Belgian troops last month, it became clear that the Katangese rebels who had held the town for six days did not necessari-

ly discriminate when it came to killing civilians. The real tragedy is that, although the white people have now left the town, thousands of black people have had to remain, facing possible retribution at the hands of the Zaire Army.

Diplomats in Kinshasa say openly that they fear for these people's safety, simply because they are of the same Lunda tribe as the Katangese guerrillas and many of them assisted the Katangese during the invasion and occupation of the town.

Black woman

There were heated exchanges between journalists covering the war on whether the white massacre angle should be stressed. On one occasion two American journalists nearly came to blows over the issue.

The slaughter in the

"house of death" may have been called a white massacre. But as far as I know I was the only journalist to revisit the house after the tangle of bodies had been taken outside and, poignantly, there was the body of a single African woman among them.

Mown down

At another massacre site, by the side of a dam, I counted the bodies of 17 Africans with only one white corpse — that of a teenage boy.

I finally had a figure of 51 white dead. But I estimated that the black corpses I had seen outnumbered this by three to one. It appeared to me that most people had been mown down in the streets by the guerrillas during the initial invasion. There were white bodies alongside those of blacks in the streets.



By Don Knowler, of The Star's Africa News Service, who has been covering the operations in southern Zaire. He flew to Kolwezi Airport in President Mobutu Sese Seko's aircraft.



LEFT: French Foreign Legionnaires on a sweep of the Zairean village of Luishuz, south-west of the mining centre of Kolwezi, during operations to look for Katangese rebels. A French presidential spokesman has announced that France is to begin withdrawing the legionnaires on Wednesday. The 601 French troops who were parachuted into Kolwezi two weeks ago are now in Lubumbashi, former Elisabethville. A small contingent has been left in Kolwezi

For some, animals stole the headlines

KOLWEZI — "Chimp faces firing squad," said the reporter from the popular tabloid newspaper in Britain. "That's the story-line from here."

He had learned that a pet chimpanzee left be-

hind in Kolwezi had been shot by French Foreign Legionnaires because it had become demented during the six-day occupation of the town by Katangese rebels.

Amid the chaos and

slaughter of humans, the reporter thought his newspaper would like a story about the chimp.

It was a good example of how war can mean different things to different newspapers. European newspapers and television

and radio, at first tended to play up the angle of white deaths because they cater mainly for white audiences.

The French journalists concentrated on the activities of the legionnaires, immediately painting them as heroes. Journalists tak-

ing a more objective view finally conceded they were.

The American media, conscious of black American opinion, tried to put the carnage of both black and white people into perspective, pointing out that the heart of the matter was a slaughter of innocent

people, irrespective of colour.

Journalists who had covered the previous Shaba war last year from the then secure Kolwezi remembered the chimp. It used to enjoy a glass of beer, they said. They also remembered

a tame otter, that was set in its enclosure at the mini-zoo in the grounds of the shattered Impress Hotel. The otter was hungry now and Pressmen and the legionnaires tried to feed it combat rations but the otter preferred fresh fish.

Mobutu threatens to drop Belgium

BRUSSELS. — Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko has threatened to break diplomatic relations with Belgium.

He is considering the move because Belgian radio and television "uses information from an anti-Mobutu movement."

Reports of such unrest had come to Brussels through a communique of the Congolese movement Lumumba, one of the three or four groups opposed to President Mobutu, reports Sapa-AP.

The threat came as a group of Belgians from Likasi, an industrial centre in Shaba, made public a letter to the Belgian Government asking for permanent military protection.

President Mobutu told the Zairean agency Azap

his country would protest over the hospitality enjoyed in Belgium by "enemies" in contradiction with Belgium's repeated assurances of friendship towards Zaire.

Zaire yesterday sealed off her border with Zambia and imposed a dusk to dawn curfew in her towns along the border, according to a report from Lusaka.

In Washington, western diplomats say France is encouraging Zaire and several of its former African colonies to seek Western backing for the build-up of a pan-African defence force.

The diplomats said today the background moves were taking place in capitals of French-speaking countries in Africa.

Guy Bernard reports from Washington that President Carter has given the US Air Force orders to get ready to airlift French foreign legion paratroopers out of Kolwezi and that the same planes — C-141 Starlifters — will carry elements of a pan-African peacekeeping force into Shaba if it can be got ready in time.

The evacuation of the legionnaires was described by informed officials as definite but the ferrying in of an African force remains tentative because

the French have not yet managed to line up suitable volunteers.

King Hassan of Morocco is insisting that this time, unlike in "Shaba One" last year, he is not letting his men go in alone.

President Carter's national security adviser, Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, is reported to be confident US intelligence can prove that President Fidel Castro was lying when he formally denied any Cuban role in the arming and training of the Katangese.

BRITAIN, the United States, Belgium and West Germany meet in Paris this week to discuss a Western plan for Black Africa and notably Zaire...

Will we learn the lesson of Kolwezi?

GORDON BROOK
SHEPHERD

London

NM 5/6/78

WERE it not for those murders and abductions which even the brilliant French rescue operation failed entirely to prevent, one could almost feel grateful for Kolwezi. The crisis there has concentrated our minds, as never before, on two questions which most of the former colonial Powers, including Britain, have naively hoped they could duck in this post-colonial era.

The first is how far those Powers can and should go in protecting their key sources of raw materials, which are as essential to their security as armed men and machines and over which the real East-West battle will be fought for the rest of this century. The second is how far those same Powers can and should go towards protecting the lives of their own expatriate citizens when it is clear that local resources have collapsed.

What has been unique about the emergency in southern Zaire is not merely that the two problems were linked but that they were linked on an unprecedented scale.

It is idle to deny that the French paratroopers would not have been ordered in with such speed and in such force had it not been for what is strategically at stake in Shaba province alone: more than 10 percent of all the copper produced in the world, for example, and no less than 65 percent of the world's output of cobalt, indispensable for steel production in peace or war.

Equally, it is unlikely that President Giscard would have risked such a rescue operation, as full of political hazards as military ones, unless not merely scores, or even hundreds, but thousands of European lives (including quite a few French) were threatened by savage death.

But it is precisely because Kolwezi fused these two problems in such proportions that they became fudged. What needs to be remembered is that they are, in fact, separate issues and ones, moreover, which could arise again separately at any time in several other parts of the globe. So let us look at them one at a time.

The London newspaper the Sunday Telegraph was the first to say, quite baldly, that the French paratroopers had been ordered into action primarily to keep Shaba's

mineral wealth in Western hands, then good luck to them, for the Kremlin had long been trying to seize this African strong-box for itself.

All the evidence that has emerged on the spot suggests that the so-called "Katangan gendarme rebels" (who, incidentally, would be like an African posse of Dixons of Dock Green by now if they were really the same people who fled after the Congo secessionist fighting nearly 20 years ago) were in fact a strike force trained by the Cubans on Angolan soil and sent in with the prime object of driving out for good those European experts on whom Kolwezi, and through it the Western world, depends for its mineral output.

Political purposes

If the political purpose of the counter-stroke was to get the mineral supplies flowing again to the West, that aim can be achieved only by getting the Europeans back into Kolwezi, and that, in turn, will come about only if some permanent and tangible guarantee of their protection is provided.

At the moment, the most likely prospect appears to be some sort of composite African garrison drawn from the Francophone States to support the deplorable Army of Zaire itself. To be effective, such a garrison would have to have a stiffening of European troops, whether disguised as advisers or recruited openly on contract to Zaire. And even they would need paratroop reinforcements on call for any renewed emergency.

Mr. Callaghan's unctuous plea to France and Belgium to withdraw all their soldiers from Zaire as soon as all their citizens had been evacuated was not merely unnecessary; it was mischievous and damaging.



Some continual presence in or near Shaba is essential if the Russians and Cubans are not to be handed the prize on a plate with another attack. Why, after all, does Mr. Callaghan allow so many British soldiers, sailors and airmen to go on serving, not disguised at all, in the strategic oil State of Oman? Is that anything to be ashamed of, since we know what the Russians would like to do with this other vital part of the world as well?

Brave words

Another point Mr. Callaghan made in the House—that Britain had the capacity to protect its own expatriate citizens if need be, though it would be better to act "in co-operation" — brings us to this second issue of rescue pure and simple. Of Mr. Callaghan's brave words one can only say one hopes so but one rather doubts it. The doubt arises not merely from the woeful gaps in Britain's military resources caused by the run-down over which he has presided. It arises also from suspicions about the will of any British Government these days — and particularly of a socialist one — to act as France has just done.

Admittedly, there are dark edges to the subject whichever way you approach it. Hitler did a pretty thorough job of discrediting the protection of your own nationals by his staged antics over the Germans of the Sudetenland and Danzig, antics which led us into World War II.

On top of this came, in the post-war era, the uneasy conscience of ex-colonial Powers, leaning over backwards to avoid "neo-imperialism." And on top of that comes the "little Englandism" of so many socialists, who are afraid to jump into Europe, let alone the heart of Africa.

Yet Hitler was uniquely Hitlerian; the only imperialists left are the Russians (who are *not*, however, going to risk a world war for their African ambitions); while, on the other hand, the decline of Western pride in one's own nationhood and determination to protect it has surely gone too far and needs to be reversed.

The most depressing thing about the whole Kolwezi imbroglio was that the Belgian Government, which had by far the biggest community at risk and in its own former territory, consistently waffled on about its "humanitarian task." Not once could the flabby Mr

Tindemans or his colleagues steel themselves to declare bluntly that their fellow-citizens were facing a massacre which Brussels, having been invited to act anyway, could not and would not tolerate.

In the front line

Which way would we approach a similar "humanitarian" crisis in which we were in the front line—the way of Belgium or the way of France? And in the present emergency, if a European presence should be called for to back up any African garrison in Kolwezi, would Britain chip in with something more than tea-bags and blankets—just in case we might one day be glad to have those French paras alongside us in Lagos, Entebbe or Nairobi?

Above all, how highly do we ourselves rate the old tag of *civis Britannicus sum*?

In our much-changed passports, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs still "requests and requires" the protection of our citizens abroad. Without relapsing into gunboat diplomacy, that word "requires" ought surely to mean more of what it says.

Envoy from China in Zaire talks

DD 5/6/78
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KINSHASA — The Chinese Foreign Minister, Huang Hua, flew to Shaba province yesterday to meet Pres Mobutu of Zaire while the first part of an African peace-keeping force for the troubled region was being formed.

Mr Huang pledged firm Chinese support for Zaire and condemned the Soviet and Cuban-backed rebel invasion of Shaba last month.

Meanwhile, an airlift started yesterday of 1,500 Moroccan troops pledged by King Hassan to form part of a new Pan-African security force that would replace French and Belgian troops sent in at the height of the rebellion.

Pres Mobutu said he would never accept a division of Zaire, and declared it was not for foreigners to spread confusion by dividing a sovereign people.

He said there had been peace and tranquility in Zaire for 10 years until 1975 when a Soviet-Cuban coalition installed the MPLA power in Angola.

According to travellers returning from Kolwezi, the worst hit town during the invasion, the French Foreign Legion detachment stationed there had been escorting whites driving the 16 km between the town and airport because of the security situation and because of

the behaviour of Zairean troops.

The travellers said the 150 man unit had also advised whites not to go out alone in Kolwezi.

A Government newspaper reported yesterday that Government forces had recaptured the town of Mutshatsha, 80 km east of Kolwezi, which had been held by insurgents since early in the invasion.

It also said the rebels had killed some 60 whites they had taken captive.

In Washington, United States Defence Secretary Harold Brown said eyewitness accounts from prisoners supported the charge that Cuba backed the invasion.

Mr Brown gave the most detailed description so far of the secret evidence which the Carter administration says showed Cuban involvement in the invasion. Cuba has strongly denied the charge.

Mr Brown said the evidence consisted of reports, statements and eyewitness accounts from prisoners, diplomatic channels, the government of Zaire and people in neighbouring African countries.

And in Paris, five Western powers open talks today on their response to increased Soviet bloc activity in Africa. — SAPA-RNS

US Lifts

(358)

troops

Star 5/6/78

Africans to
aid Zaire

►► From page 1

confidence of the 12 000 Europeans still in Shaba, many of whom are said to be sitting on their luggage. They do not believe Zairian forces are capable of controlling the situation and have reservations about a pan-African force.

In a report from Zaire, Time magazine says social services in the country are almost non-existent and there is corruption everywhere.

● The Zairean News Agency, Azap, today quoted Somalia's visiting Mines Minister as saying that Cuba should withdraw its troops from Africa and quit the movement of non-aligned countries.

Mr Hussein Abdulkadir Gassim made the statement in the Shaba capital of Lubumbashi after meeting President Mobutu. — Sapa-Reuter.

● US lift may cause row—Page 2.

Africans thunder in to Zaire's aid

Kinshasa
Giant US transport planes loaded with Moroccan troops and equipment thundered south across Zaire today in an airlift to the troubled Shaba Province

Most of the aircraft had flown directly from Morocco to the Shaba provincial capital, Lubumbashi, via Senegal. Early today one American C-141 plane-load of 72 Moroccan troops in green fatigues and carrying US M-16 rifles refuelled in Kinshasa before flying on to Shaba.

The airlift to strengthen Zaire's defences against Cuban-backed rebels in the southern province comes amid fresh fears of further rebel attacks.

Moroccan officials said 1 500 men had left Agadir as part of a 2 500-strong African force being assembled to protect Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko and his government.

News of the airlift follows reports of another rebel massacre of whites in southern Zaire.

Retreating rebels are said to have slaughtered 60 European hostages at the weekend when Zairean troops drove them from the town of Mutshatsha in Shaba province.

Backbone

The Moroccan troops will make up the backbone of the African intervention force. Official sources in Europe and the United States said Togo, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Senegal were among other French-speaking African countries likely to send troops.

The visiting Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua, and President Mobutu flew to Kolwezi today to view the destruction caused by the rebel invasion.

Mr Huang arrived on Saturday in a gesture of support for Zaire. He was sharply critical of Soviet and Cuban actions in the continent.

However, news of the African task force has done little to bolster the

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Fight pledge by Shaba invaders

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BRUSSELS — The leader of the rebels in Zaire's Shaba province said yesterday they would fight any foreign force which backed Pres Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

Mr Nathaniel Mbumba, chairman of the Congolese National Liberation Front (FLNC), denounced yesterday's Paris meeting on Zaire of five Western nations as interference in Zaire's affairs and demanded the

resignation of Pres Mobutu.

An FNLC communique said the US, Belgium, Britain, France and West Germany were discussing the security of only Westerners living in Zaire — not that of the country's own people.

The communique was issued as US planes were flying Moroccan troops to Shaba to relieve French Foreign Legion troops.

The 1 500 Moroccan and several hundre

troops from other African countries will replace Legionnaires sent to help crush the rebellion by Angola-based FNLC insurgents.

Most of the force will be flown either to Lubumbashi, the provincial capital, or to Kamina.

They will also be stationed in Kolwezi, the copper-mining town which bore the brunt of the fighting and was occupied for eight days by rebels.

In Paris, the five Western powers yesterday discussed aid for Zaire and an effective response to the growing Soviet and Cuban presence in Africa.

Diplomatic sources said early discussions revealed differences of emphasis, with France wanting to tackle general development problems in Africa and Britain and the US preferring first to examine Zaire's difficulties.

— SAPA-RNS

Kaunda makes sneak visit to Zaire

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LUSAKA — Zambia's Pres Kaunda returned home last night from Zaire after talks with Pres Mobutu Sese Seko in Lubumbashi, capital of the war-shattered Shaba province.

Mr. Kaunda made no statement at the airport here.

The unannounced Zaire visit was shrouded in secrecy when he left early yesterday. Government officials refused to say where he was flying to and it was at first stated he was not travelling outside Zambia.

His talks with Pres Mobutu followed closely on his meeting last weekend in Angola with Pres Neto.

Government sources said both rounds of talks had centred mainly on the invasion of Shaba province by Katangese rebels based in Angola.

Zaire has said the rebels crossed into Shaba province via Zambia, but Pres Kaunda has denied there was any collusion.

Meanwhile, the withdrawal of the 650 French Legionnaires who

have been defending Shaba has got under way.

They are being flown back to Corsica in giant American C-141 transport planes, which flew in the first contingent of the 1 500-man Moroccan force that will assume the security role, along with several hundred other troops yet to come from other African countries.

Some 600 Moroccans have arrived in Lubumbashi and more are due in the next few days.

The French withdrawal is expected to take two or three days at least. — SAPA-RNS.

Presidents face up in hot spot

LUBUMBASHI. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Lubumbashi yesterday for talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire as the withdrawal began of 650 French legionairs who have been defending southern Shaba.

The first 600 of the 1500-man Moroccan force taking on the security role — along with several hundred other troops to come from other African coun-

tries — has already arrived.

The French withdrawal was expected to take two or three days at least, reports Sapa-Reuter.

President Kaunda was given a formal welcome but ceremony was kept to a minimum to prevent hostile demonstrations.

Zaire has persistently claimed that the Angola-based rebels crossed Zambian territory to launch their invasion and to

retreat when driven out by the legionnaires.

Zaire's official news agency, Azap, predicted that the Lubumbashi meeting would be difficult.

In Lusaka, a Zaire Embassy official said President Kaunda was accompanied to Lubumbashi by Zaire's Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Mwendu M'siri Mkandabany.

He expected both to return to Lusaka last night.

Political observers in Lusaka said President Kaunda also discussed the Shaba problem with President Agostinho Neto in Angola last week, reports the "Mail" Africa Bureau.

President Mobutu has been touring Shaba since returning last week from France, Morocco and Senegal, where he began arranging for the inter-African security force for the mineral-rich southern province.

He has also visited areas in upper Zaire which other opposition elements in Brussels claim were the scene of unrest and clashes between rebel groups and government forces.

Ex-Zaire Minister's 'jail death'

BRUSSELS. — Mr Nguza Karl I Bond, a former Foreign Minister of Zaire sentenced to death for his alleged backing of the first Shaba invasion in 1977, has reportedly died in jail through lack of medical treatment.

In a communique released in Brussels yesterday the Association for the Protection of the Lunda culture said: "The former Zaire Foreign Minister is reported to have died a month ago at Katakali Prison. He suffered from

Mobutu urged to deal with rebels

BRUSSELS. — One of Zaire's top diplomats who quit his post in protest against the policies of President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday called on the president to negotiate with rebels in Shaba Province.

Pleading for reconciliation with the Lunda people of the copper-rich province, the former ambassador to Iran, Mr Mbeka Makosso, said: "They are Zaireans. We must negotiate with them."

Mr Makosso who resigned his ambassadorial post in Teheran on Saturday said the government had ignored the Lunda people for 18 years since Zaire gained independence from Belgium.

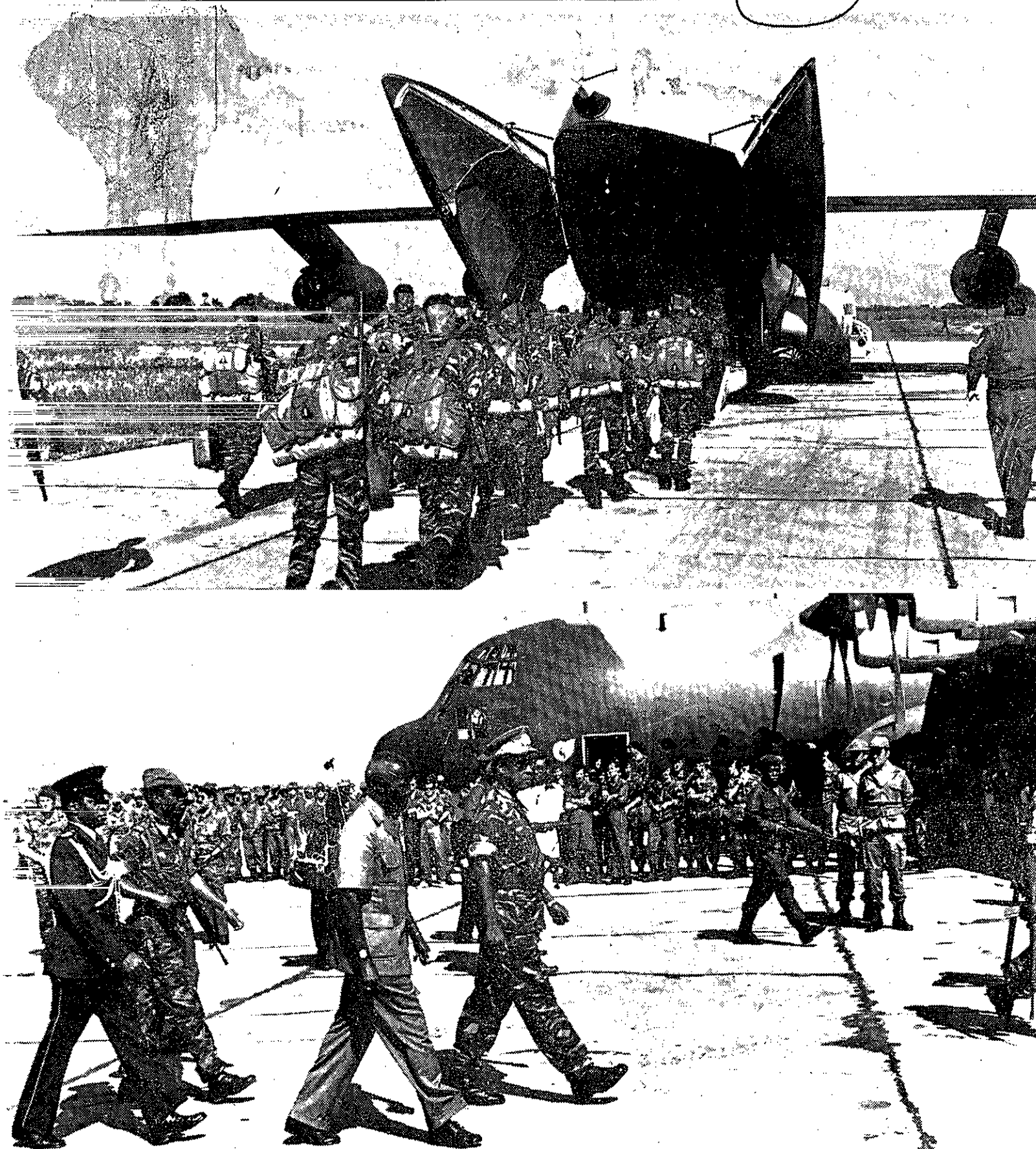
They had gained little from Shaba's great mineral wealth, he said.

In Havana, the Angolan Prime Minister, Mr Lopo do Nascimento said a Western-inspired military force in Africa would divide the continent and wreck the Organisation of African Unity.

In Kinshasa, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua, ended a four-day visit to Zaire on Wednesday by again accusing the Soviet Union of supporting the rebels who invaded Shaba last month.

He pledged Chinese backing for the Government of President Mobutu.

In Washington, Senegal's President, Dr Leopold Senghor, urged the United States to sell sophisticated weapons to African nations like his own to resist the intrusion of Russia, Cuba and East Germany into their affairs. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter.



French Foreign Legionnaires leaving Zaire troops aboard a United States C141 aircraft. These are some of the men who parachuted into Kolwezi, Zaire, and saved whites from attacks by rebels. Some of the troops had not previously been in action. At the same airport Zaire troops line up for inspection as the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, walk ahead of their aides.

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And now Union Minière has to

BRUSSELS — Union Minière, the big Belgian mining company that discovered the rich copper mines in the Shaba Province of Zaïre, once epitomised Belgium's exploitation of its former African colony.

Today the Shaba mines are the property of the Zaïrean Government. But, paradoxically, Union Minière is being drawn into an increasingly close relationship with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre as both race to reopen the mines and to restore the country's economic lifeblood after the recent rebel attacks.

holders at the company's annual meeting in Brussels.

On achieving its independence in 1960, Zaïre was virtually without trained Africans to run the country.

Many specialists in international affairs argue today that Belgium's exploitative treatment of the Congo helps explain the violence and instability that has plagued the country since then and last month.

TREATMENT

"We will devote all our energies to helping reverse this disaster for the country," Union Minière's president, Paul Fimle Cordia, told shareholders last.

help Zaïre

in Belgium's dubious African policy, is seeking to reduce its links with Zaïre, but it is finding the task difficult.

After a decade of haggling, President Mobutu last year finally paid the company about \$100-million in compensation for the Shaba mines. Using these and other funds, Union Minière is now trying to diversify into new mining ventures in other parts of the world.

But most of these new investments are turning sour, squeezed between rising start-up costs and collapsing metal prices on

the world markets.

Many other Belgian companies that once had big interests in the former Belgian Congo, also find themselves being drawn back into a closer relationship with Zaïre today. Like Union Minière, most had their Zaïrean assets nationalised by President Mobutu, though they generally did not get any compensation.

TAKE BACK

However, President Mobutu is now inviting many of these corporations to return to Zaïre and take back the companies they

used to own there. His Government finds it cannot manage them efficiently.

This is partly because Zaïre's chronic shortage of foreign exchange makes it almost impossible to obtain spare parts for machinery. But another factor is that the country's spiralling inflation and curbs on pay are creating a labour shortage.

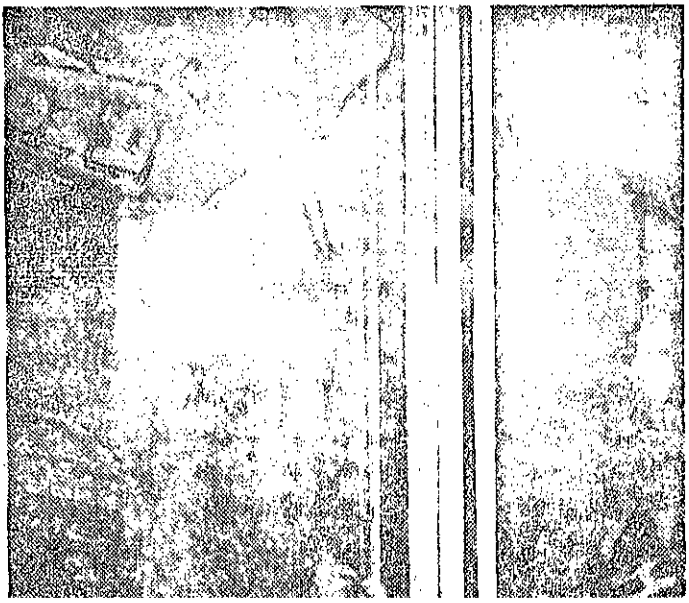
Many Africans now prefer to return to their village and live on the land rather than earn a factory wage that lags behind the cost of city living.

Solving Zaïre's economic problems and creating foreign confidence in the country's future will be slow and difficult, experts generally agree. But a

start is being made next month when a consortium of Western countries will return for second round of negotiations.

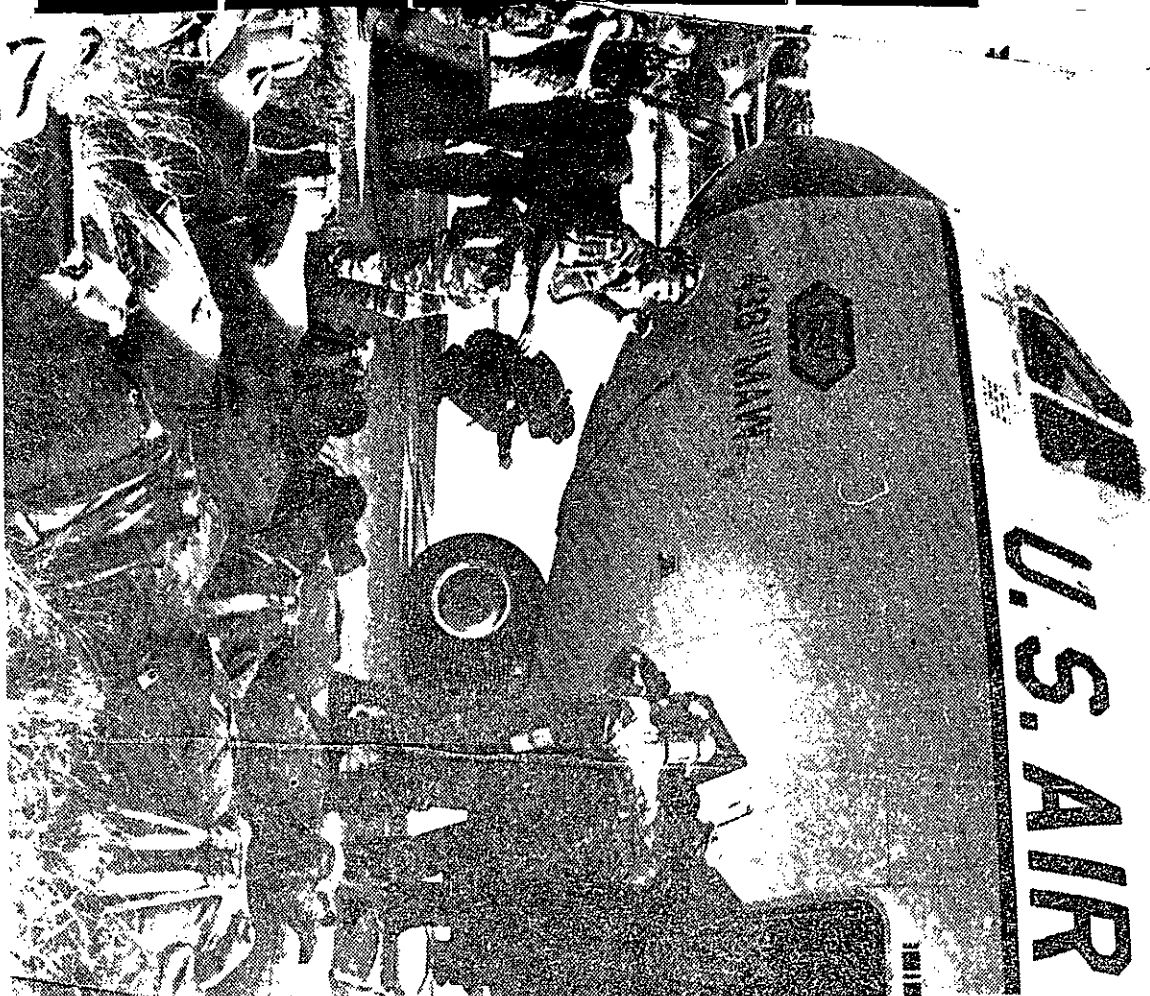
However, Belgian and American officials here know that the country's present economic and political difficulties can only grow worse so long as roughly 60 percent of the Shaba copper mines remain paralysed as a result of the rebel onslaught and the resulting flight of European technicians.

Persuading the Europeans to go back is essentially a military matter that depends on Zaïre being able to guarantee their physical security. — The New York Times News Service.



PRESIDENT MOBUTU . . . holding Belgian Inter back.

MOISE TSHOMBE . . . who backed the Belgians and lost.



The Americans in Zaïre... they're alive to the Soviet threat, but South Africa is a more welcome ally.

WHAT will America do about South Africa? The question is asked as anxious eyes in Washington DC these days as it is in Pretoria. That the US feels that some action must be taken in South Africa is certain. The situation here is viewed with dismay and apprehension — as it is, incidentally, in other Western capitals.

What hasn't dawned on these South Africans who prate America for poking its nose into our affairs is that in influential Western quarters, South Africa is as much of a problem as Russia's incursions in Africa, and equally demanding of attention.

In both cases, Western interests are imperilled: both situations hold the possibility of becoming wider conflicts.

That might be a difficult notion for some South Africans to accept. Who, us? will be the scoffing response. But it is true nevertheless and it needs to be recognised if we are to be aware of what could lie ahead.

Apartment — or separate development, call it what you will — often arouses intense passion abroad. With this, there is a clear-eyed view of what it could lead to anywhere it could drag the world.

If regard to America, there is a strongly held belief in official circles that South Africa is sliding towards racial chaos. The only issue is how it happens and in what timespan. This eventually is feared because as the crisis deepens, America will increasingly be forced into taking sides between "white" South Africa and black Africa. And straight black Africa has one-third of the votes at the UN and can make itself felt. Nigeria is now America's second biggest foreign supplier of oil and its trade with the West is rising rapidly, as a sign of the times. Britain's exports to Nigeria are now double those to South Africa.

And basic to these factors are the tensions which can grow within the continent as, increasingly, America and the West are blamed for propping up the white minority government here.

That situation is accentuated by Russian activity in the continent, either directly or through a client state such as Cuba. America is certainly now more alive to the Soviet threat. But the point that needs to be appreciated is that South Africa is a most unwelcome ally in the fight against communism. We are an embarrassed part of the West because apartheid makes us a pariah nation.

And we are resented because of this: for it is recognised that if Russia pushes too hard in the sub-continent, America could be drawn into a super-power confrontation and no one wants to be seen to be defending us. Even more, South Africa is held to be positively aiding the spread of communism: our racial situation is ripe for exploitation.

The trouble is that, as matters now stand, South Africa cannot easily be viewed as being dispensable. The West believes it needs

South Africa: baffling problem for US

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BENJAMIN POGRUND writes the third and last of his reports about America after a three-week visit there.

The Cape sea route is significant in the West's orthodox strategic planning. South Africa's mineral wealth, providing in abundance most of what modern man needs, gives this part of the world special importance.

Yet, paradoxically, it is precisely the factors which create American concern about South Africa which inhibit it from taking tougher action. Because if America should push too hard, heaven knows what disaster could result in South Africa, thus undermining all those important Western interests.

On the other hand, there is the certain belief that if the South African situation is left undisturbed, the country

is going to slide there anyway... The people I met in the State Department, some of whom play key roles in formulating policy, are only too aware of these dilemmas. I find them to be honest people without any trace of Machiavellian scheming in them. They are also knowledgeable people, fully up to date about South Africa.

That does not, of course, mean that all that they do is right or wise. But there is an integrity about them, and that impresses me.

Their prime motivation is the protection of American and Western interests. But their human rights commitment is real and South

Africa is a unique and emotion-making offender. They recognise the complexities of the South African situation — of the pressures has not been fully explored and the implications while meeting white in security. There is as little idea of writing off whites as there is of abandoning blacks.

They are also, at this stage, committed to wanting change through peaceful means — and hence they recognise that it is primarily whites, as the holders of effective power, who must change their ways.

What is wanted — desperately — is some tangible evidence from South Africa's whites that they are moving forward so as to

make peaceful change possible. Separate development, to America, does not offer anything of the sort: that policy is dismissed.

But what, concretely, should take its place? No one has any answers at this stage. And what actual steps could, or should, America adopt to contribute towards bringing about peaceful change? How on earth to persuade whites to change? Again, there is acknowledgement about the lack of answers.

It is a baffling situation, to America as much as it is to those in South Africa who desire peaceful change. As a result, there is as yet no clear-cut American policy reaching into the future except that which has been stated in the most general terms by Vice President Walter Mondale and Ambassador Andrew Young.

But what I found interesting on this latest visit is that there seems to be a new groping for possible ways forward. Perhaps there is a realisation that the scope of possible help and pressures has not been fully explored and the implications while meeting white in security. There is as little idea of writing off whites as there is of abandoning blacks.

They are also, at this stage, committed to wanting change through peaceful means — and hence they recognise that it is primarily whites, as the holders of effective power, who must change their ways.

What is wanted — desperately — is some tangible evidence from South Africa's whites that they are moving forward so as to

commercial attacks. Outside the ranks of the Administration, others are pressing for much tougher action. There are people in the Congress, in the universities, in a host of lobbying groups — who maintain that none of the security or economic interests in fact have any real significance that the Cape sea route is so important; that the trade and investment with South Africa can and must be written off; that it does not matter a damn who controls South Africa's minerals; even if a Marxist Government were to be power, is the argument, would be obliged, for its own economic survival, to sell all customers while Russia could not conceivably corner the market in strategic minerals.

They also deride the idea of normal dealing with South Africa. What has it achieved in the past 30 years? they ask.

The drive behind this kind of thinking is simply to distance America from South Africa: to have nothing whatsoever to do with it because our institutionalised racism is seen as putting it beyond the pale. And, at the same time, in more sophisticated circles, thus protect the West's broad long-term interests in Africa.

Official Washington's thinking does not come anywhere near this. But the pressures of talking an warning fail, if South Africa's whites go on careening along their present course, at what point will fundamental reassessments be made?

Mobutu, Neto in war deal?

Own Correspondent

LONDON.—President Mobutu of Zaire is reported to have proposed a "deal" to President Agostinho Neto of Angola to end invasions of Zaire's Shaba province by Angolan-based Katangese secessionists.

According to sources in Brussels, President Mobutu proposed that the Angolan Government should stop rebel Lunda tribesmen living across the border in Angola, from renewing their attacks on Shaba province.

In return, President Mobutu will withdraw support from his brother-in-law, Mr Holden Roberto, whose rebel FNLA movement is trying to unseat President

Neto's MPLA Government.

President Mobutu will also seek a curb on the activities of the other rebel movement, Unita, based in Southern Angola.

The Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, is said to have acted as an intermediary between President Mobutu and Dr Neto.

In Kinshasa the Zairean army has begun rounding up people suspected of being in sympathy with the invading rebels, reports Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI.

Witnesses said more than 250 suspects, rounded up in the area of Lubumbashi, capital of Shaba Province, were flown out this week apparently for interrogation at the military

base of Kamina, 400 km north.

And the Zaire news agency, AZAP, said yesterday the inter-African military force to help Zaire troops maintain order in Shaba province would number 2 684 men.

It would include 1 511 Moroccans, 500 Senegalese, 300 Central Africans, 159 Togolese, 110 from Ivory Coast, 60 Egyptians and 44 Gabonese.

In New York, Sir Seretse Khama, president of Botswana, yesterday commended the United States at a dinner hosted by the US ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young.

"We have invited outside intervention. Then when there has been out-

side intervention, we protest and accuse the same people we invited of meddling in affairs that are strictly African," he said.

"Perhaps the time has come when Africa should sit down and look very closely at itself . . . and try to observe exactly where the fault lies, whether it is really due to the intervention of external parties or due to our own dependency on others in the handling of our own affairs.

● In Washington, President Carter's national security adviser, Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, has sought the repeal of the Clark Amendment that prohibits sending US military aid to Angola.

Mercury
Correspondent

LONDON — President Mobutu of Zaire is reported to have proposed a "deal" to President Neto of Angola whereby invasions of Zaire's Shaba province by Angolan-based Katangese secessionists would cease.

The "deal", according to sources in Brussels, is that the Angolan Government should take action against rebel Lunda tribesmen, living across the border in Angola, from renewing their attacks into Shaba province.

In return, President Mobutu will withdraw support from his brother-in-law, Holden Roberto, whose rebel FNLA movement is trying to unseat President Neto's MPLA Government in Angola.

President Mobutu will also seek a curb on the activities of the other rebel movement, Unita, based in southern Angola, which reportedly is receiving aid from the United States and South Africa in its struggle against the MPLA.

The Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, is said to have acted as an intermediary between President Mobutu and President Neto.

President Kaunda made an urgent visit to Luanda this week but the results of his mission to Angola are not known.

President Neto, probably, would be tempted to clamp down on Katangese secessionists living in Angola if he could be assured of the

withdrawal of support from the FNLA and Unita.

He is particularly worried by Unita's activities, following rumours that the French Government invited the Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, to Paris for the conference of French-speaking African States.

The purpose was allegedly to offer him more military and financial aid if he would take action against the Katangese rebels.

In Washington, President Carter's National Security Adviser, Dr. Z. Brzezinski, has sought the repeal of the Clark Amendment which prohibits the sending of United States military aid to Angola.

In Kinshasa President Mobutu said yesterday that he was taking steps to strengthen the borders of Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba province because its wealth was coveted by Russia, East Germany and Cuba reports Sapa-Reuter.

He did not elaborate on what additional security measures were being taken.

Talk of deal between Neto and Mobutu

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But a Pan-African force is being assembled in Shaba's provincial capital, Lubumbashi, to help President Mobutu deal with a rebel threat in the area.

More than 1 000 Moroccan troops have now arrived in Lubumbashi to take over security in Shaba province following the withdrawal of French Foreign Legion paratroops.

However, 150 legionnaires are still assigned to battle-scarred Kolwezi pending replacement by Moroccans, or other troops of the inter-African security force being assembled in Lubumbashi.

Government sources said the Pan-African force would be swelled to nearly 2 700 men from seven countries.

In addition to about 1 500 men from Morocco, Senegal was sending 500 troops, the Central African Empire 300, Togo 159 and Gabon 44, the sources said.

Ivory Coast was contributing 110 men, all from the Army Medical Corps, and Egypt 60, mainly

structors for the heavy artillery which Cairo is passing on to the Zairean armed forces.

The sources said Somalia had also offered to provide troops.

The Government newspaper 'Salongo' reported that commercial life was returning to normal in Kolwezi.

It said merchants and tribesmen were restocking their stores.

Banks had also re-opened and most of the townspeople who fled into the bush during the invasion had now returned to Kolwezi.

Security forces have detained about 200 civilians in a round-up of suspected rebel sympathisers in Shaba province, according to travellers returning to Kinshasa.

Some of those picked up were suspected of being rebels who had shed their uniforms.

Now read the following sentences based on them:

- (a) Eam contum
- (b) "Pater meus
adegit numq
- (c) Sub hoc sac
- (d) Hoc sacrame
- (e) Si qua res
Antioche."
- (f) Non movit

Vocabulary:

contumelia
admodum (a
iusiurandu
sacramentu
exul -is m
regia
reconcilio
adigo -ere
compello

- (a) Quis tulit
Quem rem
Qualis er
- (b) Quis par
Quem ade
Qualis e
Cuius am

Zaire revives the 'white man's burden'

PARIS: Beyond the murky worded communique issued by the five Western powers meeting here on Zaire's problems lies the reluctant acceptance to shoulder once again the white man's burden.

"There's no alternative to the regime of President Sese Seko," a key European diplomat said privately in describing the basically neo-colonialist view of the crisis, "so we have to support him in hopes of reforming him."

That kind of talk for Americans may sound frighteningly similar to the "sink-or-swim-with-Ngo Dinh Diem" thinking that led to massive American interference in Vietnam in the early 1960's.

But in fact the top American, Belgian, British, French and West German civil servants here appeared influenced less by an African variant of the domino theory — despite the politicians' much trumpeted fears of Cuban and Soviet meddling — than in trying to keep Zaire afloat.

Symptomatic was a senior American official's explanation that much of the estimated 100-million dollars in emergency aid needed to prevent Zaire from collapse over the next three months was earmarked for spare parts in short supply before the latest fighting in Shaba province. Many of the detailed

measures discussed here privately will become much clearer when the same five nations — plus Zaire, rich Iran and Saudi Arabia and the International Monetary Fund and World Bank — meet in Brussels next week.

That meeting, on the surface, will involve only economic measures.

But as the senior American officials told newsmen, "economic measures often have political implications."

The idea is to put foreign technicians in key economic and financial positions in the administration — starting with the number two slot in the National Bank to control foreign exchange outlays — to prevent the waste so long synonymous with the Mobutu regime.

Meanwhile French and Belgian instructors would help bolster Zaire's armed forces by training infantry and airborne troops, military sources said in Kinshasa yesterday.

President Mobutu has announced he is forming an elite strike force to defend Shaba and strike back at further invasions.

The sources said Belgian instructors would soon start training a 12,000-man infantry division while France would speed up training a 3,000-strong airborne brigade. Morocco might also help train the new-built army. — Washington Post news service and Sapa-Reuter.

lit:

ureiurando

icus tuus ero,

liavit Hannibali.

adegit?

(c) Quot annos militavit Hannibal sub hoc sacramento?

(d) Quid adduxit?

groups without coercion Mugabe

12/18 10 358

Castro's Shaba note revealed

WASHINGTON — The Cuban leader, Dr Fidel Castro, sent word to Pres Carter that he had learned early about Katangan rebel plans to invade Zaire's Shaba province and tried to dissuade them from doing so.

He did so on May 17 when he called in Mr Lyle Lane, the United States diplomat assigned to the temporary liaison mission in Havana.

But White House officials, believing the first part, decided to ignore the second — about Cuba trying to head off the invasion.

This has now emerged as the result of top-level closed-door briefings to Congress on the evidence

the US has gathered in support of Mr Carter's contention that the Cubans were involved in the training and arming of the Katangan raiders.

As a result, fresh controversy has arisen in Washington about the US airlifting of the all-African peacekeeping force for Zaire and flying out the French Legionnaires who carried out the Kolwezi rescue.

Liberal critics of the administration's Africa policy, among them Sen George McGovern and Sen Dick Clark, now contend Mr Carter was wrong to blame the Cubans as much as he has been.

Loyal Democrats are standing by Mr Carter and most Republicans favour

much sharper measures against Cuba.

"I think it unfortunate we are raising the wrong question about the Cubans and the challenge they impose for American interests in Africa," said Sen McGovern.

"I feel Africa is not vital to American interests anyway and there's not much we can do about it."

In Mr Lane's cable, Dr Castro was quoted as saying one reason he failed to get the Angolans to stop the Katangans was that Angola's Pres Agostinho Neto was ill in Russia at the time.

In Moscow the Communist Party newspaper Pravda warned yesterday

that White House policy carried the danger of a Soviet-American confrontation "in the long run."

Pravda said most observers noted a tough tone in Pres Carter's speech on Russo-American relations at Annapolis on Wednesday, adding that there was a stress on confrontation rather than co-operation.

Pravda said: "Talk that US intervention in Zaire's affairs was 'limited' does not deceive anyone. Washington began US interference in Vietnam also with a group of advisers, numbering no more than the 325 'specialists' the Pentagon has landed in Zaire." — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

12/6/78 R.I.A.M. 858

Castro tried to halt rebels'

By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON. — Cuba's President Fidel Castro sent word to President Carter on May 17 that he had learned early of Katangese rebels' plans to invade Zaire's Shaba Province and had tried to dissuade them from doing so, it has now been learned.

And as controversy deepened in the US over the question of Soviet participation in the May 11 invasion, President Agostinho Neto denied any role by Angola or its Cuban and Soviet allies.

But in the wake of these statements comes news that Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko is recruiting white mercenaries to form the core of his new strike force to defend Shaba.

President Castro gave his message to Mr Lytle Lane, the US diplomat assigned to the temporary liaison mission in Havana. But White House officials, believing the first part, decided to discount the second — that the



PRESIDENT CASTRO
... message to US

Cubans tried to head off the invasion that led to the Kolwezi massacres. This has emerged from top level closed-door briefings to the US Congress on the evidence the US has gathered in support of President Carter's contention that the Cubans were involved in training and arming Katangese raiders.



PRESIDENT NETO
... "not involved"

As a result, fresh controversy has arisen in Washington over the air-lift for the Pan-African peacekeeping force for Zaire and extricating the French Foreign Legionnaires who carried out last month's Kolwezi rescue.

In Mr Lane's cable to the State Department, Pre-

sident Castro was quoted as saying one reason he failed to get the Angolans to stop the Katangese was that President Neto was ill and undergoing treatment in Russia at the time. Sapa-Reuter reports that President Neto said, in a nationwide broadcast at the weekend, that Angola and its Soviet and Cuban allies did not intervene in any way.

The Observer said in London yesterday that President Mobutu was recruiting an army of white mercenaries to form the core of his new strike force.

The recruiting operation was being coordinated by Major Mike Hoare, the British former commander of the mercenary Six Commando which was active in the Congo in the 1960s.

Security is being tightened in Shaba, and 100 Senegalese paratroopers were due to arrive in the capital, Lubumbashi, yesterday to join the growing inter-African police force, reports UPI.

Angola disarms Shaba rebels

13/6/78 (358) 44

LUANDA — The Angolan Government has disarmed thousands of ex-Katangeses rebels who invaded Kolwezi and Mutshatsha in Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba Province.

Observers here see this move as a step towards easing tension between the two neighbouring states which have accused each other of harbouring elements and groups opposed to their governments.

And as a first step at normalising relations, Angola has undertaken a massive resettlement of an estimated 250 000 Zairian refugees from the tension-packed border with Zaire to new camps deep into the Angolan hinterland.

Angola's swift action to resettle these refugees away from the trouble-spot was also viewed by observers as a confirmation that it had no hand

in the recent bloody invasion of Shaba which left over 1 000 people dead.

When the rebel troops were flushed out of Kolwezi by French Foreign Legionnaires, and Belgian troops, the rebels fled to their bases in Angola and took with them their wounded in vehicles stolen from Kolwezi.

In a front page story, the MPLA newspaper, *Jornal de Angola*, said

about 100 wounded ex-Katangeses soldiers were receiving treatment in Angolan hospitals.

The ruling party's newspaper said: "Angola did not train or arm any army or organise an expedition against Zaire. Our Soviet and Cuban friends did not interfere in any way inside Angola to provoke the rebellion in Shaba Province."

The paper added that Angola guaranteed safe

passage for who might flee into from the war-torn Province and would be assisted to countries of choice.

Long before secession of Shaba, Government had "to transfer refugees from line with Zaire wished to see Angola as re- paper said.

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Zaire dogs face firing squad

KINSHASA.—The Zairean Government has ordered all dogs in Kolwezi to be shot because many had eaten human flesh after last month's massacre in the rebel-held mining town and were a danger to the health of returning residents.

The Zairean Red Cross announced that more than 800 bodies — blacks and whites — had been buried in the town since it had been liberated by French and Belgian paratroopers from Angolan-based rebels who invaded it five weeks ago. The Red Cross did not give a breakdown of the casualties.

Hundreds of bodies were left in the streets for days after the killings in Kolwezi and the dogs ravaged them.

The Government appealed to all owners to surrender their animals to the army immediately for destruction.

The International Red Cross began an airlift in to Kolwezi of 5,000 kg of medicine, fresh food, soap and blankets aboard American C141 transport planes, to help the area's 180,000 population.

Red Cross officials described the situation in the battered town as still very bad but said that at the moment, nobody was really starving. — UPI.

US pulls out of Zaire

LUBUMBASHI. — The United States yesterday began pulling men and equipment out of Zaire's troubled Shaba province after a major US airlift to bring in troops and supplies for an inter-African force.

US Army Communications Personnel were first to leave on board a C-5 Galaxy transport plane — the biggest aircraft following French Legionnaires who flew home the day before after four weeks in Shaba.

The US servicemen, officially unarmed and in the territory in a non-combatant role, were part of a major Western effort to support President Mobutu Sese Seko after last month's rebel insurgency in the key copper town of Kolwezi.

The airlift, involving over 60 missions, was one of the biggest US military operations in Africa and is expected to finish today.

Some 1,500 Moroccans and contingents from Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Togo have arrived in Zaire, converting Lubumbashi, capital of mineral-rich Shaba, into a garrison town. — Sapa-Reuter.

16/6/78 R.A.M.

US 'proof of Cuban rebel aid'

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WASHINGTON. — In the face of denials by Cuba's President Fidel Castro, the US administration is releasing a summary of secret intelligence reports to back up its charge that Cuban troops accompanied Katangese rebels almost up to the moment of the attack on Zaire's Shaba Province.

The summary, outlined to some of the news media on Wednesday, claims Cuba was assisting Angolan-based Katangese as early as 1975 and at least until last month's invasion of Zaire.

The release of the summary came as President Jimmy Carter reiterated his charge that the Cubans were deeply involved in the rebel invasion of Zaire's copper-rich Shaba Province last month.

At a news conference President Carter cited a list of steps President Castro could have taken to block the invasion and contended that the Cuban leader's failure to stop the attack was, in effect, proof of Cuba's complicity.

The summary says Cubans helped reorganise Katangese troops in Angola as early as 1975 and provided equipment and planning for an abortive inva-

sion of Zaire in March 1977.

After that invasion failed, the Cubans trained Katangese troops at five bases in north-eastern Angola and accompanied them to the launching point for last month's attacks, it claims.

However, the summary does not contend — and neither has the administration — that Cubans actually took part in the incursion into Shaba.

It says Cuban and Soviet advisers asked the Angolan Government in 1976 to permit raids into Zaire. Cuba has an estimated 20,000 troops in Angola.

The summary adds that early this year the Katangese leader, Mr Nathaniel M'bumba, was claiming Angola's support for his effort to overthrow the Zaire Government.

President Castro has acknowledged that Cuban forces helped the rebels, but said they stopped two years ago.

He also reportedly told a US diplomat in Havana several days after the invasion that he had tried unsuccessfully to head off the attack by contacting the Angolan leader, Dr Agostinho Neto. — Sapa AP

JOHN DORNBERG sent us this report on his return to West Germany after a five-day trip to Zaire to watch the third trial launching of a privately-built rocket.

German 'bargain rocket' trials in Zaire

20/6/78 Nim
(358)

IT HAS BEEN called both technologically unfeasible as well as a sinister cover-up for West German entry into military missile building.

One West German aerospace engineer was once willing to bet "a stein of stale beer against an entire brewery" that this "bundle of asparagus" will never get off the ground.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand (and also *Penthouse* magazine), has maintained that it is actually a cruise missile being tested secretly with U.S. connivance at a clandestine base in Zaire's Shaba Province.

The "bargain-basement" rocket, as it has been called, is none of these things.

But it is everything its designer, Lutz Kayser (39) a Stuttgart-born aeronautical engineer, has always maintained it is: a low-cost launch vehicle, being built by a private company — Orbital Transport and Rocket Corp. (Otrag) — without a cent of Government funding. Its purpose is to place communications, reconnaissance and educational satellites into orbit on a commercial contract basis by 1981.

And it works very well.

Remote corner of Shaba

A fortnight ago a third prototype of the controversial rocket was launched from Otrag's test site in a remote, barely accessible north-east corner of Shaba Province.

I have just returned from watching the test, part of a series of trial sub-orbital launches scheduled for this year. Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko was on hand to watch the test.

There is nothing secretive or sinister about the launch site, where I spent five days living with and observing the crew of 40 West German engineers and technicians — virtually Otrag's entire staff — at work.

Kayser and the Otrag company, of which he is president, have leased 12 million ha of land as a test range for 25 years from the Zaire Government.

The site was chosen nearly three years ago for its proximity to the equator — an important advantage in low-cost launching.

Except for a six-foot-deep control and firing bunker at the makeshift launch pad itself, there are no underground installations, as has been speculated, unless one counts the holes dug by the wild pigs that proliferate the site.

There is a 1 800-metre long, unpaved air strip, now marked on all international pilots' charts, as Luvua Airport.

Only weapon a shotgun

Security is non-existent. The only weapon around is a shotgun which one executive brought along in the vain hope of bagging an antelope.

The Otrag launcher, which has also been called a "discount rocket," a "space truck," and the "Volksrocket," is as peaceful as a Fourth of July firecracker.

But technologically and scientifically it is destined to revolutionise the world of rocketry and commercial exploitation of space.

The aim is to place large satellites into near-earth and deep-space geostationary orbits for as little as 4 000 000 dollars a launch. This is a fraction of the net production cost of existing or other planned, government-funded, space vehicles such as NASA's re-useable "Space Shuttle," "Deltas," "Centaur's" and "Titan III's," or the European Space Agency's "Ariane" rocket.

Kayser says: "Our business is transportation and trucking in space of any kind of peaceful satellite, for which demand will mushroom, especially by Third World countries, at economically sensible prices."

The launcher uses a modular, building-block concept with many small rocket engines, each one developing 6 600 pounds of thrust. The largest planned launcher, standing 40 metres tall and 8 metres wide will have 600 such engines, clustered together in what indeed will look like a huge bundle of asparagus.

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A 10-ton payload

That one is designed to put a 10-ton payload into a 320km-high orbit, or a two-ton satellite into a 37 200km geostationary one.

Instead of the complicated turbopumps for fuel delivery that have traditionally caused problems in conventional rockets, Kayser's design uses a blow-down feed system with compressed air inside the tanks.

The fuel used is ordinary diesel oil or kerosene with nitric acid as an oxidiser. The valves that allow the fuel mixture into the engines are slightly modified, off-the-shelf valves used in the chemical industry. They are actuated by an ordinary automobile windshield wiper motor in each engine. The valves and the wiper motor are its only movable parts.

Instead of providing pitch and yaw control for guidance through trouble-prone swivelling nozzles, the engines themselves are throttled by controlling the rate of fuel flow from the tanks with the valve and wiper-motor unit.

Thinner as it climbs

Instead of stacking stages on top of one another as in all previous rocket designs, the Otrag launcher will have the outer engines burn first, then drop away, allowing a new outside layer to burn so that the vehicle becomes thinner as it climbs into space. Units with up to four concentric ring stages like this are planned.

Prototypes thus far have reached altitudes of 32km.

Kayser began experimenting more than a decade ago with a team of five engineers, most of them college friends. The initial research was funded by the Bonn Government with about R1 500 000 over a three-year period.

But in 1974 the Government lost interest and turned off the fiscal tap. Kayser has raised — and spent — about R30 million to date and expects he will need another R150 million before he can put the first satellite into orbit in 1980 or '81. The Government-funded U.S. "Space Shuttle" and European "Ariane" have each consumed more than four times that amount thus far.

Kayser envisions a burgeoning commercial satellite market in the 1980s and '90s, especially in underdeveloped countries, that will provide him with more than 10 launches a year at R2 200 000 net profit per launch.

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KINSHASA — Five Western powers would urge President Mobutu to make peace with local tribesmen in Zaire's war-torn Shaba province in return for badly-needed Western economic aid, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

Envoys of the United States, France, West Germany, Belgium and Britain, in a series of separate meetings would also press for domestic reforms and for better relations with neighbouring Angola.

The initiative is part of Western efforts to support President Mobutu's anti-Soviet Government after last month's rebel insurgency in Shaba — the worst threat to his 13-year rule.

Reform

The sources said the Western ambassadors would present three areas for reform:

Reconciliation between the northern-dominated Kinshasa Government and the Lunda tribesmen in southern Shaba province from where the rebels were drawn;

• Relaxation of the mounting tensions between Zaire and neighbouring, Marxist Angola which President Mobutu accuses of

Mobutu to get help on how to win pals

sponsoring the rebel invasion along with the Soviet Union and Cuba; and

• Reconciliation between President Mobutu and clandestine opposition movements inside and outside his vast and turbulent country.

The Western ideas were

drawn up two weeks ago when the five nations involved met in Paris.

The sources said the move was intended to remove political obstacles in the West such as concern about human rights.

The French ambassador in Kinshasa was believed to

have had the first of the five meetings yesterday, the sources said. The four other envoys were awaiting appointments with General Mobutu.

Belgium, the former colonial ruler of Zaire, wanted a joint initiative by all five powers.

But France, supported by other members of the group, wanted separate meetings that would allow each ambassador to put the case for reform in the light of his own Government's policy.

Response

Western diplomats said they feared the initiative, which was initially to have been kept secret, might draw an angry response from President Mobutu.

The Zairean leader had said publicly he would not accept any preconditions for Western aid to his economically weak and politically uncertain nation.

In spite of the five-nation initiative Zaire could still count on a multi-million dollar emergency aid package drawn up in Brussels last week.

This provided for 10 nations to contribute towards a three-month support package that would bring in goods including about R32

million of food and medicine and about R20 million of fuel to help resurrect Shaba.

In addition, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was expected to send a team soon to discuss a major stabilisation plan with Zairean officials, for economic revival. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

of the city's management council costs.

Zaire seeks fist —with open hand

KINSHASA. — Zaire is planning to ask China for light tanks to boost its military power. And the West is urging President Mobutu Sese Seko to liberalise his regime as the price for further Western economic assistance.

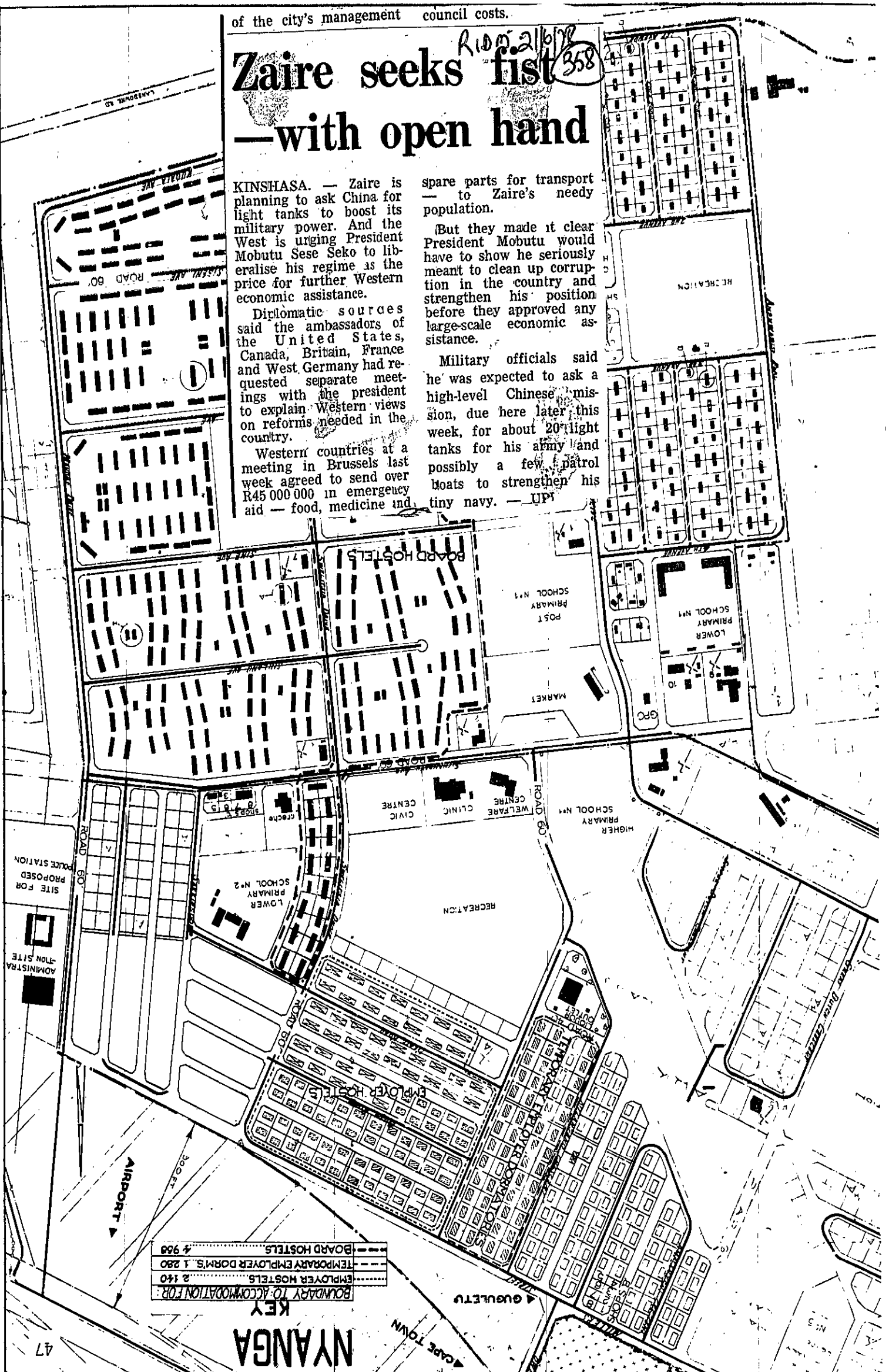
Diplomatic sources said the ambassadors of the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany had requested separate meetings with the president to explain Western views on reforms needed in the country.

Western countries at a meeting in Brussels last week agreed to send over R45 000 000 in emergency aid — food, medicine and

spare parts for transport — to Zaire's needy population.

But they made it clear President Mobutu would have to show he seriously meant to clean up corruption in the country and strengthen his position before they approved any large-scale economic assistance.

Military officials said he was expected to ask a high-level Chinese mission, due here later this week, for about 20 light tanks for his army and possibly a few patrol boats to strengthen his tiny navy. — UPI



KEY
BOUNDARY TO ACCOMMODATION FOR:
EMPLOYER HOSTELS 2 140
TEMPORARY EMPLOYER DORMS 1 280
BOARD HOSTELS 4 968

Cubans captured says Mobutu

LIBREVILLE (Gabon) — Zaire's Pres Mobutu Sese Seku has said his country is holding Cuban prisoners — and that it is clear that Cubans were involved in last month's rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba province.

Pres Mobutu was speaking on Gabonese television while in the country to confer with Pres Bongo.

He said the Cuban prisoners included a man described as a corporal but who was in reality a political commissar with the Cuban armed forces.

Officers from two unnamed North African countries had also taken part in the Shaba fighting on the rebel side, he said.

The Cuban Prime Minister, Dr Fidel Castro, has denied that his forces were involved in the invasion. Cuba tried to prevent former Katangese gendarmes from attacking the copper-rich province,

he said.

Meanwhile, sources in Kinshasa said China was likely to offer Zaire tanks and artillery pieces when a high-powered Chinese military delegation arrives there this weekend for talks with Pres Mobutu.

The delegation, headed by Gen Chi Hao-tien, a senior member of the Chinese army general staff, is expected today from Brazzaville, capital of the neighbouring Congo Republic.

The sources said the visit had been arranged long before the Shaba invasion. But it was almost certain the delegation would respond favourably to any request for military assistance by Pres Mobutu.

They ruled out any Chinese military presence, apart from technical personnel who would arrange delivery of



PRES MOBUTU

material.

A group of Chinese instructors arrived in Kinshasa last weekend to help train Zaire's tiny navy. The second group to visit Zaire, they were sent under an agreement signed two years ago.

Zaire armed forces are thought already to have about 40 Chinese-made versions of the Soviet T-62 tanks, an ideal vehicle for the rugged bush country surrounding Kolwezi, main target of the Shaba invasion. — SAPA-RNS.

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THE SHAMBLES IN SHABA

SUN. TRIB. 28/5 78

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Tribal rivalry, popular protest, commercial in-fighting and global political conflict have again erupted in Zaire, Africa's poorest but potentially richest country. Against the horror of killing, raping and looting which have made headlines around the world, INSIGHT looks at the background of the Kolwezi invasion and the row between Western nations on how to handle the rescue and what its implications will be.

London Sunday Times Correspondents

THE BLOODY operation in which French Foreign Legion paratroopers took control of the battered Zaire mining town of Kolwezi may well preserve the present regime and its unpopular — but so far irreplaceable — President Mobutu Sese Seku.

But there is far more involved than that, with important implications for Russian and Cuban influence and the prospect of a major shift in commercial and political power within French-speaking Africa.



The bayoneted body of one of the white victims of Kolwezi

**INSIGHT
TELLS
THE FULL
STORY
BEHIND
THE
ZAIRE
RESCUE**



A Zaire Air Force fighter plane lies in ruins after the Shaba invasion by rebels

It was the second time in 13 months that Zaire's southern province of Shaba (formerly Katanga) had been invaded. Most of the invaders, believed to number about 2 000, were either old Katangan "gendarmes" — men who once supported the late Moïse Tshombé in his efforts to turn the area into an independent state — or members of the local Lunda tribe who had fled to join them in Angola after last year's defeat.

In March last year, thousands of these gendarmes marched into Shaba alongside the long-closed Benguela railway and many Lunda tribesmen rose in enthusiastic support only to face savage reprisals after Mobutu, backed by Moroccan troops flown in by the French, drove the rebels back into Angola.

On that occasion, however, the Katangan troops never got anywhere near Kolwezi, which acts as headquarters, transport centre, power supplier and technical capital for the 30 or so open cast copper mines which earn two-thirds of Zaire's foreign exchange.

This time they headed straight for it, moving up the empty roads of northern Zambia, through Mwinilunga and deploying into three columns, one to take the railway depot of Mutshasha so that reinforcements could arrive directly from Angola; one to secure the airport eight kilometres from the town; and one to take Kolwezi itself.

Bankrupt

Up to that point it appears to have been an exemplary military operation. World concern swiftly focused on the expatriates of Kolwezi, 1 250 Belgians, 450-odd French, 21 Britons, 100 Portuguese, 19 Swiss, eight West Germans and two New Zealanders, who were victims of an orgy of looting, raping and killing.

The first wave of French paratroops, from the Foreign Legion base in Calvi, Corsica, hit Kolwezi against a background of barely concealed dissension. By coincidence, the defence ministers of Belgium, the United States and

Was it a smoke screen for French hopes in Africa?



French paratroopers drop into Kolwezi

Britain were in Brussels for a NATO meeting and much of the discussion became effectively a Kolwezi rescue planning session.

Belgium prepared to mount its own elaborate parachute operation involving some 1 700 troops and support units, with the USA providing transport planes and fuel (there was no guarantee of sufficient fuel being available in Shaba to mount a huge refugee lift) and Britain offering medical aid and staging facilities at its Ascension Island base.

France's efforts at this stage were supposed to be closely co-ordinated with the main plan, though France is no longer a member of NATO. But it soon became clear, despite official denials, that there was a considerable division in the camp which took several forms.

disagreement about the extent to which the West should be supporting Mobutu's bankrupt and unsatisfactory regime. Second, there is less than total happiness about the way in which Zaire's potentially rich resources have been parcelled out among the more advanced Western nations.

Third, there is much doubt and argument about the extent to which Moscow and its Cuban allies have been directly concerned in fomenting the Shaba separation movement.

France's decision to take direct action was made in the early hours of Thursday morning last week after a 30-minute telephone conversation between President Giscard d'Estaing and President Carter. The French leader found to his surprise that Carter, whom he had been privately and publicly denouncing for

viet-Cuban penetration in Africa, had suddenly become much more hawkish.

This is ascribed to "timely pressures" applied for once jointly by US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Carter's national security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Giscard had hoped to be able to postpone the Shaba question until after last weekend, when an important Franco-African summit was held in Paris, France being sensitive to charges of "paratroop imperialism".

Paris claims the build-up of the Belgian rescue effort was too elaborate and ponderous. What was worse, it was being far too heavily publicised to a point where even the rebels in distant Kolwezi could hardly be unaware of its details.

Black-out

And any chance of surprise, in the French view, was finally eliminated by the Belgians' insistence on going through a form of negotiation with the rebels' representatives — which they regarded as "profitless and dangerous" and effectively undermining the total news black-out ordered by Giscard as far as France's own efforts were concerned.

The Belgians deny any accusation of ham-handedness on their part, and counter-charge that the precipitate French action may well have triggered off a wave of killings. They bitterly recall their own experience at Stanleyville in 1964, at the climax of the Tshombé troubles in the Congo, when insurgents under siege in the Victoria Hotel started shooting hostages only when Belgian paras hit the front door.

But in any case, they tend to see the whole current episode as a smokescreen behind which the French hope to win a much larger place in Zaire's political and economic affairs. They remember only too clearly the fulsome speeches made by Giscard on a state visit to Zaire when he referred to the former Belgian colony as "the most important Fran-

cophone country after France itself".

In France's African presence — greater now than at any time since Algeria won its independence in the Fifties — they detect an aggressive desire by the French Government and industry to muscle in on the continent's abundant and under exploited raw materials of which Zaire is probably the greatest single treasure house.

But it is a treasure house much in need of an effective guardian. Mobutu emerged at the top of the heap after the early bloodstained years of Congo independence and has been more or less firmly in the saddle for 13 years. But the country has hardly prospered under his control, with 80 percent annual inflation, slumping copper prices, huge external debts and little or no investment.

A decade of inertia and chronic corruption has left Zaire totally unprepared to face the post 1973 world recession. High prices for copper and coffee, its principal exports, kept it going until 1975, but since then sagging demand, compounded by shameless local and international speculation, have sent both plunging and wrecked any short term chance of recovery.

Brutal

Meanwhile, Mobutu has moved to stamp out internal opposition, purging Army officers from the Lunda tribe, executing 13 alleged plotters after an unsatisfactory show trial at Kinshasa and ordering massacres of villages in Bundundu where the natives were restless.

Washington officials are certain that the Katangese have been recently trained in Angola's Cuban-run camps and equipped with Soviet-supplied weapons. There is also some evidence that East Germans may have been involved in running the invaders' radio communications.

Most other countries have viewed the invasion as a spontaneous uprising against a brutal dictatorship rather than the spearhead of Soviet imperialism — a concrete proof is found of Eastern bloc par-

DD
29/6/78

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There is a...
State Department...
Angola... the United...
... — CDC

Zaire: Western bankers take a tough line

RDM

4/7/78

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DESPITE President Mobutu's protestations about not accepting aid with strings attached, it is now clear that future Western loans, investments and assistance grants for Zaire will be subject to strict international controls.

Nine Western nations which met here last month to discuss Zaire's aid requests promised nothing and gave little — beyond sympathy and some emergency humanitarian assistance.

Zaire came to the conference asking for R134-million in emergency assistance to tide it over the next three months, and sought substantial help with a development plan costing an estimated R1-billion.

But it received less than half the emergency aid it asked for. The exact figure is uncertain, since some countries merely agreed to speed up supplies already in the pipeline. In most cases, emergency shipments of food, medicine, essential spare parts and small agricultural implements will be sent only when it is guaranteed they will go where they are needed.

The United States and France reserved their decision on sending emergency aid until they are convinced Zaire is efficiently using resources, including foreign currency reserves, still at its disposal.

"We want to make sure the money goes where it is needed and is not used to im-

MICHAEL CHESNEY: Brussels

port champagne and Mercedes," said one participant at the conference.

Conference sources said a representative of the International Monetary Fund, who will be appointed to the Zaire Central Bank later this year, will be instructed to keep a close watch on any payments to Mobutu. Another IMF representative may be appointed to the Zaire Finance Ministry.

Long-term aid will be decided only after Zaire has signed a new currency stabilisation agreement with the IMF.

There will then be another meeting of experts under Belgian chairmanship, followed by a meeting towards the end of the year under the auspices of the World Bank. By then the potential donor

countries should have a much clearer idea of Zaire's aid needs, and also what chance it has of restoring the Shaba province's mining industry.

In the coming months, Western nations will have an opportunity to examine the so-called Mobutu development plan, which was presented at the Brussels meeting. One senior official said the plan is "a bit of a mish-mash, but basically sound".

Mobutu has now called for a radical effort to restore his country's agriculture and provide adequate transport to get crops to market. Zaire, once one of Africa's biggest food exporters, now spends an estimated R345-million a year on food imports.



President Mobutu ... no more champagne.

~~"Correction, I make it two rand thirty-five"~~

"Aid must go where it is needed and must not be spent on champagne and Mercedes cars," the West has told President Mobutu.

NM 4/7/75

IN spite of President Mobutu's protestations about not accepting aid with strings attached, it is now clear that future Western loans, investments and assistance grants for Zaire will be subject to very strict international controls.

Nine Western nations which met here last week to discuss Zaire's aid requests promised nothing and gave little beyond expressions of sympathy and some emergency humanitarian assistance.

Zaire came to the conference asking for 117 million dollars in emergency assistance to tide it over the next three months, and sought substantial help with a development plan costing an estimated one billion dollars.

Emergency

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Zaire is efficiently using resources, including foreign currency reserves, still at its disposal.

"We want to make sure the money goes where it is needed and is not used to import champagne and Mercedes," said one participant at the two-day conference.

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Zaire's bankers get tough

MICHAEL CHESNEY

Brussels



'Mobutu has called for a radical effort to restore his country's agriculture and provide adequate transport to get his crops to market ...'

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Mobutu has now called for a radical effort to restore his country's agriculture and provide adequate transport to get crops to market. Zaire, once one of Africa's biggest food exporters, now spends an estimated 300 million dollars a year on food imports.

(OFNS copyright.)

The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1978

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ANOTHER 'PACKAGE'

THE LATEST "package deal" with which the West reportedly hopes to stabilise a large area of southern Africa looks more like a bundle of wishful thinking than any long-term deterrent to the violence that threatens.

Its starting point — if you can call it that — is the current White House belief that you can do deals with communism rather than standing up to it. The idea, it seems, is that the West should give recognition to the Neto regime in Angola, pump it with economic aid, and at the same time "persuade" President Mobutu of Zaire to drop his support for the Unita and FNLA guerilla movements. The West's quid pro quo would be that Neto would prevent Katangese rebels from invading Zaire, and put the squeeze on Swapo to fight elections in South West Africa.

In that way, presumably, it is hoped that the tensions in South West Africa and Zaire would be defused, and that a co-operative Neto would also perhaps pull strings as a front-line president to help find a solution to the Rhodesian crisis. What is not explained, of course, is the future role of the huge Cuban and Soviet presence in Angola. Is that supposed to melt away as soon as the West clasps President Neto to its bosom?

It is the misplaced belief of the Andrew Young sect, to whom the Carter ear now seems tuned, that eventually African nationalists will assert themselves and rid their countries of unwanted Soviet influence. However, if Washington believes that President Neto is even capable of casting off the Soviet yoke in the manner accomplished by President Sadat of Egypt, then it is a hypothesis we cannot accept. The Angolan leader is manifestly a prisoner of the Moscow line — bound in the economic and political strait-jacket which the Kremlin has fashioned for him.

In fact, President Neto is now so heavily dependent on the Cuban presence for his own political survival that he can hardly be expected to act beyond the bounds permitted by his masters. Meanwhile, it would be nonsense to suppose that 20 000 Cuban troops, backed by about 1 000 Russians in Luanda alone, and a steady inflow of military equipment could be neutralised by his rapprochement with the West. It is significant, surely, that American ambassador Donald McHenry could make no progress concerning the Cuban presence during his recent mission to Luanda.

What the West simply will not recognise, of course, is that diplomatic initiatives make no impression on the Kremlin unless they are backed with some muscle.

Disowned rebels pay a heavy price

STAR 10/7/78 358

Own Correspondent
LUSAKA — Congolese rebels who invaded Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba Province now appear to be paying a heavy toll, diplomatically and militarily, for their unsuccessful attempt to topple President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Although the rebels withdrew, largely unscathed, to their Angolan bases, Angola's President Agostinho Neto is reported to have ordered them disarmed, while Cuban leader Fidel Castro has gone out of his way to dissociate himself from the bloody insurgency.

Radical black African states, too, appear to have shied away from open support of the rebels following the massacres and random killings they perpetrated in Shaba without political gain.

"They made one big mistake," a Western diplomat said. "They lost on the ground. If they had won, they would have been on the side of the angels as far as radical

Africa is concerned."

The insurgency also produced a 2 000-man Moroccan-led force in Shaba that is expected to put up more effective resistance to any fresh incursion than Zaire's own demoralised and ill-disciplined army, diplomatic sources say.

The rebels' fate now seems closely bound up with current diplomatic moves involving the United States, Western European nations, Zaire and Angola.

LIGHTNING

These moves are intended to improve the bitterly hostile relations between Luanda and Kinshasa which in the past worked in favour of the exile anti-Mobutu forces.

The Congolese National Liberation Front (FNLC) rebels won initial successes with their lightning occupation of the Shaba mining town of Kolwezi — Zaire's biggest copper and cobalt centre whose mines once produced a

third of the country's net foreign exchange.

In a well co-ordinated and executed military operation, they routed the small Zairean garrison to strike serious blows at Zaire's economy and at President Mobutu's own position.

But from the accounts of survivors of the eight-day rebel occupation, it is now clear they failed to consolidate the military success politically.

At least 130 whites and up to 800 black Zaireans were killed in the traumatic week that followed the invasion — drawing in massive French and Belgian military intervention and irreparably tarnishing the rebels' claim to be popular liberators.

While the French Foreign Legion and Zairean troops share responsibility for part of the death toll, particularly among blacks, there seems little doubt that rebel discipline broke down after the first two or three days of the occupation.

Shaba toll 855
LUSAKA — The final death toll from the insurgency in Zaire's Shaba Province last May stands at 855.

Red Cross officials said the figure includes some 300 Zairean civilians, 136 Europeans and other expatriates and 419 others including Zairean and rebel soldiers. — SAPA-RNS.

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Exiles ask aid for Zaire coup

BRUSSELS. — A Zairean exile group based in Brussels has asked US President Jimmy Carter for \$1 200 000 to finance the overthrow of President Mobutu Sese Seko's regime and its replacement by a "truly democratic government".

The appeal to President Carter was delivered to the US Embassy in Brussels and made public yesterday by the exile group, the Action Movement for the Resurrection of the Congo (Marc).

Marc is one of several competing Brussels-based groups attempting to unseat President Mobutu.

The US is a supporter of President Mobutu and is involved in extensive international efforts to rescue Zaire's failing economy. — Sapa-AP.

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Current trends in Linguistics... leiding tot die eerste afdeling... "waar... in tekortkomings ter sprake...

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Schmidt's words black leaders

13/7/78

The recent visit to Nigeria and Zambia by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany was no ordinary affair. It was the culmination of a year-long campaign by Bonn to persuade black African leaders that Germany supports them and that their own best interests lie in continuing co-operation with the West.

For many years, the Federal Republic has largely ignored political developments in Africa — anywhere in the developing world — but economic necessity and the threat of Soviet domination of the continent has brought about a dramatic change in attitude.

Suddenly, Bonn, like Washington, has "discovered" Africa and is working with furious energy to safeguard its future independence.

Recent events in Zaïre, including the promise of Western economic aid for the Mobutu regime, have quickened the pace.

In Lagos, Schmidt repeated his unwillingness to support economic sanctions against South Africa, but steadfastly denied allegations that Germany was supplying the Pretoria regime with weapons and nuclear technology.

In Zambia, he urged an all-party conference as a means of resolving the Rhodesian dispute and reaffirmed German support for free elections in Namibia. Finally, he told a press conference before leaving Lusaka that African affairs would play an important part both at the EEC summit in Bremen and at the Western economic summit to be held in Bonn later this month.

Germany's colonial ties to Africa are somewhat remote, having been severed by the Allies at the end of World War I. Accordingly, Bonn does not have an obvious power base and has had to build its influence by other means.

At the moment, Germany's trade with member-States of the Organisation of African Unity is about two-and-a-half times greater than that with South Africa, and investment in black States is also now moving ahead.

But Bonn does not wish to close any trade options currently available, and politically this is justified by the argument that sanctions against South Africa would only reduce the chance of a peaceful settlement there and heighten the possibility of an all-out race war.

At the same time, Germany does not want the South African connection to result in the loss of vital sources of raw materials in black African States.

So to show it means business in Southern African, Bonn has taken an initiative in the one country over which it has a residual colonial influence: Namibia.

In Namibia, some 8000 West German citizens and 20 000 other whites of German descent dominate local industry. Notwithstanding this, the Bonn Government last year closed its consulate in the capital, Windhoek, and helped in the appointment of the United Nations Security Council of a resolution calling for free elections to involve all interested parties, including the Swapo guerillas.

Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher recently allude to this episode and clearly see it as the proof that Germany firmly rejects racialism and will support genuine liberation movements.

Support for the pro-American plan in Rhodesia fulfils a similar role, but is less concrete. Several years ago, Pres Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said of Germany's approach to Africa: "They will be the last people to understand what, in practical terms, is happening here."

With the growing need to protect its access to raw materials and to join the Russians and their Cuban allies, Chancellor Schmidt seems determined to prove that Germany means business but it is far from the least.

— OFNS

-- Walter Ellis

31/7/78

Zaire, Angola pave path to new peace

(358)

KINSHASA — Zaire and Angola had agreed to establish full diplomatic relations as the first major step to end the feud between them, Zaire announced here at the weekend.

According to a joint communique the decision was the outcome of talks to finalise details of the two countries formal reconciliation.

During a meeting of high-ranking officials at Brazzaville last weekend, the two countries agreed to normalise their relations.

Meanwhile, Zaire has accused the Soviet Union of interference and neo-colonialist policies in Africa and said it would not attend the next non-aligned summit in Havana.

Zaire's United Nations representative, Mr Kebeya Wa Mukeba, told the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference here Cuba was an instrument of Soviet inter-

ventions in Africa.

In a clear reference to Cuba, Mr Mukeba said a "certain country was ultra-aligned to big power... under the pretext of freedom fighters that country promotes excuse for bloc interference in Africa."

"A non-aligned summit in Havana would mean breaking of the movement. Therefore my country will not go to Havana," he said.

Turning again to the Soviet Union, Mr Mukeba said it was not involved in colonialism only because of a historic accident.

"Today the Soviet Union pursues a line of neo-colonialism," he said.

He criticised the concept that socialist countries were a natural ally of the non-aligned countries.

The conference heard a completely different view in a speech by Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, who spoke immediately

after Mr Mukeba.

Mr Chissano said socialist countries were the natural ally of the non-aligned movement because "they are with us in our struggle against imperialism."

He defended Cuba's role and praised its devotion to the non-aligned principles.

"There is a campaign by some countries against Cuba. But Cuba is socialist and truly non-aligned and it helps us, together with other socialist countries," he said.

Earlier, Somalia had expressed strong reservations about the choice of Havana as the venue of the non-aligned summit next year.

Somalia assailed Cuba as a military arm of the Soviet Union in Africa, saying it was not worthy to remain a member of the non-aligned movement.

Somalia proposed the next non-aligned summit either be postponed or its venue changed.

Zairean diplomat arrives in Angola

R&M 358

7/8/78

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KINSHASA — The first phase in the normalisation of relations between Angola and Zaire was carried out at the weekend with the arrival in Luanda of the first Zairean ambassador, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko's Presidential office has announced.

Zaire and Angola agreed to establish diplomatic relations recently after feuding for several years.

The first Zairean ambassador was named as Mr Mudindi Didi Kilenga.

He was accredited during a brief ceremony at-

tended by Angola's President, Dr Agostinho Neto.

Sources in President Mobutu's office said the next phase of the normalisation would be the reopening of the Benguela railway, the lifeline for Zaire's copper exports, which has been closed since 1975.

The third phase, the officials said, would be the return to Shaba of refugees who fled Zaire for Angola during the rebel attacks last year and also this year in May. Sapa AP.

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Mlle Valerie
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Journée de tr

VENDREDI 21 JUILLET

psychodrame.
"Rimbaud - D
Mme Marie-Jo
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Mme Isabella

Journée de travail présidée par le Pr. Léopold Peeters

Assemblée Générale de l'AFSSA: rapports du Président, de la Trésorière, du Rédacteur des Cahiers.
The.
10h.30
9h.00

JEUDI 20 JUILLET

Réception municipale à l'Hôtel de Ville de Pietermaritzburg.
Après-midi: visite de Pietermaritzburg - Hilton - Howick.
Déjeuner offert par l'Université du Natal.
Constant et Madame de Charrière, romanciers d'eux-mêmes."
M. Yves Giraud (Université de Fribourg, Suisse): "Samuel de
11h.00
13h.00
18h00

Séance de travail présidée par le Pr. B.H. Rasmussen

The (Pietermaritzburg).
Départ via la Vallée des Mille Collines.
8h.30
10h.30

Journée à Pietermaritzburg

MERCREDI 19 JUILLET

Cocktail offert par l'Université du Natal.
ou la trajectoire de l'homme-poète."
Mme Josée van de Ghinste (Université du Cap): "Le jet de pierre
17h.30
15h.30
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The.
et poème lyrique."
M. Léopold Peeters (Université de Pretoria): "Biographie
14h.00
"Voltaire et la poésie."
M. Gilbert Pestureau (Université du Natal à Durban):
11h.00
The.
10h.30
9h.00
M. Jean Mesnard (Université de Paris-Sorbonne): "Voltaire et Pascal."

Journée de travail présidée par le Pr. Marie-Louise Tricaud

MARDI 18 JUILLET

8/8/78
R.D.M. 358

'Savimbi under house arrest'

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the Angolan rebel movement Unita, has been placed under house arrest by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, diplomatic sources in Paris said yesterday.

The sources said the detention of Dr Savimbi in Zaire on July 31 was one of the consequences of the recent normalization of Angolan-Zairean relations.

Unita is accused by Luanda of receiving substantial backing from South Africa.

The sources said that President Mobutu had asked the Angolan President Agostinho Neto to put the Zairean insurgent leader, General Nathanael Mbumba under house arrest.

Gen Mbumba, who is the head of Zaire's National Liberation Front of Congo (FNLC), was alleged to have been the man behind the abortive rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province in May.

The normalisation of Angolan-Zairean relations, began with recent bilateral talks in Brazzaville, and culminated with several successive meetings between Presidents Neto and Mobutu.

A Zairean delegation visited Angola last week.

The normalization of relations between the two countries has included the disarming of Zairean rebels in Angola by President Neto and President Mobutu's ban on various Zairean-based Angolan rebel groups.

Savimbi under house arrest

8/8/78
AM
358

BRUSSELS — The exiled leader of the pro-Western Unita movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has been under house arrest in Kinshasa since July 31 according to a Belgian paper which quotes diplomatic sources.

The paper said that according to the sources, Dr Savimbi's family were also under house arrest and living in "good comfort."

The decision was taken by Pres Mobutu Sese Seko after a meeting with Pres Neto and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola.

In return for the use of the Benguela railway, the fastest and cheapest export route for Zaire's copper which links Shaba province to the Angolan port of Lobito, Pres Mobutu pledged to restrain the activities of anti-Neto guerilla groups.

A five-nation meeting in

Paris on June 5 decided the fate of Dr Savimbi according to a diplomat who attended the meeting of delegates from France, Britain, the United States, West Germany and Canada.

The meeting was supposed to discuss the South West Africa issue, but all the time was taken up discussing relations between Angola and Zaire.

Pres Neto agreed to force 220 000 Katangese refugees along the Angolan border with Zaire a further 160 km deeper inside his country. He promised also to disarm Katangese rebel troops who, based in Angola,

have twice invaded Shaba province.

In return, Pres Mobutu promised to detain Dr Savimbi and his Unita "ministers," while France agreed to close down the shadow Unita bureau in Paris.

The real reason behind this rapprochement, the diplomat said, was the re-opening of the vital Benguela railway which once transported most of Zaire's copper to Lobito and overseas markets. The railway could also be used by Zambia.

At present the railway has been unusable because of attacks on it by

Dr Savimbi's guerillas, and Zaire's copper is shipped through East London.

The other Angolan rebel leader, Holden Roberto, head of the FNLA based in Kinshasa, has openly quarrelled with Pres Mobutu who publicly slapped his face. Mr Roberto was accused by Pres Mobutu — his brother-in-law — of pocketing funds given to arm his guerillas.

But it is pointed out Dr Savimbi may not easily be "tamed," because he has been getting increasing signs of support from Saudi Arabia and China.

— SAPA-AP-DDC.

Zaire standing by for lift-off

STAR 17/10/78 358



President Mobutu making a lot of money.

The only rocket launching centre prepared to put a reconnaissance satellite into orbit for any Third World country — with no political questions asked — stands on a high plateau in Zaire's Shaba province.

This unlikely site is the result of a special deal between the Orbital Transport and Rocket Company (Otrag) — the German organisation whose chairman, Dr Kurt Debus, once tested the V2 rockets fired against London — and President Mobutu of Zaire.

Reaction to Otrag's presence in Zaire has so far been very mixed.

In Bonn there has been acute diplomatic embarrassment with Chancellor Schmidt saying: "I wish it could go to the devil," after being needed by Nigerian and Zambian rulers.

Russia's Mr Leonid Brezhnev has branded the company a colonialist gang intent on turning Shaba Province into a Western military stronghold.

As for President Mobutu, he is convinced, according to Otrag president Mr Lutz Kayser, that he will soon have "the Cape Canaveral of Africa," established in his country, and make a lot of money besides.

But a BBC Panorama television team which has been investigating the Otrag operation tells a different story.

Their programme shows no evidence for earlier rumours that the German firm's activity was merely a cover for the development of cruise missiles or even nuclear rockets.

It also questions whether President Mobutu will ever see the financial or military returns he seems to expect on the deal.

The Panorama programme revealed a remarkable story of commercial opportunism combined with an almost obsessive dedication to the physical problems of putting rockets into space.

The contract gives Otrag effective control over a test range half the size of West Germany, including immunity from prosecution for its employees, the right to direct air traffic

President Mobutu of Zaire is convinced that he will soon have "the Cape Canaveral of Africa" established in his country. But a BBC-TV team which has been investigating the operation tells a different story.

craft. But its central purpose has been to demonstrate the ability to launch some sort of reconnaissance satellite aboard a cheap, comparatively simple, modular rocket.

Three small rockets have so far been launched from the African plateau and the suggestion is that by the early 1980s the centre could be launching a series of reconnaissance satellites at about R12-million a time for governments in Africa, South America or Asia which feel the need to keep watch on ill-defined, vulnerable borders.

President Mobutu has been promised a free launch. But the Zairean president, like all the other customers, first has

to find his satellite and, if he has any practical military sense, assess whether the photographs he eventually receives are really going to be of any use at the price he pays.

A comprehensive satellite programme like the American or Russian ones has certain specialised applications — such as counting missile silos — and can be expensively adapted to monitor the progress of such conflicts as, say, the 1973 Middle East war.

One small satellite of limited capacity and endurance is unlikely to be worth its alternative cost in guns or ammunition.

But Otrag may be right in believing that a number of Third World rulers will think otherwise. — Reuter.

Table 1. Enrolment of full- and part-time at Colleges for Advanced Technical 1969-1973.

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	and Pretoria surveys

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10 nations to prop up Zaire

BRUSSELS — Zaire's creditors have decided to share up the country's mortgaged economy as long as the Kinshasa Government continues to put its house in order.

The decision was taken by 10 creditor nations whose representatives gathered here last week to examine economic recovery plans for the copper-rich African giant.

The next stage is for Zaire to agree with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a stability plan.

It should be ready in time for a new international conference, in Washington in the spring, when the World Bank will study long-term measures to revive the struggling Zaire economy.

The meeting was a follow-up to a first conference on Zaire here in

June when Kinshasa was promised emergency aid following disruption caused by the abortive invasion of the Shaba Province by Zairean exiles from Angola.

President Mobutu Sese Seko is proposing a three-stage recovery plan.

The first stage, now being implemented, is to reform the grossly mismanaged Administration.

Zaire agreed to have an IMF senior official, Mr Erwin Blumenthal, of West Germany, as director of its Central Bank. Another international civil servant will overlook the budget while Belgian experts are reorganising the

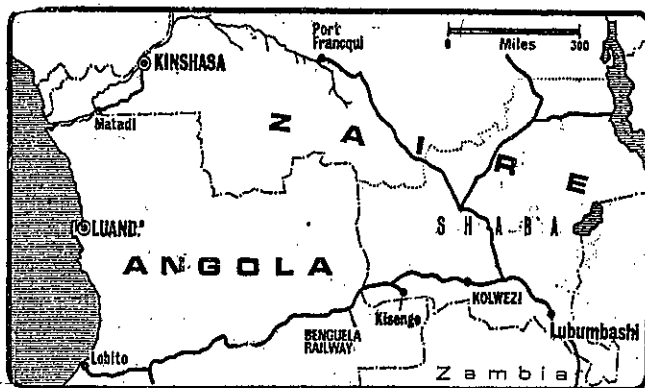
customs and audits and checking the accounts of public firms.

The second stage, to be discussed with the IMF, aims at stabilising the financial and economic situation in the next 12 months.

This implies a solution to a balance of payments deficit likely to exceed 300m dollars this year while inflation is currently running at some 60 percent.

The third stage to be discussed with the World Bank concerns investments in key sectors of the economy — agriculture, transports and mining. — Reuter.

Sick Zaire hobbles along on Western transfusions



LONDON. — Just enough Western aid is reaching Zaire to keep its sick economy from dying on its feet. But the slow, steady transfusion of aid has ensured that President Mobutu Sese Seko, the autocratic pro-Western head of state, has kept a tight hold on the reins of power in spite of an inefficient bureaucracy, dispirited army and widespread if fragmented opposition.

The May war in the vital southern mining province of Shaba delivered a crippling blow to the shaky economy. Since then, the West has based its policy towards Zaire on two major considerations.

The first is to maintain a regime in Kinshasa which will provide a bulwark against the spread of Soviet influence in Central and Southern Africa. The second is to recoup some of the \$2 000-million to R3 000-million in accumulated debt and to clear the mounting arrears of interest and principal on government and commercial bank loans.

Western economists agree that the overall picture of Zaire's economy remains gloomy.

Reliable statistical information about Zaire is as scarce as foreign exchange in its central bank, but there has been no apparent improvement in the 5% negative growth rate recorded in gross domestic product for 1976 and 1977.

Manufacturing industry is said to be running at a third of capacity because of a chronic shortage of spare parts and raw materials. Foreign exchange is so tight that only dribs and drabs of foreign aid bump up the falling receipts for mineral, diamond and coffee exports.

Although overall exports are only thought to have fallen 5% in the past year allegations continue that much of the money goes straight to foreign bank accounts. Inflation is running at around 64%.

Zairean diplomats complain that the Western governments which rushed to help Zaire back in June when the Mobutu Government was in imminent danger of collapse have been slow in making their contributions to the \$90-million emergency aid programme agreed at the time.

Nearly six months later only two-thirds of the aid has reached the country and the Zaireans say that substantial new allocations of emergency

special account with the Bank for International Settlements. It is also said to be up to date with interest payments.

At the same time the commercial banks have shown no inclination to commit themselves to further loans.

Nonetheless, there is general agreement among economists that the first slender shafts of light are penetrating Zaire's economic gloom. The Western creditors are thought to have taken maximum advantage of the plight in which President Mobutu found himself during the summer to insist on far-reaching economic and political reforms which had previously been unacceptable to the government.

But the Zairean revival still hangs on many unknowns. Copper exports are back up to around 380 000 tons a year, having fallen partly because of Shaba from 450 000 tons.

Cobalt production has been maintained to safeguard Zaire's hold on 80% of the world market and the price has soared to 21 000 pounds a ton from 8 250 pounds a ton earlier this year.

The coffee harvest is said by the Zaireans to be around 80 000 tons, but they admit that petrol production is down 17.5%.

Although the economy is far more widely based than many of its African neighbours — notably Zambia — it must wait for an upturn in world prices before it can hope to right its balance of payments deficit. It is only once there are real signs of an improvement in the payments position, observers believe, that the West will go ahead with the \$1 000-million of new investment which the Zaireans are said to be asking for.

The new investment plan would only follow the successful completion of an International Monetary Fund stabilisation plan. But provided that is completed, the new investment will fall into four main sectors: transportation, road and rail; agricultural reconstruction; mining and general industrial rehabilitation.

If all those sectors are encouraged, economists believe that Zaire is still potentially one of the richest countries in Africa. — Financial Times.

recent meeting of the club of major Western government creditors in Brussels the Zaireans urged faster payment of the promised aid.

There is also a mounting backlog of payments on commercial debt. There are reports from bankers that Zaire is now \$200-million in arrears on payments of principal for commercial loans although it has paid an estimated \$80-million into a

Fleeing Angolans still running gauntlet into Zaire

Hundreds of Angolans in pitiful condition arrive every month in Bas Zaire near the Angolan border in a struggle for survival which often ends in miserable refugee camps of death.

Newsman on the spot

Carol Corillon of Sapa-Reuter reports from Zaire.

He said they often spent months in hiding before arriving in Zaire, some are fired upon and die as they flee, others arrive wounded and near starvation.

Since the civil war which followed Angolan independence in 1975, the population of Bas Zaire province has been swelled by refugees from the Cabinda enclave and Angola.

Some refugees have tried to return to their homeland. Repatriation agreements, particularly between Portugal and Angola have been made.

The Angolan chargé d'affaires in Zaire was recently quoted as saying that 2,000 Angolan refugees wanted to return home and that plans for repatriation had been arranged.

Father de Munck feels it is highly unlikely the Angolan refugees will return home voluntarily unless their safety is guaranteed by the United Nations.

He said that FNL guerrillas though disorganised, continued to fight in northern Angola but that MPLA forces seemed to be in control.

There are some hopeful signs of resettlement. More than half of the 40,000 refugees who fled Cabinda have been established in three UN refugee villages in Bas Zaire.

The Cabindans are determined to build a new life. A visit to Kimbanga, one of the UN villages with 10,000 inhabitants, is an impressive experience.

A little over a year ago, the Cabindans were hungry, homeless and helpless.

Now each family has built a small wooden house, cultivates land and shares agricultural tools.

The first harvest of beans, corn, groundnuts and manioc is expected soon.

The refugees hope to be self-supporting within two years.

The women cook in tin cans, there is one blanket per family and little clothing, but 85 percent of the children attend school and there is a medical dispensary.

The Cabindans are said to consider themselves ethnically and culturally different from the Angolans and most of them plan to remain in Zaire unless Cabinda manages to gain its independence.

Father de Munck, a Belgian priest at the Kimbese Catholic mission, said they braved the Angolan bush at night to avoid attacks by armed forces of the MPLA.

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There are some hopeful signs of resettlement. More than half of the 40,000 refugees who fled Cabinda have been established in three UN refugee villages in Bas Zaire.

The Cabindans are determined to build a new life. A visit to Kimbanga, one of the UN villages with 10,000 inhabitants, is an impressive experience.

A little over a year ago, the Cabindans were hungry, homeless and helpless.

Now each family has built a small wooden house, cultivates land and shares agricultural tools.

The first harvest of beans, corn, groundnuts and manioc is expected soon.

The refugees hope to be self-supporting within two years.

The women cook in tin cans, there is one blanket per family and little clothing, but 85 percent of the children attend school and there is a medical dispensary.

The Cabindans are said to consider themselves ethnically and culturally different from the Angolans and most of them plan to remain in Zaire unless Cabinda manages to gain its independence.

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Fear still grips Kolwezi

Safe only

as long

as the

Army stays



PRESIDENT MOBUTU

merely consider them "window dressing." Fundamental problems such as rampant corruption continue despite all efforts made to stop it.

But whatever else is done to help this troubled country, Western military sources in Kinshasa, the capital, point out that economic stability cannot be achieved unless security can be guaranteed.

Of the original several thousand foreigners who lived in Kolwezi and surrounding areas, no more than 100 have returned since the May fighting.

These engineers, who help run the copper and cobalt mines, are almost all French or Belgian and they say they will leave if and when the Pan-African forces pull out. Such is their lack of confidence in the future stability of the region.

Mining industry sources say that a minimum of 200 expatriate technicians in key positions are needed to maintain the

present level of operations. This is despite general agreement that the Zaireans have done a remarkable job in taking the place of the foreign work force.

EXPATRIATES

All engineering director posts in Kolwezi were officially given to Zaireans in September but sources confirm this was merely a formality as they had actually held the positions since the expatriates left.

Although President Mobutu persuaded neighbouring Angola to remove rebel bases near the Zaire border that were used in the May invasion national security remains uppermost in the minds of the people of Kolwezi.

They feel safe as long as Senegalese and Moroccan troops patrol the streets where bodies are still being dug up for reburial in a cemetery. But they dread the day of the forces departure — a day which must eventually arrive.

KOLWEZI — Kolwezi remains a desolate and frightening place some six months after the bloodshed which engulfed this mining town during the rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba province.

The looted houses, started by machine-gun bullets and mortar fire, lie empty. A curfew is in force and from midnight until dawn a feeling of tension and fear pervades the town.

The rebels who sought to wrench this mineral-rich southern state from the rest of Zaire wreaked havoc last May. Hundreds of people — both black and white — were killed and the fighting drove out almost all the foreign engineers who worked in the region's vital mining industries.

ECONOMY

Pan African forces, constantly patrolling the town, now keep the peace, but on New Year's Day, Shaba is due to return to civilian rule.

Whether the economic and political stability of this province, which provides most of Zaire's foreign exchange revenue, will also return is another question.

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3.3.3 The turn in empl surpassed in increase in o labour force

cent for the period (or 2,7 per cent per annum). This is half the rate of productivity growth of the previous period.

3.4. We are unable at present to explain the important increased labour-absorptiveness of the coalmining industry since 1973. There are some points which may be relevant and are hence worth recording - even though they do not at this stage fit into a coherent picture.